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Fragmenta Antiquitatis:

OR,

ANCIENT TENURES

OF LAND,

AND

JOCULAR CUSTOMS OF MANORS.

ORIGINALLY PUBLISHED

BY THOMAS BLOUNT, ESQ.

OF THE INNER TEMPLE.

ENLARGED AND CORRECTED

BY JOSIAH BECKWITH, GENT. F. A. S.

WITH CONSIDERABLE

ADDITIONS FROM AUTHENTIC SOURCES,

BY

HERCULES MALEBYSSE BECKWITH.

"I do marvel many times that my Lord Coke, adorning our Law with so many Flowers of Antiquity and Foreign Learning, hath not turned into this field, from whence so many roots of our Law have been taken and transplanted."

SPELM. ORIG. OF TERMS, c. viii.

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1815.

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OF

BLOUNT'S FRAGMENTA ANTIQUITATIS,

IS, WITH GREAT RESPECT,

DEDICATED,

BY

THEIR MOST OBEDIENT,

HUMBLE SERVANT,

H M. BECKWITH.

A

SHORT ACCOUNT OF THE AUTHOR.

AS readers generally like to acquire some knowledge of the life and circumstances of the authors they read, it may not be unacceptable to them to find some short account of Mr. Thomas Blount, in this place. Now, as Mr. Blount was neither an eminent Statesman, nor a great Churchman, but ranked merely in the line of voluminous and useful writers, for such he undoubtedly was in his time, little can be drawn concerning him from any other source, than Anthony á Wood's Athenæ, and thence we have accordingly transcribed the following account.

" Thomas Blount, son of Myles Blount, of Orleton, in Herefordshire, the fifth son of Roger Blount, of Monkland, in the same county, was born at Bordesley, in Worcestershire, (about A. D. 1619.) being of a younger house, of an antient* and noble family of his name, but never advantaged in learning by the help of an University, only his own genius and industry, together with the helps of his scholastical acquaintance during his continuance in the Temple, before and after he was a barrister.

" His writings are many, and some perhaps not fit here to be put down; among which are,

1. " The Academy of Eloquence, containing a complete English Rhetoric. Printed at London in the time of the rebellion; and several times after.

2. " Glossographia; or, a Dictionary interpreting such hard Words, whether Hebrew, Greek, Latin, Italian, &c. that are now used in our refined English Tongue, &c. London, 1656, octavo, published several times after with additions and amendments.

* See more of his family in the third impression of Hen. Peacham's Complete Gentleman, &c. London, 4to. 1661, p. 230, 231, which Discourse there of Blount's family, was drawn up by this Tho. Blount, and put into the hands of the publisher of the said third impression of Peacham.

3. " The

3. " The Lamps of the Law, and Lights of the Gospel; or, the Titles of some late Spiritual, Polemical, and Metaphysical new Books. London, 1658, in 8vo. written in imitation of J. Birkenhead's Paul's Church-yard, and published under the name of Grass and Hay withers.

4. " Boscobel; or, the History of his Majesty's Escape after the Battle of Worcester, 3d September, 1651. London, 1660, in 8vo.; there again 1680, in 8vo. third edition, translated into French and Portuguese; the last of which was done by Peter Gifford, of White Ladies, in Staffordshire, a Roman Catholic. Vide No. 11.

5. " The Catholic Almanack, for 1661, 62, 63, &c. which selling not so well as Joh. Booker's Almanack did, he therefore wrote,

6. " Booker rebuked; or, Animadversions on Booker's Telescopium Uranicum or Ephemeris, 1665, which is very erroneous, &c. London, 1665, quarto, in one sheet, which made much sport among people, having had the assistance therein of Jo. Sargeant and Jo. Austen.

7. " A Law Dictionary, interpreting such difficult and obscure Words and Terms as are found either in our Common or Statute, antient or modern Laws. London, 1671, fol. There again in 1691, with some Corrections, and the addition of above 600 words. (This is the Νομολεξικον.)

8. " Animadversions upon Sir Richard Baker's Chronicle and its Continuation, &c. Oxon, 1672, 8vo.

9. " A World of Errors discovered in the New World of Words, &c. London, 1673, fol. written against Edw. Philips his book, entitled, A New World of English Words.

10. " Fragmenta Antiquitatis, antient Tenures of Land, and Jocular Customs of some Manors, &c. London, 1679, 8vo.

11. " Boscobel, &c. the second part. London, 1681, 8vo, to which is added, Claustrum regale reseratum; or, the King's Concealment at Trent, in Somersetshire, published by Mrs. Anne Windham, of Trent. (See No. 4.)

" Our

"Our author Blount also wrote Animadversions upon Britannia, written by R. Blome, but whether printed I cannot tell; and translated from French into English, the Art of making Devises. London, 1646, and 50, in quarto, written originally by Hen. Estienne, Lord of Fossez; to which Blount added, A Catalogue of Coronet Devises, both on the King's and Parliament's Side, in the late Wars.

"At length, upon the breaking out of the Popish Plot, being much affrighted by the violent current of that time, (he himself being a zealous Roman Catholic) he contracted the Palsy, as by his last letter sent to me, dated 28th April, 1679, I was informed, adding therein, that he had then quitted all books except those of devotion. On the 26th of December following, being St. Stephen's Day, he died at Orleton, in Herefordshire, (where he had a fair and plentiful estate) in the year of his age 61, and was buried in the church there, and soon after had a comely monument put over his grave by Anne, his relict, daughter of Edmund Church, of Maldon, in Essex, Esquire. He then left behind him an imperfect Chronicle of England, which he and J. B. (that's all I know of him, for Mr. Blount would never tell me his name) had for several years been compiling; but what became of it afterwards I cannot tell."

Wood, Athen. Oxon. II. col. 73.

MR.

MR. BLOUNT TO THE READER.

WHILST I was perusing many of our both public and private records for other ends, I thought a small Collection of some remarkable Tenures of land, and unusual Customs of some Manors, might not be unacceptable to the studious, who, when weary with poring upon Littleton's Tenures, and his learned Commentator, might relaxere fibulam by recurring to these, and smile at the inoffensive mirth both of our Kings, in former times, and lords of manors in creating them; some of which, I confess, are since converted into a rent, having a *Modo Arrentatur* entered in the record, others are by length of time disused, and others yet remain in force: as, not long since, I had the curiosity to ask an old officer in the Exchequer, whether he ever remembered any herring pies paid to the King for the manor of Carlton, in Norfolk? Yes, very well, answered he, for we had some of them in court among us here last term. Nor does the late act of parliament (stat. 12 Car. II. cap. 24.) for taking away all tenures by knight's service and capite, extend to the discharging the honorary services of Grand Serjeanty, other than of wardship, marriage, &c. but are left standing on their whole foundation by a particular proviso in that act.

Neither are these kind of tenures unusual in other countries; for we read of a queen of Hungary, who, upon her death bed, bequeathed the city and province of Altenburg to one of the lords of her court, upon condition that he and his successors should always keep a certain number of peacocks; in defect whereof the territory should revert to the crown.

My first intention was to render all the records in English; but, upon second thoughts, I judge the original words would be more acceptable both to the learned and learner; and for the help of the latter, have explained (to the best of my skill) those of any difficulty, at least as many of them as I could, for some I believe may pose the ablest glossographer now living; as Warocks, Muta deynectorum Canum, Heymectis, Cyppos, Berbiagium, Chacuros,

Chacuros, Sensas, Muta Vini, and Gruna Vini, &c.* Or, to speak more truly, I took them as I found them, some out of the very records, others extracted thence, and translated to my hand; for I was not willing to spend very much time *in rem levem*, as Sir Henry Spelman words it upon a like occasion. And yet, as light as the subject may seem to be, I am very well informed, that Attorney-General Noy had, a little before his death, bespoke a copy of all the tenures by serjeanty, remaining upon record; 'tis like he judged them useful, or divertising, or both.

I have purposely omitted, or but rarely mentioned, those more common tenures, whereby the owner was obliged to deliver, yearly, into the Exchequer, a mew'd sparhawk, a pair of spurs, gloves, or the like, of which kind I met with many, and held them not for my purpose, which was to take in none but what were in some respect or other remarkable. Nor must I forget to advertise the reader, that the names of divers manors and places, here mentioned, are written otherwise now than they were of old, which the knowing in each county will easily reconcile.

And however others may like of this essay, some gentlemen of antient descent, I presume, will be well enough pleased to see their ancestors names thus revived, and transmitted from our seldom seen records to a more public register. Nothing of this nature having, to my knowledge, been ever, till now, made public. And I will be bold to say, the students in Law-Latin and Record-Learning, shall not any where find so much singular of that kind collected in so small a volume.

Lege, ride, disce.

THO. BLOUNT.

---

* An explanation, however, of some of these, will be attempted in their places.

MR. BECKWITH'S PREFACE.

[1784.]

DEMANDS being repeatedly made, and almost as often disappointed, for copies of this curious book, commonly known by the name of BLOUNT'S TENURES; which, indeed, after a flux of more than an hundred years, are become exceeding scarce, a large number of my friends, as well as myself, have thought it might prove an acceptable piece of service to the public to recal it to the press. These gentlemen, conceiving some favourable sentiments, not of my abilities, which I acknowledge are but slender, but of my diligence and application, have accordingly been induced to impose the task of revising the work upon me; and I, more in compliance with their request, than from any confidence I could presume to repose in my own qualifications, have adventured to embark in the undertaking.

Now, in order to give this edition certain improvements, which were thought not only necessary, but might reasonably be expected by the reader, I have, in the first place, arranged Mr. Blount's materials, which are all here preserved entire, in a clearer and more commodious manner than they now appear in his own edition of 1679.

2dly, The records, which heretofore were only given in Law-Latin, or French, are here, according to the best of the Editor's skill, rendered into English, and he submits his translations, with all deference, together with the notes marked with the letter E, and those not marked, to the candour and impartiality of his readers, whose favour, in this regard, he earnestly bespeaks and solicits. In respect of the translations, he begs leave to observe further, that an English version of the several extracts from charters, &c.

appeared

appeared to him more necessary now, than in the last century, when Mr. Blount made his compilation; because the law being then in Latin, and the reports for the most part in French, those languages were more studied at that time, than they can be supposed to be at present.

The Editor, 3dly, has endeavoured, with the help of his learned friends, to elucidate such difficult, either Words or Phrases, as appear to have been unintelligible to, or misunderstood by Mr. Blount; and yet at last, notwithstanding all his labour and pains upon this head, some terms remain still, through the Editor's incapacity, without explanation, which consequently must be delivered over to the greater sagacity of the intelligent readers.

But, 4thly, what the Editor values himself most upon, are, the many additions and improvements which, by the favour of his friends, he has been enabled to make to Mr. Blount's work. These he justly esteems the most valuable part of his performance, and they are owing to the communications and contributions of his much-respected friend and benefactor, Francis Ferrand Foljambe, of Aldwarke, co. Ebor. Esq.; of whose inestimable MSS. he has been indulged with the perusal, and thence has made many very important extracts*: also of the learned and Rev. Mr. Sam. Pegge, F. S. A. and Rector of Whittington, in Derbyshire, whose copious annotations*, &c. are marked P. Of George Allan, of Darlington, Esq. F. S. A. to whom he is indebted for many tenures in the Bishopric of Durham*, and the notes marked A. Of R. Gough, Esq. Director of the Society of Antiquaries, and F. R. S. for a transcript of the late Bishop Kennett's notes on Blount's Tenures; moreover, of Thomas Astle, Esq. Chief Clerk of the records in the Tower, F. R. and A. S. S. Of the late Rev. Mr. John Watson, Rector of Stockport, in Cheshire, F. S. A. for various articles, all properly denoted: also, of the late John Wilson, Esq. of Broomhead, a gentleman of great knowledge in antiquities; and lastly, of Henry Atkinson, of Ripon, Esq. &c.

* Many of these, as well as several favours of the like kind, from his friends and correspondents, the Editor has been unavoidably obliged to omit for want of room; but should a second volume of this work be published, they shall be then inserted.

The Editor is extremely desirous of making his sincerest acknowledgments to these gentlemen for their friendly communications, which he does the more readily and gratefully, as he is sensible that the very mention of their names confers the greatest honour upon himself.

To conclude: notwithstanding these material additions to Mr. Blount's work, the Editor, in the researches he found it necessary to make preparatory to his committing the work to the press, (which have greatly retarded the publication of it) and through the further communications of his learned friends, has already collected upwards of three hundred curious Tenures and Customs, &c. more than are here exhibited. If, therefore, he meets with suitable encouragement in this his first essay, a second volume, or continuation of the subject, may, probably, hereafter make its appearance; but this depends entirely on the reception given to the present attempt.

THE

PRESENT EDITOR'S PREFACE.

THE Editor of this enlarged edition of a work which owes its principal success to the reputation of the first compiler, has been induced, by considerations similar to those which actuated his father, above thirty years ago, to republish it in the present augmented state.

The late Mr. Beckwith had collected upwards of three hundred various Tenures subsequent to the publication of the last edition, with a view of rendering the work more perfect at a future period. In the course of that collection he received some valuable communications from various learned friends, and particularly respecting the tenures in the Bishopric of Durham, from the late Dr. Pegge, the respected Rector of Whittington, in Derbyshire, from whom also the present Editor has subsequently derived additional information. The principal part of the valuable matter thus obtained, has been placed in the notes, with the initial of Doctor Pegge's name subjoined.

The letter W. has been added to other of the annotations, in order to draw the attention of the reader to some interesting particulars kindly furnished by Sir Patrick Walker, his Majesty's Gentleman Usher of the White Rod.

These form, however, but a small portion of the numerous favours conferred by several valued and esteemed friends in communications towards forming this extended work, which the Editor feels confident will acquire additional

additional interest with the learned reader, from having to number amongst its contributors several gentlemen of the highest celebrity for their attainments in antiquarian research.

Possessing these advantages, it is not without a considerable degree of confidence that the Editor presents his work to the public. The very great labour of research bestowed upon it by his father and himself, will be amply compensated by their approbation, which he has little doubt they will freely grant, should it be found to possess such a portion of information and utility as to entitle itself to their respect.

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FRAGMENTA ANTIQUITATIS.

CAP. I.

OF GRAND SERJEANTY.

SECT. I.

A Definition of the Tenure by Grand Serjeanty.

TENURE by Grand Serjeanty, is, where a man holds his lands or tenements of our sovereign lord the King, by such services as he ought to do in his proper person to the King; as to carry the banner of the King, or his lance, or to lead his army, or to be his marshal, or to carry his sword before him at his Coronation, or to be his sewer at his Coronation, or his carver, or his butler, or to be one of his chamberlains of the receipt of his exchequer, or to do other like services, &c. And the cause why this service is called Grand Serjeanty, is, for that it is a greater and more worthy service than the service in the tenure of escuage. For he which holdeth by escuage, is not limited by his tenure to do any more especial service than any other which holdeth by escuage ought to do: but he which holdeth by Grand Serjeanty ought to do some special service to the King, which he that holds by escuage ought not to do*.

* Littleton's Tenures, sect. 153.

SECT. II.

Of Grand Serjeanties performed at the Coronation of the Kings and Queens of England and Scotland, by the Great Officers of State, and others, in respect of their Offices; or of Baronies, Lands, or Tenements, now, or formerly annexed thereto. And first, of

THE LORD HIGH-STEWARD OF ENGLAND;

The first great officer of the crown, according to the account of our ancestors; called also viceroy or lieutenant.

Previous to every Coronation he has a commission under the great seal, hâc vice, to hear and determine the claims for Grand Serjeanty, and other honourable services, to be done at the Coronation, for the solemnization thereof; for which purpose he holds his court some convenient time before the Coronation.

At the Coronation he marches immediately before the King, above all other officers of the crown, and bears in his hand St. Edward's crown.

The other parts of his office, respecting the trials of peers of the realm, &c. do not properly belong to this treatise, and therefore shall be omitted.

The

The office of Lord High Steward of England is of great antiquity, and was before the conquest, for in the Grand Customier de Normandy, it is said that Godwin, Earl of Kent, in the time of King Edward the Confessor, for his evil deeds and counsels was adjudged by the Steward of England, and forfeited his earldom*.

In the time of the Conqueror, William Fitz-Eustace was Steward of England. And in the reigns of William Rufus and Henry I. Hugh de Grantesmenel, Baron of Hinkley, held that barony by the said office.

Of antient time this office was of inheritance, and appertained to the earldom of Leicester, as it also appears by the said Customier; though other records testify that it belonged to the

BARONY OF HINKLEY.

The truth is, that Hinkley was parcel of the possessions of the Earl of Leicester; for Robert Bellomont, in the reign of Henry II. married Petronilla, daughter and heir of the said Hugh Grantesmenel, Baron of Hinkley, and Lord Steward of England, and in her right was Steward of England; and so it continued in that family, until by the forfeiture of Simon de Mountfort, Earl of Leicester, and grandson of the said Petronilla, it came, in 1265, to King Henry III. who, in the 50th year of his reign, (1266) created

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* Sicut accidit Godwino Comiti Kanciæ, tempore Regis Edwardi antecessoris Willielmi Ducis Normandiæ, pro hujusmodi male gestis et conciliis suis (per Seneschallum Angliæ) adjudicatus et forisfecit comitivam suam. Cust. de Norm. Cap. x. 4 Inst. 58.

his second son Edmund, surnamed Crouchback, Earl of Leicester, Baron of Hinkley, and High Steward of England, and also Earl of Lancaster, Derby and Lincoln. He was succeeded by his eldest son Thomas, who being beheaded at Pontefract, in the year 1322, was succeeded by his brother Henry, who, in the 9th year of the reign of King Edward III. had a grant from that King of the office of Steward of England, to him and the heirs of his body. This Henry was succeeded by his son Henry, surnamed Grismund, from the place of his birth (Grismund Castle in Monmouthshire) and Tort col. or Wry-Neck, who was created Duke of Lancaster by King Edward III. and he by his two daughters, Maud and Blanch, the elder of whom married William V. Duke of Bavaria, Earl of Hainault, Holland, Zeland and Friezland, who died without issue; and the younger, Blanch, was married to John of Gaunt, fourth son of King Edward III. who, in her right, succeeded as Steward of England, and exercised that office at the Coronation of King Richard II. His son Henry, surnamed of Bolinbroke, was the last that had any estate of inheritance in the office of the Steward of England, for upon the deposing of King Richard, he succeeded him in the throne, and the office of Steward became vested in the crown; since which time it has never been granted to any subject, but only hâc vice.

The first who was created hâc vice was Thomas, second son to King Henry IV. (afterwards Earl of Albemarle and Duke of Clarence), who, previous to his father's Coronation, sat as Lord High Steward of England, by the King's commandment, in the Whitehall of the King's palace at Westminster, and, as belonging to his office, he caused enquiry to be made what offices were to be exercised

cised by any manner of persons, on the day of the King's Coronation, and what fees were belonging to the same; "causing proclamation to be made that what nobleman or other, that could claime any office that day of the solemnizing the King's Coronation, they should come, and put in their bylles comprehending their demaundz; whereupon divers offices and fees were claimed, as well by bylles, as otherwise, by speech of mouth*."

At that Coronation the said Lord Thomas, as Steward of England, claimed and had for his fee the vessels of wine that lay under the bar; notwithstanding that the same were claimed by Thomas Earl of Arundel, as chief butler of England †.

The reason why the office of Steward of England has never, since it merged in the crown, been granted to any subject, but only hâc vice, was because his power was so transcendent that it was not held fit to be in any subject's hands: for his office was to oversee and rule, under the King, and immediately after the King, the whole kingdom of England, and all the ministers of the law within the kingdom, both in times of peace and war, &c. ‡

When the Lord High Steward sits by force of his office, he sits under a cloth of estate, and such as direct their speech to him say, "Please your Grace my Lord High Steward of England §."

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* Cromp. Jurisdict. 84, b.

† Ibid. 85, b.

‡ Et sciendum est quod ejus officium est supervidere et regulare sub rege et immediate post regem, totum regnum Angliæ, et omnes ministros legum infra idem regnum temporibus pacis et guerrarum, &c.

§ 4 Inst. 59.

The

The stile of the said John of Gaunt was, John, son of the King of England, King of Leon and Castile, Duke of Aquitaine and Lancaster, Earl of Derby, Lincoln, and Leicester, Steward of England *.

The other Great Officers of the Crown are,

2. The Lord High Chancellor.
3. The Lord High Treasurer.
4. The Lord President of the Council.
5. The Lord Privy Seal.
6. The Lord Great Chamberlain of England.
7. The Lord High Constable of England.
8. The Earl Marshal of England. And
9. The Lord High Admiral.

But as I do not find that any of these great officers, except the Lord Great Chamberlain, the Lord High Constable, and the Earl Marshal, perform any honourary services at the Coronation, either in respect of their offices, or of any baronies, lands or tenements now or formerly annexed thereto, I shall pass by the four first, and the last, and begin with

THE LORD GREAT CHAMBERLAIN OF ENGLAND,

Whose office is also of great antiquity. To him belongs livery and lodging in the King's court, and certain fees due from each

---

* Johannes filius Regis Angliæ, Rex Legionis et Castellæ, Dux Aquitaniæ et Lancastriæ, Comes Derbiæ, Lincolniæ, et Leicestriæ, Seneschallus Angliæ. 4 Inst. 59.

archbishop

archbishop and bishop, when they do homage or fealty to the King, and from all the peers of the realm at their creation, or when they do homage or fealty; and at the Coronation of every King he is to have forty ells of crimson velvet for his own robes; and on the Coronation-day, before the King rises, he is to bring his shirt, coif, and wearing-clothes, and after the King is by him apparelled and gone forth, to have his bed, and all the furniture of his bed-chamber, for his fees, and all the King's night apparel; and to carry at the Coronation the coif, gloves, and linen to be used by the King upon that occasion; also the sword and scabbard, and the gold to be offered by the King, and the robe-royal, and crown, and to undress and attire the King with the robes-royal, and to serve the King that day with water to wash his hands, and to have the bason and towels for his fees, &c.*

To him belongs the government of the whole palace of Westminster; he also issues out his warrants for the preparing, fitting, and furnishing of Westminster-hall against Coronations, &c. The Gentleman Usher of the Black Rod, the yeoman usher and doorkeepers are under his command†.

He disposes of the sword of state to what Lord he pleases, to be carried before the King when he comes to the parliament, and goes on the right hand of the sword, next to the King's person, and the Lord Marshal on the left‡.

Upon all solemn occasions the keys of Westminster-hall, and the

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* Chamberlayne's present State of Great Britain, part I. lib. II. cap. 11.

† Ibid.

‡ Ibid.

keys

keys of the court of wards and court of requests, are delivered to him*.

This honour was, by King Henry II. about the year 1155, conferred on Aubery de Vere, Baron of Bolebec, Carford and Baddlesmere, and Earl of Oxford, and he and his posterity enjoyed it, for eighteen descents, till the beginning of the last century.

At the Coronation of King Richard II., Robert de Vere, then Earl of Oxford, exhibited into the court of the Lord High Steward, the following petition: viz.

To my most honourable lord the King of Castile and Leon, Duke of Lancaster and Steward of England: Your petitioner, Robert de Vere, Earl of Oxford, prays, that as his ancestors, for time out of mind, have in their turns, served the noble progenitors of our lord the King that now is, with water, as well before dinner as after, on the day of their Coronation, and have had, as their right, the basons and the towels with which the said progenitors have been served on the days of their Coronation, as appears in the records of the King's Exchequer, that it would please your most great Highness to grant that he may do the said office, as his ancestors have done before, and have the fees belonging to the said office.

The judgment of the Lord High Steward thereupon was,

And because, by the records and evidences shewed in court, on the part of the said earl, it sufficiently appears that the said earl,

* Chamberlayne's present State of Great Britain, part I. lib. II. cap. 11.

hath

hath a right to the offices aforesaid, as he above prays, to be held in fee; and proclamation being made, if any one will, that he may contradict his petitions in this part; and no one having appeared to contradict his said claim: therefore it was considered, that the said earl should personally do and exercise the said office, if the lord the King, notwithstanding the minority of the said earl, should graciously consent: which said lord the King, afterwards willed and granted, that the aforesaid earl, in his proper person, should do the offices aforesaid, on the said day of the King's Coronation, notwithstanding that he was within age, and in custody of the King. And so the said earl performed the same offices in all things, on the said Coronation-day, and received to his own use the basons and towels wherewith he served, and the fees of the chamberlain *.

But at the Coronation of the succeeding King Henry IV. Sir Thomas Erpingham, Knight, exercised the office of the Lord Great

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* A mon tres honourable sñr Roy de Castile et de Leon, Duc de Lanc. et Seneschall d'Englet' supplie vr̃e suppliāt Rob. de Veere, Counte de Oxenford, q̄. comēt ses auncesters de temps dount memorie ne court servoyēt as noble progenitors nostre seigniour le Roy que ore est del ewe si bien devaunt manger comes apres le jour de lour coronment, et ont ewe come lour droit, les basins et les towels dount les dits progenitors ount este serviez as ditz jours de lour coronment sicome appiert in les recordes de l' Eschequer le Roy: que il pleas a vr̃e tres graund hautesse a graunt. que il puit faire le dit office, come ses auncesters ount fait devant, et aver les fees au dit office appendāts. —Et quia per recorda et evidencias ex parte ipsius comitis in curia prolat' sufficienter constat, quod idem comes jus habet ad officia prædicta prout superius petijt in feodo obtinend' et facta proclam' si quis peticioni suæ in hac parte contradicere vellet, nullus clameo suo prædicto in aliquo contradixit—Ideo conderatum fuit quod idem comes officiū prædictum personaliter faceret et exerceret, (si dominus Rex ad hæc, non obstante minori ætate ipsius Comitis) graciose vellet consentire. Qui quidem dominus Rex postmodum voluit et concessit, quod præfatus comes, in propria persona sua, officia prædicta dicto die Coronationis ipsius Regis faceret, eo non obstante quod infra ætatem et in custodia Regis existit. Et sic idem comes officia illa, eodem die Coronationis, in omnibus adimplevit, et pelves et manutergia unde servivit, ac feoda camerarij ad opus suum proprium recepit. Crompton Jurisdict. 87.

Chamberlain,

Chamberlain, and gave water to the King when he washed, both before and after dinner; having for his fees the bason, ewer, and towels, with other things whatsoever belonging to his office, notwithstanding Aubery de Vere, Earl of Oxford, put in his petitions to have that office, as due to him from his ancestors *.

The office of Lord Great Chamberlain continued from this time, in the family of the Veres, Earls of Oxford, with some interruptions, till the reign of King Charles I., when that Monarch, about the year 1626, created Robert Bertie, Lord Willoughby of Eresby, Lord Great Chamberlain and Earl of Lindsey, and he, his son, Montague Bertie, and grandson, Robert Bertie, successively Earls of Lindsey, executed that office during the reigns of the two Charles's Ist and IId.

At the Coronation of King James II., the following petitions were exhibited to the lords commissioners for hearing claims, &c.

"To the right honourable and illustrious lords, the commissioners of our most renowned sovereign lord King James the Second, assigned to hear and determine, adjudge and end all sorts of petitions and claims of all kinds of people who ought to do any manner of service about the King's person on the day of his Coronation, by reason of their inheritances or otherwise."

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* Cromp. 85.

"Robert,

" Robert, Earl of Lindsey, Baron of Willoughby, Beke and Eresby, prays that as he is Great Chamberlain of England in fee of our most renowned lord the King, it would please your lordships to admit him, as well at this present Coronation, as at others, to perform the said office and the services thereof, as he and his ancestors have done before; that is to say, That the said earl should have livery and lodgings in the King's court for ever; and that the said earl, on the day of the said Coronation, in the morning of the same day, before the King rises, should enter into the said King's chamber, where the King lies, and bring to the said King his shirt, stockings, and breeches; and that the said earl, and the Lord Chamberlain* for the time being, together, the same day, should dress the said King with all his cloaths, and take and have all the fees, profits and advantages to this office duly belonging and appertaining, as he and his ancestors heretofore have used and taken on every Coronation-day, that is to say, forty yards† of crimson velvet for the said earl's robes, against the day of the said Coronation; and when the King is dressed, and ready to go out of the said chamber, on the said day of the Coronation, that then the said earl ought to have and take the bed on which the King lay the night before the said Coronation, and all the furniture thereof, curtains, cushions, and linen hanging about in the chamber, on the aforesaid day; and the King's night-gown, which he had on the night before the said Coronation."

" The said Earl of Lindsey also prays, that as his said ancestors, Great Chamberlains of England, time out of mind, served the noble

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* The Lord Great Chamberlain of the King's Household.

† Quæry if not forty ells?

progenitors of our said lord the King with water, as well before dinner as after, on the day of their Coronation, and have had, as their right, the basons, towels, and a cup of assay with which the said progenitors have been served on the said day of their Coronation, as appears in the records of the King's exchequer, that he may be received to do the said office likewise, as his ancestors have done before, and have the said fees belonging to it."

THE COUNTER-CLAIM OF THE EARL OF DERBY.

"To the right honorable," &c. as before.

"William Richard George Stanley, now Earl of Derby, sets forth, that he is cousin and heir to Henry de Vere, lately Earl of Oxford, Great Chamberlain of England; that is to say, son and heir of Charley Stanley, late Earl of Derby, who was son and heir of James Stanley, late Earl of Derby, who was son and heir of William Stanley, late Earl of Derby, and Elizabeth his wife, which Elizabeth was daughter of Edward de Vere, last Earl of Oxford, Great Chamberlain of England, and sister and heiress to the said Henry Earl of Oxford, who was son and heir of the said Edward Earl of Oxford; and which Henry was seised in fee of the said office of Great Chamberlain of England, and in possession thereof died so seised without issue of his body: wherefore, your petitioner, as he is cousin and heir as aforesaid, to the said Henry Earl of Oxford, ought to have to him and his heirs the said office of Great Chamberlain of England; and your said petitioner prays that your lordships would be pleased to admit him to the said office of Great Chamberlain of England, with all fees and privileges to it belonging and appertaining."

THE JUDGMENT OF THE COURT OF CLAIMS THEREUPON.

"Which petitions being maturely considered, and that the same Earl of Lindsey was lately in possession and execution of the office aforesaid, and that Robert, not long since Earl of Lindsey his grandfather, was put in possession of the said office, by the most serene Prince Charles the First, of most happy memory, then King of England; by advice of the lords in parliament; which office Montague, late Earl of Lindsey, his father, whose heir he is, performed at the Coronation of Charles the Second, late King of England: Therefore it is considered by the commissioners aforesaid, that the claim of the aforesaid Earl of Lindsey to the office aforesaid, be allowed to the said Earl of Lindsey, to be performed on the aforesaid Coronation-day; and that the claim of the aforesaid Earl of Derby be not allowed: but as to the fees and perquisites claimed by the aforesaid Earl of Lindsey, his claim to the cup of assay is not allowed, because it did not appear to the aforesaid commissioners that the Great Chamberlain had the said cup at any preceding Coronation; but as to the other aforesaid claims they are allowed to the same Earl of Lindsey."

"And afterwards, and before the Coronation aforesaid, the said forty yards* of velvet were delivered to the same earl; and composition was made for the aforesaid other fees with the aforesaid earl

* Or forty ells.

for

for £200 sterling: and the aforesaid Earl of Lindsey executed the office of Great Chamberlain of England on the day of the Coronation*."

The above-mentioned Robert, first Earl of Lindsey, was son of Peregrine Bertie Lord Willoughby, of Willoughby, Beke, and Eresby, by Mary his wife, daughter to John de Vere, Earl of Oxford, and sister and heir, of the whole blood, to Edward de Vere, the seventeenth Earl of Oxford of that surname. And the said Robert, grandson of the first Robert Earl of Lindsey, was father of Robert, the first Duke of Ancaster, who was grandfather to Peregrine, the third Duke of Ancaster, who performed the office of Lord Great Chamberlain at the Coronation of their present Majesties, on the 22d September, 1761.

The said Peregrine Duke of Ancaster died in August, 1778, and was succeeded in title and estate by his only son Robert Bertie, who died in July, 1779, unmarried, in the 23d year of his age, and was succeeded in his title of Duke of Ancaster, by his uncle, Lord Brownlow Bertie, the late duke. But the antient barony of Willoughby of Eresby, which is a barony in fee, descended to his heirs females, and as such is in abeyance, between his two sisters and co-heiresses Lady Elizabeth Priscilla, wife of Peter Lord Gwyder, and Lady Georgina Charlotte, wife of George James Earl of Cholmondely.

A question having arisen who should execute the office of Lord Great Chamberlain, the same was referred by the House of Lords

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* Sandford's Hist. Coron. Jac. II. p. 134, 135.

to

to the twelve judges, and in May, 1781, the following opinion was delivered by Sir John Skynner, Lord Chief Baron of the Court of Exchequer:

That the office of Lord Great Chamberlain of England belongs to both the sisters of the late Duke of Ancaster.

That the husband of the eldest is not of right entitled to execute the said office.

That both the sisters may execute it by a deputy to be by them appointed, such deputy not to be of a degree inferior to a knight, and such deputy to be approved of by his Majesty.

This office appears to have been formerly annexed to the manor of

FINGRETH, IN ESSEX.

For Robert de Vere, Earl of Oxford, held the manor of Fingreth, in the county of Essex, by the serjeanty of being Chamberlain of the lord the King on the day of his Coronation*.

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* Robertus de Vere, Comes Oxoniæ, tenet manerium de Fingreth, in com. Essex, per serjeantiam essendi camerarius domini Regis die Coronationis suæ. Placit. Coron. 13 Ed. I. Essex. Blount, 53.

CASTLE CAMPS, COUNTY CAMBRIDGE.

This manor, which had belonged to Wulfwin, one of the thanes of King Edward the Confessor, was given by William the Conqueror to Aubery de Vere, ancestor of the Earls of Oxford of that name, and was parcel of the barony by virtue of which they held the office of Lord High Chamberlain of England*.

LAVEHAM, COUNTY SUFFOLK.

Hugh de Vere, Earl of Oxford, held the manor of Laveham in the county of Suffolk, which belonged to his barony, by being Chamberlain of our lord the King†.

He also held the manors of Kensenton in the county of Oxford‡, and Hougham in the county of Essex, both of which appertained to his barony by the like service‖.

EARLS COLNE, COUNTY ESSEX.

Richard Harlakenden held Earls Colne in capite, by the grand serjeanty of being Great Chamberlain of England§.

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* Hundred Roll, Edward I. Lysons's Magna Britannia, vol. ii. pa. 156.

† Hugo de Vere, Comes Oxoniæ. M. de Laveham, et pertinet ad baroniam ut sit Camerarius R. Esc. t· Henrici Regis filij Regis Johannis. Harl. MS. Brit. Mus. No. 2087, pa. 8.

‡ Harleian MS. Brit. Mus. No. 2087, pa. 6.

‖ Ibid. pa. 14.

§ Richard Harlakenden, in cap. per magnam serjantiam essendi magnus Camārius Angl. Ibid. No. 5195, pa. 83.

Th

The next Great Officer of the Crown is

THE LORD HIGH-CONSTABLE OF ENGLAND,

Whose office, Sir Edward Coke thinks, subsisted, though under a different name, before the conquest *. He says that in the ancient laws, before the conquest, you shall read of Herefochijs or Heretogijs, which he explains by leaders or generals of the army, from the Saxon HERE, an army, and TOECU or TOGA to lead †: and with this definition agrees Skinner in his Etymologicon.

Sir Edward Coke further says, that Herefochius agrees with either of these great offices, the constable or marshal, and that they were elected by the common council, for the common good of the realm, by the provinces and nobles in full folkmote ‡.

The folkmote, therefore, seems to have been the parliament of our Saxon ancestors, notwithstanding some opinions to the contrary §; for amongst the laws of Edward the Confessor ‖, it is said that "all the nobility of the kingdom, and all the knights and free men of all the kingdom of Britain ought in full folkmote to do fealty to the lord the King ¶, &c." And the learned Sir Henry

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* 4 Inst. 127.

† Ibid.

‡ Isti vero eligebantur per commune consilium pro communi utilitate regni per provincias et patricios, in pleno folkmote. Hoveden Annal. cap. 35.

§ Glossary to Brady's Introd. sub. tit. Folkmote, pa. 47.

‖ Cap. 35.

¶ Omnes proceres regni, et milites, et liberi homines universi, totius regni Britanniæ facere debent in pleno folcmote fidelitatem domino Regi, &c. Leg. Edw. Confess. cap. 35.

Spelman says, that the folkmote was a sort of annual parliament, or convention of the bishops, thanes, aldermen, and freemen, upon every May-day, yearly; where the laymen were sworn to defend one another, and with the King to preserve the laws of the kingdom, and then consulted of the common safety. Mr. Somner, in his Saxon dictionary, also says, that it is a general assembly of the people for considering and ordering matters of the commonwealth.

Some time after the conquest, viz. about the year 1141, King Stephen conferred the dignities of Earl of Hereford and Lord Constable of England, on Miles de Gloucester, who held the office of constable for his life, and it afterwards descended to his four sons, Roger, Walter, Henry and Mahel, successively Earls of Hereford, who all died without issue.

In the year 1199, the first of King John, Henry de Bohun, grandson of Margaret daughter of Earl Miles, succeeded Mahel, as Earl of Hereford and Lord Constable, and he and his posterity enjoyed these honours till the year 1371, when Humphrey de Bohun, the seventh earl of that house, died without issue male, leaving two daughters Eleanor and Mary, the former of whom married Thomas de Woodstock, seventh and youngest son of the magnanimous King Edward III. and the younger married Henry Plantaganet, surnamed of Bolinbroke, afterwards King Henry IV. who was eldest son of John of Gaunt, Duke of Lancaster, &c. fourth son of the said King Edward.

Thomas

Thomas de Woodstock, in the 50th year of his father's reign, sat in parliament by the title only of Constable of England, which office the King had granted him the same year, it having fallen into his hands by reason of the minority of the heirs of the said Humphrey Earl of Hereford.

At the Coronation of his nephew, King Richard II. the said Thomas de Woodstock officiated as Lord Constable of England, as appears by the following record, viz.

As to the office of Constable of England, Thomas de Woodstock, uncle of our lord the King, who married the daughter and heiress of Humphrey de Bohun, late Earl of Hereford, and Constable of England, proved as well to our lord the King as to the aforesaid steward, that that office of right belonged to the said Earl Humphrey and his heirs, and that the heir of the said late earl was under age, and in custody of our lord the King; and that the said lord the King had committed that office to the said Thomas, to perform during the minority of the heir aforesaid; and prayed that he might be admitted to perform that office, for the reason aforesaid; whereupon the premises being duly considered, the said Thomas was admitted to exercise the said office, at the pleasure of the said lord the King: and so he afterwards performed that office in all things *.

King

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* Quoad officium Constabul. Angl. Thom. de Woodstock avunculus domini Regis, qui fil et hæred. Humfr. de Bohun nuper Com. Herefford. et Constabul. Angl. duxit in Ux. demonstrabat tam domino Regi quam præfato Seneschall. quod officium illud ad dictum Humfr. Com. et hæred. suos de jure pertinet et quod hæres ipsius nuper Comitis infra

 ætatem

King Richard II. upon the said day of his Coronation, created this Thomas de Woodstock, his uncle, Earl of Buckingham, and soon after confirmed him in the office of Constable: and in the ninth year of his reign, advanced him to the dignity of Duke of Gloucester. But in the twenty-first year of his reign, having conceived a great dislike against him, the poor duke was surprised by Thomas Mowbray, then, or soon after, Duke of Norfolk, and Earl Marshal of England, at Pleshy, in Essex, and by him conveyed over to Calais, where he was inhumanly murdered, by being strangled, by the command, as it was said, of his nephew, King Richard, in 1397.

Thomas de Woodstock left issue a son and a daughter. His son Humphrey, then a minor, was soon after his father's death, along with Henry, son and heir of Henry de Bolinbroke, beforementioned, sent into Ireland by King Richard, and there imprisoned; but as soon as Henry IV. had attained the Crown, he sent for them immediately from their imprisonment, designing for this Humphrey all his father's honours, but he unfortunately died of the plague, at Chester, on his return.

Ann, the daughter of Thomas de Woodstock, was first married to Thomas Earl of Stafford, who dying without issue, in the sixteenth year of King Richard II. she married secondly, Edmund

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ætatem et in custodia domini Regis fuit, quodq dominus Rex offic. illud eidem Thomæ comisit faciend. durante minore ætate hæred. præd. et petit se admitti ad officium præd. faciend. ex causâ supradictâ, per quod habita consideratione rationabiliter ad præmissa, idem Thomas ad officium præd. faciend. admittitur de voluntate dicti domini Regis nunc, et sic officium illud postmodum in omnibus adimplevit. Cromp. Jurisdict. 87, b.

Stafford

Stafford, Earl of Stafford, brother and heir of her first husband, by whom she had issue, Humphrey Stafford, created Duke of Buckingham by King Henry VI. ancestor of the late Earls of Stafford.

At the Coronation of King Henry IV. Henry Percy, Earl of Northumberland, who was made Lord High Constable of England by the King's grant, claimed that office, and obtained it to enjoy during pleasure*.

King Henry IV. in the fourth year of his reign, granted this office to John of Lancaster, his third son (whom his brother, King Henry V. afterwards created Duke of Bedford,) and confirmed the same to him in the eleventh year of his reign.

In the first year of King Henry VI. this office was granted to Humphrey, the good Duke of Gloucester, the King's uncle, and protector of the realm, during the King's minority, to hold during pleasure. The same year the office was granted for life, to John Duke of Bedford, elder brother to Duke Humphrey and Regent of France. In the eighth year of the same King's reign it was granted to Richard Plantagenet Duke of York, during the absence of John Duke of Bedford. In the twenty-fifth year of King Henry VI. it was granted to John Viscount de Beaumont; and in the twenty-eighth year of King Henry VI. to Henry Earl of Northumberland during pleasure; and again, in the twenty-ninth of the same King's reign to Edmund Duke of Somerset during pleasure.

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* Cromp. 84, b.

King

King Edward IV. in the first year of his reign, granted the office of Lord High Constable to John Tiptoft Earl of Worcester; and in the seventh year of his reign to Richard Widville Earl Rivers, father to his Queen Elizabeth. The year following he granted the same to his brother George Duke of Clarence; and the following year to his other brother Richard Duke of Gloucester, who was afterwards King Richard III. In the tenth year of his reign he granted the same office again to John Tiptoft Earl of Worcester, for life; and in his sixteenth year to his son Richard Duke of York, who was afterwards murdered by his uncle King Richard.

It was also granted, during this reign, to Henry Stafford Duke of Buckingham, in fee; but he being beheaded at Salisbury, in the first year of King Richard III. the King, on the 16th of December, in the same year, made Thomas Lord Stanley, Constable of England for life, with the fee of £100 per annum, payable out of his revenues in the county of Lancaster, and gave him power to make a deputy. The office of Lord High Constable was afterwards given in fee to Edward Duke of Buckingham, son of Henry Stafford Duke of Buckingham, (who was beheaded at Salisbury); and he also being beheaded on Tower Hill, the thirteenth of Henry VIII. anno 1521, the office has never been granted but only hâc vice.

The following determination concerning this office was made in Michaelmas Term, sixth Henry VIII. viz.

Humphrey de Bohun, late Earl of Hereford and Essex, held the manors

manors of Harlefield, Newnham, and Whytenhurst, in the county of Gloucester, of the King, by the serjeanty of being Constable of England, and had issue two daughters, and died seized: they entered, and took two husbands, (Thomas de Woodstock and Henry de Bolinbroke) and the husband of the youngest was afterwards made King, and partition was made; and the King and his wife chose the manor of Whytenhurst for their part, and the two other manors were allotted to the other husband and wife; whereupon these questions arose: first, if the reservation of the tenure, at the beginning, by the King, was good? and, by the opinion of all the judges of England, it was good enough. Second, how the daughters, before marriage, could exercise the office? and to that it was clearly resolved that they might make their sufficient deputy to do it for them: and, after marriage, that the husband of the elder, alone, might do it. The third, and most difficult was—if, by the union of parcel of the tenancy, in the King, the office was determined, or had its being and continuance in the other coparcener? And it was resolved, also, clearly, by the judges aforesaid, that it had its continuance in the other coparcener; for, otherwise, he would have the two manors without doing any service for them; and they are compellable, at the pleasure of the King, to exercise the office: and the King might refuse that, at his election and pleasure, as well as the common lord might refuse to receive the homage of his tenant, (if it was not homage auncestrel)—and the tenure above-mentioned was held to be grand serjeanty. And if a father held of one of his two daughters, and died seized, and he enters, and makes partition, the service is wholly revived, if it be entire, as homage, &c. And these resolutions were, by the chief justices, reported to the King at Greenwich. But, because the office above said was very high

and

and dangerous, and also very chargeable to the King in fees, the King did not choose to have the office executed. And this was the case and claim of Edward the last Duke of Buckingham, made in Michaelmas Term, sixth Henry VIII.*

By this case, and the resolutions of the judges thereon, it manifestly appears, that the office was annexed to the manors of

HARLEFIELD, NEWNHAM, AND WHITENHURST, IN THE COUNTY OF GLOUCESTER.

The power and jurisdiction of the Lord High Constable is now the same as that of the Earl Marshal, with whom he can sit as judge in the Marshal's court; but anciently it was much greater.

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* Humfrey de Bohum, jades Counte de Hereford et Essex tient les manors de Harlefield, Newman, et Whytenhurst, in comitatu Gloucester, del Roy per servitium essendi Constabular. Angliæ, et avoit issue deux files et devie seisie, els enter et prent deux barons, et le baron del puisne est apres fait Roy et particion est fait, et le Roy et son feme eslyont le manor de W. pur lour part, et les deux auters allot al auter baron et feme, et ore iii. questions sont. Le primer si le reservation del tenure al commencement per le Roy fuit bone. Et per opinionem omnium justiciariorum Angliæ, est assetz bone. Le second coment les files devant mariage purront exercise l'office, et a ceo fuit clerement resolve, que els purront fair lour sufficient deputie a ceo faire pur eux, et apres mariage le baron del eigne poet sole. Le iii. plus difficile, viz. si per le unite del parcel del tenancie en le Roy, l'office soit determine, ou avera son esse et continuance en l'auter coparcener. Et resolve auxi clerement per justiciarios prædictos, que il avera son continuance en l'auter car auterment ils averōt les ii manors sans feasant ascun service pur eux, et sont compellable al pleasure le Roy de exerciser l'office, et le Roy poit ceo refuser a son election et pleasure, sibien come le common seignior poit refuser le receit de homage de son tenant (sil ne soit homage auncestrel) et le tenur. supra fuit tenus graūd serjeantie. Et si le pere tient de un de ses ii files et devie seisie, ils enter et font particion, le service est revive en tout, sil soit entier come homage, &c. Et ceux resolutions fueront per les chiefe justices report al Roy mesme al Greenewich, mes pur ceo que l'office supra fuit very hault et daungerous, et auxy very chargeable al Roy en fees, le Roy voile disclaimer d'aver le service execute. Et ceo fuit le case et claime de E. le Darreine Duke de Buckingham, fait anno 6 Hen. VIII. Termino Michaelis. Dyer's Reports, 285, b.

To

To him it belongs, at the Coronation, to walk in procession on the right hand of the person who bears the sword of state, in his robes, with his coronet and staff of office in his hands.

The Duke of Bedford exercised this office at the Coronation of their present Majesties.

CALDECOTE, COUNTY OF NORFOLK.

Humphrey de Bohun, Earl of Hereford and Essex, held of the King, in capite, the entire Manor of Caldecote, by the service of being Lord High Constable of England *.

THE EARL MARSHAL OF ENGLAND,

Is the eighth great officer of the crown: he is an earl, as some say, by his office; whereby he takes cognizance, as the Lord Constable does, of all matters of war and arms, determines contracts touching deeds of arms, out of the realm, upon land, and matters concerning wars within the realm, which cannot be determined by the common law; and in these matters he is chiefly guided by the civil law.

He had antiently several courts under him, but has now only the Marshalsea, where he may sit in judgment against criminals offending within the verge of the King's Court.

* Humfredus de Bohun, Comes Hereford. et Essex, de R. in c. M. de Caldecote integre, per ser. Constabulariat' Angliæ. Esc. de anno primo Ed. I. Harl. MS. Brit. Mus. No. 2087, pa. 24.

This office is of great antiquity in England, and antiently was of greater power than now. It has been for many years hereditary in the title of Norfolk.

The first Lord Marshal, of whom I find mention, was Gilbert de Clare, who was created Earl of Pembroke by King Stephen in the year 1139. He was succeeded by Richard de Clare, surnamed Strongbow, Earl of Pembroke, and Lord Marshal, who died anno 1176.

To him succeeded John, surnamed Marshall from this office, which was conferred upon him by King Henry II. upon the death of Richard Strongbow, and he by William Marshall, his grandson, who having married Isabel, daughter and heir of Richard Strongbow, was, by King John, created Earl of Pembroke, in the year 1201. In his family the office of Lord Marshal continued, till the death of his five sons, William, who was Lord Chief Justice of England, Richard, Gilbert, Walter and Anselm, all successively Earls of Pembroke, the last of whom died in the year 1245.

When Roger Bigod, Earl of Norfolk, in right of his mother, Maud, one of the sisters and heirs of the five last Lord Marshals, succeeded, and after him, Roger Bigod, his son, Earl of Norfolk whose estate being confiscated to the crown, the office, upon his death in 1305, came into the handsof King Edward II. who, in the year 1307, granted it, durante bene placito, to Robert de Clifford, and, the year following, to Nicholas de Segrave, Lord Segrave.

The same King Edward II. in the ninth year of his reign, made his

his half brother, Thomas de Brotherton (whom he had before created Earl of Norfolk) Marshal of England, by patent, to him and his heirs male lawfully begotten, and his descendant, the present Duke of Norfolk, now enjoys that office. But it has, several times, since the death of Thomas de Brotherton, been in other families.

Margaret, daughter and heir of Thomas de Brotherton, was created Duchess of Norfolk for life, and was often honoured with the title of Lady Marshal; but whether by right, or of courtesy, does not plainly appear; for, in her life-time, the office was exercised by William de Montacute, Earl of Salisbury, Thomas Beauchamp the elder, Earl of Warwick, and Edmund Mortimer, Earl of March, successively. They might so exercise it as deputies to her. For at the Coronation of King Richard II. her claim seems, by the following record, to have been left undecided.

Also, as to the office of Marshal of England, Margaret Countess of Norfolk, exhibited her petition before the aforesaid Steward, in these words—"To the most honourable lord, the King of Castile and Leon, Duke of Lancaster, and Steward of England. Margaret, daughter and heir of Thomas de Brotherton, late Earl of Norfolk and Marshal of England, prays that you will accept her to do the office of Marshal at the Coronation of our Lord the King, as her right of inheritance, after the death of the said Thomas her father; doing the office by her deputy, as Gilbert Marshall, Earl of Strygel did at the Coronation of Henry II. to wit, to appease the debates in the King's house on the day of his Coronation, and to dispose of the places in the bed-chambers, and to guard the door of the

King's chamber; having from every baron and earl, made knight on that day, one palfrey with a saddle."

Whereupon, the said petition being heard, it was alledged for the King there, that the office remained in the person of the King, to be assigned unto, and conferred upon whomsoever the King should please; and upon this hearing, there were many reasons and allegations urged concerning this matter, as well for the lord the King, as for the aforesaid countess. But because it appeared to the court that the final discussion of the business aforesaid could not be made, on account of the shortness of the time before the Coronation aforesaid, Henry de Percy, with consent, and by the command of the same King, was assigned to perform the said office, and to take the fees due and accustomed; saving the right of every one. And so the same Henry took that office *.

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* Item quoad officium Marresc. Angliæ, Margaretta Comitissa Norf. petitionem suam coram præfato Senesc. in hæc verba exhibuit. —Al tres honorable seignior le Roy de Castile et Leon, Duke de Lanc. et Seneschall d'Engl. supplie vous Margaret file et heire Thom. de Brotherton nadgaires Counte de Norf. et Marshall d'Eng. destre accept al office de Marshalsey ore al coronment nostre seignior le Roy come a son droit d'heritage apres le mort le dit Thom. son peere, fesant l'office per son deputie, come Gilbert Marshall, Countie de Strygel fist al coronment Henry le Second. ss de Payser le Bis in la Meason le Roy al jour de son coronment et faire lewes de Herbergages, et de garder les Huis de Chamb. le Roy per ayant de chescun baron et countie suis chivaler a cel jour un palfreye ove un sell.

Super quo, auditâ petitione prædictâ, dictum fuit pro domino Rege ibidem, quod officium illud in personâ domini Regis remansit, ad assignandum et conferend. cuicunq. ipsi Regi placeret. Et super hoc audit tam pro domino Rege quam pro præfata comitissa pluribus rationibus et allegat. in hac parte, pro eo quod videbatur Cur.' quod finalis discussio negotii prædicti propter temporis brevitatem ante Coronationem prædict. fieri non potuit, Henricus de Percy ex assensu et per præceptum ipsius Regis assign. fuit ad officium prædictum faciend. et percipiend. feoda debita et consueta. Salvo jure cujuslibet. Et sic idem Henricus officium illud percepit. Cromp. Jurisdict. 87, b.

Thomas

Thomas Lord Mowbray, Earl of Nottingham, second and only surviving son of John Lord Mowbray of Axholme, by Elizabeth his wife, daughter and sole heir of the Lady Margaret Duchess of Norfolk, and heir of Thomas de Brotherton, as above mentioned, had, by patent from King Richard II., in the eighth year of his reign, the title and office of Earl Marshal of England, being the first who had the title of Earl Marshal, for before that time they were only Marshals. This Thomas was, by the same King, afterwards, created Duke of Norfolk; but being, along with Henry, Duke of Hereford, (afterwards King Henry IV.) banished the realm, he went to Venice, and there died, anno 1400.

Upon the banishment of Thomas Duke of Norfolk, King Richard created Thomas Holland, Earl of Kent and Duke of Surrey, Earl Marshal; but Thomas Lord Mowbray, Earl of Nottingham, upon his father's death or banishment, assumed the title of Earl Marshal, though the office was executed by John Montacute, Earl of Salisbury.

King Henry IV., in the beginning of his reign, made Ralph Neville Earl of Westmorland, Lord Marshal of England, for the term of his life.

King Henry V., in the beginning of his reign, restored to John Lord Mowbray, brother of Thomas, called Earl Marshal, and younger son of the banished Duke of Norfolk, the titles of Earl of Nottingham and Earl Marshal; and in the third year of King Henry VI. he was also restored to the title of Duke of Norfolk, his father having died without attainder.

This

This John was succeeded in all his titles by his son John, and he by his son John, the fourth and last Duke of Norfolk, of the surname of Mowbray, who died without issue male, leaving an only daughter, Ann, married to Richard of Shrewsbury, Duke of York, second son of King Edward IV. when he was only four years of age; he was, by his father, King Edward, created Duke of Norfolk and Earl Marshal, but, soon after his father's death, was cruelly murdered by his uncle, Richard III., and the Lady Ann dying without issue, that branch of the Mowbray's family became extinct, and the inheritance was divided between John Lord Howard, husband of Margaret, eldest daughter of Thomas Mowbray, the first Duke of Norfolk, and William Lord Berkley, eldest son of James Lord Berkley, second husband of Isabel, the second daughter of the said Duke; and King Richard III., on the 28th of June, 1483, in the first year of his reign, when his said nephew was certainly alive, conferred on this John Lord Howard, the office of Marshal of England in tail male, and empowered him, either in the presence or absence of the King, to bear a golden staff, tipped at each end with black, the upper part thereof to be adorned with the royal arms, and the lower end thereof with those of his own family; and, for the better support of the dignity of his office, he got a grant to himself and his heirs aforesaid for ever of £20 annually, payable half-yearly out of the fee-farm rent of the town of Ipswich, in Suffolk; and on the same day was advanced to the dignity of Duke of Norfolk; and Thomas, his son and heir, was created Earl of Surrey. He was also, on the 30th of that month, constituted High Steward of England for the ceremony of King Richard's Coronation, and attended there on the 6th of July following, with his son Thomas

Earl

Earl of Surrey, who bore the sword of state, the Duke himself carrying the King's crown, and walking next before him.

He continued in great favour with Richard during his short reign, and was slain with him in the battle of Bosworth Field, on the 22d of August, 1485, being in the front of the army

King Henry VII., on his attaining the crown, created William Lord Berkley, Earl of Nottingham, son of the Lady Isabel Mowbray, the younger daughter of Thomas Mowbray, the first Duke of Norfolk, Earl Marshal of England; and he dying without issue, in 1492, the King created his second son Henry, afterwards King Henry VIII., Earl Marshal of England.

After King Henry VIII. came to the throne, he, in the second year of his reign, created the said Thomas Earl of Surrey, son of John Duke of Norfolk, Earl Marshal, and afterwards Duke of Norfolk; who continued those honours till his death, on the 21st of May, 1524, when he was succeeded by his eldest son

Thomas, who had been created Earl of Surrey in his life-time. He continued in the possession of his dignities and honours, till the 12th of December, 1546, when he and his son were suddenly apprehended and committed prisoners to the Tower, and both attainted, by special bills in parliament, soon after.

On the 28th of January following, the Lieutenant of the Tower received a warrant for beheading the Duke, but the King dying that day, the executors of his will did not choose, at that critical juncture,

juncture, to put the warrant into execution; yet his enemies were so great, that, in the beginning of the reign of King Edward VI., when pardon was given, by proclamation, to all persons, for all crimes whatsoever, six only excepted, he was the chief of those six, and remained prisoner in the Tower during all that reign, and till Queen Mary made her triumphant entry into London, on the 3d of August, 1553; when, without any pardon or restitution, he was allowed to be Duke of Norfolk, and had all his lands restored; and, during the reign of Edward VI., the office of Earl Marshal was executed by Edward Seymour, Duke of Somerset, uncle to the King, and Lord Protector.

On the death of Thomas Howard, Duke of Norfolk, which happened the 25th of August, 1554, he was succeeded by his grandson Thomas Howard, Duke of Norfolk, and Earl Marshal, who was the eldest son of Henry Earl of Surrey, beheaded the 19th of January, 1546, for high treason, in the life-time of his father. He continued to enjoy his grandfather's titles and honours till January, 1571, when he was tried by his peers for, and convicted of, high treason, and was beheaded on Tower-hill, the 2d of June, 1572.

On his attainder, Queen Elizabeth made George Talbot, Earl of Shrewsbury, Earl Marshal; and, after his death, her favourite, Robert Devereux, Earl of Essex, who was also beheaded the 25th of February, 1600.

At the Coronation of King James I., in 1603, Edward Somerset, Earl of Worcester, executed the office of Earl Marshal; after which it was generally executed by commission, till the year 1621, when

King

King James I. constituted Thomas Earl of Arundel and Surrey, grandson of Thomas the last Duke of Norfolk, by his son Philip Earl of Arundel, Earl Marshal of England for life, with a pension of £2000 a year, he having before been appointed one of the commissioners for executing that office; and continued in the office till his death, on the 4th of October, 1646.

He was succeeded by his second and eldest surviving son Henry Frederick, Earl of Arundel, &c. who enjoyed the title of Earl Marshal till his death, on the 7th of April, 1652, when he was succeeded in the titles of Earl of Arundel, &c. by Thomas, his eldest son and heir, who was restored by parliament to the title of Duke of Norfolk, on the 8th of May, 1664. He dying unmarried, at Padua, in Italy, on the 1st of December, 1667, was succeeded by his brother Henry Howard, who, on the 19th of October, 1672, was, by King Charles II., created Earl of Norwich, to him and the heirs male of his body; and also, by the same patent, had granted to him the office and dignity of Earl Marshal of England, to him and the heirs male of his body, with divers remainders over. He died the 11th of January, 1683, and was succeeded by his eldest son

Henry, the seventh Duke of Norfolk, who dying without issue, the 2d of April, 1701, was succeeded by Thomas Howard, eldest son of Thomas Lord Howard, younger brother of the last Henry Duke of Norfolk; who also dying without issue, the 23d of December, 1732, was succeeded by his brother Edward, late Duke of Norfolk; and he also dying without issue, on the 20th of September, 1777, at the great age of ninety-two, was succeeded by the present Duke Charles Howard, second son and heir of Charles

Howard, of Greystock, Esq. who was eldest son and heir of Charles Howard, fourth son of Frederick Earl of Arundel, who died in 1652, as above mentioned*.

Sir Edward Coke says†, that the office of Marshal ever passed by the grants of the King, and never belonged to any subject by reason of tenure, as the stewardship and constableship of England sometime did: and yet I read that the manor of

HAMSTEAD-MARSHAL,

In the county of Berks, was held of old by grand serjeanty, of the Kings of England, conditioned that the grantees should, for ever, be Knights Marshal, according as the offices of Steward, Constable, and Lord High Chamberlain, in those times were granted ‡. The office of Knight Marshal appears to have been substituted in the room of the Lord or Earl Marshal, for, antiently, they that had this office, were only marshals of the King's house, according as the same is now discharged by the Knights Marshal; but in succeeding times it grew to be a place of great power and honour, as it still continues §.

The business of the Earl Marshal, at the Coronation, has been in a great measure shewn before, so that there will be no necessity of enlarging upon it here, further than to observe, That, previous to the Coronation of King James II. the Earl Mar-

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* Collins's Peerage, passim.
† Inst. 128.
‡ Heylin's Help to Eng. Hist. sub. tit. Marshall.
§ Ibid.

shal

shal of England claimed to appease the debates that might arise in the King's house on that day, to keep the doors of the same, and of the Abbey, &c. and to dispose of the places to the nobles, &c. with all fees belonging thereto: which was disallowed, as unprecedented, and several of the particulars were counter-claimed by the Lord Great Chamberlain. But such determination was made with a salvo jure to the said Earl Marshal*.

At the Coronation of their present Majesties, the office was executed by the late Earl of Effingham, as deputy for Edward, late Duke of Norfolk, who, being a person professing the Roman Catholic religion, was disqualified by law from executing it in person. And the Earl of Effingham dying in November, 1763, his grace then appointed Henry, the late Earl of Suffolk and Berkshire, to be his deputy. Upon the death of the late duke, his successor appointed the present Earl of Effingham, son to the late earl, to be deputy Earl Marshal of England.

BARONS OF THE CINQUE-PORTS.

At the Coronation of King Henry IV. the barons of the five ports claymed, and it was granted them, to bear a canapye of cloth of golde over the King, with foure staves and foure belles, at the foure corners, every staffe having foure of those barons to beare it. And to dyne and sitt at the table, next to the King, on his right hande, in the hall, the day of his Coronation: and for their fees to

* Gent. Mag. vol. XXXI. p. 324.

have the saide canapye of golde, with the belles and staves; notwithstanding the abbot of Westminster claymed the same*.

And at the Coronation of King James II. the barons of the Cinque-ports claimed to carry the canopy over the King, and to have the same, with the staves and bells, for their fees, and to dine in the hall at the King's right hand; which claim was allowed†.

BISHOPS OF DURHAM AND BATH AND WELLS.

At the same Coronation of King James II. the Bishops of Durham and Bath and Wells, claimed to support the King in the procession: which claim was allowed, the King having graciously consented thereto, and the Bishops of London and Winchester being appointed to support the Queen‡.

DEAN AND CHAPTER OF WESTMINSTER.

At the Coronation of King James II. the Dean and Chapter of Westminster claimed to instruct the King in the rites and ceremonies used at the Coronation; to assist the Archbishop in divine service; to have the custody of the Coronation robes; to have robes for the dean and his three chaplains, and for sixteen ministers of the said church; the royal habits put off in the church, the several oblations, furniture of the church, canopy, staves and bells, and the cloth on which their Majesties walk from the west door of the church to the theatre, &c. Which claim was allowed,

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* Cromp. 86. † Sandf. Hist. Coron. ‡ Ibid.

except

except custody of the regalia, and the fees referred to the King's pleasure *.

THE MASTER OF THE KING'S GREAT WARDROBE.

At the Coronation of King James II. the Master of the King's great wardrobe claimed to receive from his deputy a pall of cloth of gold, and to carry it to the altar, for the King to offer, and that his deputy should attend near Garter King at Arms, in a robe of scarlet cloth, with a gold crown embroidered on the left sleeve. Which claim was disallowed, but the claimant left to take his course at law, if he thought fit †.

THE CLERK OF THE GREAT WARDROBE.

At the Coronation of King James II. the Clerk of the great wardrobe claimed to bring a rich pall of cloth of gold, to be held over the King's head whilst he is anointed; as also the armilla, or cloth of tissue, and to attend near Garter King at Arms, in a robe of scarlet cloth, with a crown embroidered on the left sleeve. Which claim was also disallowed, but the claimant left to take his course at law, if he thought fit ‡.

THE PREMIER EARL OF ENGLAND.

At the same Coronation, the Duke of Norfolk, as Premier Earl of England, claimed to redeem the sword offered by the King at

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* Sandf. Hist. Coron. † Ibid. ‡ Ibid.

the

the altar, and to carry it before His Majesty in his return to his palace, and reservation of other rights and dignities, with fees, &c. But his claim was not allowed, not being made out, and the same being disallowed at the last Coronation *.

THE CHURCH-WARDENS OF ST. MARGARET'S, WESTMINSTER,

At the same Coronation, claimed to have the cloth lying in their parish, whereon the King goes in procession, for the use of the poor. But their claim was not admitted †.

THE VICAR AND CHURCH-WARDENS OF ST. MARTIN'S IN THE FIELDS,

Also claimed a share of the said cloth for their poor. But their claim was not admitted ‡.

THE MASTER OF THE HORSE TO THE KING,

At the same Coronation, claimed to attend the Coronation, as Serjeant of the Silver Scullery, and to have all the silver dishes and plates served on that day to the King's table, with the fees thereto belonging, and to take assay of the King's meat at the kitchen dresser bar. This was not allowed, because not claimed thentofore; the Master of the Horse, however left to make his application to the King, who was pleased to allow the said service

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* Sandf. Hist. Coron. † Ibid. ‡ Ibid.

and

and fees as the Duke of Albemarle enjoyed them on the Coronation of King Charles II. by virtue of the same post*.

SECT. III.

Of Grand Serjeanties performed at the Coronation of the Kings and Queens of England, by Persons in respect of Manors, Lands, or Tenements.

NEDDING AND KETTILBERSTON, COUNTY OF SUFFOLK.

William de la Pole, Marquis of Suffolk, had a grant from King Henry VI. of the manors of Nedding and Kettilberston, in the county of Suffolk: to hold by the service of carrying a golden sceptre, with a dove on the head of it, upon the Coronation-day of the King, his heirs and successors. As also a sceptre of ivory, with a golden dove on the head of it, upon the day of the Coronation of the Queens of England †.

MAN, THE ISLE OF.

Magnus III. King of Norway and Man, the last King of that island of the Danish or Norwegian race, dying without issue, about

* Sandf. Hist. Coron. † Carta 24 Hen. VI. n. 20. Blount. page 20.

the

the year 1266, Alexander III. King of Scotland, partly by arms, and partly by money, brought this, and the rest of the Western Islands, under his obedience: after which, it was sometimes dependant on the crown of Scotland, and sometimes on England, as their fortunes varied; till, in the end, about the year 1340, William de Montacute, Earl of Salisbury, descended from the Norwegian Kings of Man, won it from the Scots, and sold it to William Lord Scrope, Earl of Wiltshire, and Lord Treasurer to King Richard II. who, being attainted of high treason by King Henry IV. in the first year of his reign, and beheaded, the kingdom and island, by his attainder, came to the crown, and was the same year granted by King Henry to Henry de Percy, Earl of Northumberland, and Lord Constable of England, in fee; by the service of bearing on the days of the Coronation of the King and his heirs, at the left shoulder of him and his heirs, by himself, or his sufficient and honourable deputy, that naked sword, with which he was girded, when he arrived in the part (port) of Holderness, called Lancaster Sword, during the procession, and for all the time of the solemnization of the Coronation aforesaid *.

In the fifth year of the reign of King Henry IV. the said Henry Percy, Earl of Northumberland, was attainted of treason; and, by act of parliament, 1st March, seventh Henry IV. it was enacted that the King should have the forfeiture of all his lands and tenements, which came to him by descent or purchase †.

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* Per servicium portandi diebus Coronationis nostræ et hæredum nostrorum, ad sinistrum humerum nostrum, et sinistros humeros hæredum nostrorum, per se ipsum, aut sufficientem et honorificum deputatum suum, illum gladium nudum quo cincti eramus quando in parte (portu) de Holderness applicuimus, vocatum Lancaster Sword, durante processione, et toto tempore solemnizationis Coronationis supradictæ. 4 Inst. 283. † Ibid.

And

And afterwards, in the same year, the King granted the Isle of Man, together with the patronage of the Bishopric, to Sir John Stanley for life; and afterwards, in the same year, he granted the same isle to the said Sir John Stanley and his heirs for ever, with all the royalties and franchises thereto belonging, and the patronage of the Bishopric there, with the stile and title of King of Man, in as full and ample manner as it had been granted to any former lord thereof; to be held of the King, his heirs and successors, by liege homage; rendering to the said King two falcons, once only, viz, immediately after the homage done; and rendering to his heirs, Kings of England, two falcons, on the day of the Coronation of his said heirs, for all other services, customs and demands; as freely, fully and entirely, as William Scrope, Knight, or any other, held the same *.

This island is now held by the Duke and Duchess of Athol, in right of the said Duchess, as Baroness Strange of Knockyn, who is lineally descended from the said Sir John Stanley, in whose family it has ever since been; and is now held by the same honourary service, of rendering two falcons on the day of the Coronation of the Kings of England †.

THE DUCHY OF LANCASTER.

At the Coronation of King Henry IV. the Lord Henry, the King's eldest son, whom the King, in right of his Duchy of Lancaster,

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* Tenend. de Rege, heredibus et successoribus suis, per homagium ligeum. Reddendo nobis duos falcones, semel tantum, viz. immediate post homagium hujusmodi fact. et reddendo hæredibus nostris Regibus Angliæ duos falcones, diebus Coronationis eorundem hæredum nostrorum, pro omnibus aliis servitiis, consuetudinibus, et demandis, adeo libere plene et integre sicut Willielmus Scrope, Chivalier, vel aliquis alius, &c. 4. Inst. 283. Rot. pat. 7th Hen. IV. par. 2. m. 18.

† Stat. 5 Geo. III. cap. 26.

had appointed to that office, claimed to bear before the King the principal sword, called curtana, and had his suit granted *.

THE CASTLE AND TOWER OF PEMBROKE, AND TOWN OF DENBIGH, IN WALES.

At the Coronation of the said King Henry IV. the Lord Leonard Grey of Ruthyn, by petition exhibited before the Lord High Steward, claimed to bear the second sword before the King at his Coronation, by reason of his castle and tower of Pembroke, and of his town of Denbigh; but his claim was at that time disallowed, and the office executed by John Earl of Somerset, by assignment from the King †.

THE EARLDOM OF SURREY.

At the Coronation of King James II. the Duke of Norfolk, as Earl of Surrey, claimed to carry the second sword before the King, with all the privileges and dignities thereto belonging: which claim was disallowed, not being made out, and the same having been disallowed at the last Coronation ‡.

THE EARLDOM OF WARWICK.

Thomas Beauchampe, Earl of Warwick, by right of inheritance, bare the third sword before the King at the Coronation of King Henry IV. and by the like right was Panterer at the Coronation §.

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* Cromp. 84, b.
† Cromp. 85, b.
‡ Sandf. Hist. Coron.
§ Cromp. 85.

THE

THE EARLDOM OF PEMBROKE.

At the Coronation of Henry IV. the Lord Leonard Grey of Ruthyn bare the King's great spurs before him, in the time of his Coronation, by right of inheritance, as heir to John Hastings, Earl of Pembroke *.

At the Coronation of King James II. Anthony de Grey, Earl of Kent, claimed to carry the great spurs before the King; but not being made out, his claim was not allowed.

The same was counter-claimed by the Lord de Grey of Ruthyn, and allowed.

The same was also counter-claimed by the Duke of Norfolk, as Earl of Surrey, but disallowed for want of evidence, and because it was not admitted at the preceding Coronation †.

WOLVERMERSTON ALIAS WULFELMELSTON, FINGRET ALIAS FINGREY, AND GIGNES ALIAS GINGREGINÆ, COUNTY OF ESSEX, OR CAMBRIDGE.

John de Sandford held Wolvermerston by service in the Queen's chamber, and Fingret, and Gignes, and Houmede and Huchamstede ‡.

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* Cromp. 85, b.

† Sandf. Hist. Coron.

‡ Johannes de Sandford tenet Wolvermerstone, per serjantiam in camera Reginæ, et Fingret, et Gignes, et Houmede, et Huchamstede. Lib. Rub. Scac. 137.

In the time of King Edward I. Robert de Vere, Earl of Oxford, held the manor of Fingreth, in the county of Essex, by serjeanty of being Chamberlain of our lord the King, on the day of his Coronation; and the same Robert, and Matilda his wife, held the manor of Ging-Reginæ by the serjeanty of keeping the chamber of our lady the Queen on the day of the Coronation aforesaid *.

And by inquisition taken the sixth of Edward II. it was found that the Earls of Oxford, by the heir of Sandford, antiently held the manors of Fingrey and Wulfelmelston, in the county of Cambridge †, by the serjeanty of Chamberlainship to the Queens of England, at the King's Coronation ‡.

And at the Coronation of King James II. the lord of the manor of Fyngrith in Essex, claimed to be Chamberlain to the Queen for the day, and to have the Queen's bed, and furniture, the basons, &c. belonging to the office; and to have a clerk in the exchequer, to demand and receive the Queen's gold, &c. Which claim was disallowed, because not made out; but the claimant was left to prosecute it at law, if he thought fit ‖.

As the court of claims never sat after the arrival and marriage of her present Majesty, Queen Charlotte, in England, till after the Coronation, it is presumed that no person could claim to do this service at her Coronation.

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* Robertus de Vere, Comes Oxoniæ, tenet manerium de Fingreth, in com. Essex, per serjantiam essendi camerarius domini Regis, die Coronationis suæ; et idem Robertus, et Matilda uxor ejus, tenent manerium de Ging-Reginæ, per serjantiam custodiendi cameram dominæ Reginæ, die Coronationis prædictæ. Pla. Coron. 13 Edw. I. Essex. Blount, 53.

† Forsan, Essex.

‡ Blount, 23.

‖ Sandf. Hist. Coron.

FERNHAM, ALIAS FARNHAM-ROYAL, COUNTY OF BUCKS.

The Barons Furnival held Fernham, in the county of Bucks, (now called Farnham-Royal) by service of finding their sovereign lord the King, upon the day of his Coronation, a glove for his right hand, and to support his right arm, the same day, whilst he held the regal verge, or scepter in his hands*.

At the Coronation of King Henry IV., Sir Thomas Neville, Lord Furnival, by reason of his manor of Ferneham, with the hamlet of Cere, which he helde by the curtesie of England, after the decease of his wife, the Lady Joane, gave to the King a glove for his right hand, and sustained the King's right arme, so long as he bare the sceptre†.

From the Furnivals, this manor, by the daughter of the said Sir Thomas Neville, descended to the Talbots, Earls of Shrewsbury, who, though they exchanged it with King Henry VIII., yet they reserved this honourable service to them and their heirs for ever‡.

But the service seems now not to be annexed to this manor, but to the manor of

WORKSOP, COUNTY OF NOTTINGHAM,

For King Henry VIII., in the thirty-third year of his reign,

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* Esc. 10 Edw. II. n. 17. Orig. de 39 Edw. III. Rot. 3. Blount, 22.

† Cromp. 85.

‡ Blount.

granted

granted to George Talbot, Earl of Shrewsbury, the scite and precinct of the monastery of Worksop, with its appurtenances, in the county of Nottingham; to be held of the King in capite, by the service of the tenth part of a knight's fee; and by the royal service of finding the King a right hand glove at his Coronation, and to support his right arm, that day, as long as he should hold the scepter in his hand; and paying yearly £23 8s. 0½d*.

At the Coronation of King James II. this service was claimed and allowed†. And at the Coronation of his present Majesty, the same service was performed by the most honourable Charles Marquis of Rockingham, as deputy to the Duke of Norfolk, lord of the manor of Worksop‡.

THE BARONY OF BEDFORD.

John Lord Latimer, although he was under age at the Coronation of King Henry IV. for himself, and the Duke of Norfolk, notwithstanding that his possessions were in the King's hands, by his attorney, Sir Thomas Grey Knight, claimed and had the office of Almoner, for the day; by reason of certain lands, which sometime belonged to the Lord William Beauchampe of Bedford. They had a towel of fine linen cloth prepared, to put in the silver that was appointed to be given in alms: and likewise they had the distribution of the cloth that covered the pavement and floors, from the King's chamber doors, to the place in the church of Westminster

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* Pat. 33 Hen. VIII. par. 4. Blount, 94.
† Sandf. Hist. Coron.
‡ Gazette, No. 10,142.

where

where the pulpit stood. The residue, that was spread in the church, the sexton had*.

At the Coronation of King James II., the Earl of Exeter, Sir George Blundell, and Thomas Snaggs, as being seised of several parts of the barony of Bedford, respectively claimed to execute the office of Almoner; and, as the fees of that office, to have the silver alms bason, and the distribution of all the silver therein, and of the cloth, spread for their Majesties to walk on, as also the fine linen towel, a ton of wine, &c. On reference to the King, to appoint which of them he pleased, the Earl was appointed, pro hâc vice, with a salvo jure to the other two: but the silver dish, and the cloth, from the throne in Westminster-hall, to the west door of the Abbey Church, were only allowed†.

HEYDON, COUNTY OF ESSEX.

Peter Picot held the half of Heydene, by the serjeanty of serving with a towel at the Coronation of the King: and

Peter, the son of Peter Picot, held the other moiety, by the serjeanty of serving with the basons‡.

In the thirteenth year of King Edward I., John Picot held a certain tenement in the town of Heydon, in the county of Essex,

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* Cromp. 86.

† Sandf. Hist. Coron.

‡ Petrus Picot tenet dimid. Heydene, per serjantiam serviendi, cum una toalia, ad Coronationem Regis. Petrus filius Petri Picot tenet aliam medietatem, per serjantiam serviendi de bacinis. Lib. Rub: Scac. 137.

by

by the serjeanty of holding the towel before our lord the King on the day of his Coronation. And Peter Picot held a certain tenement in the same town, by the serjeanty of holding the basons of water at the Coronation aforesaid *.

At the Coronation of King Richard II. John Wiltshire, citizen of London, exhibited into the court of the Lord High Steward of England, a petition, to the following effect, viz.

"To the most honourable lord the King of Castile and Leon, Duke of Lancaster, and Steward of England. Your petitioner, John Wiltshire, shews, that whereas the said John holds certain tenements in Heydon, held of our lord the King, by the service of holding a towel when our lord the King shall wash his hands, before dinner, on the day of his Coronation; and that the moiety of the said manor lately was in the seisin of J. Picot, who held the same of the Lord Edward, late King of England, great grandfather to our lord the King that now is, by the same services, as appears by the record of the exchequer of our said lord the King, and prays that he may be accepted to do the said office of serjeanty, in the form aforesaid.

"And, it appearing by the record of the exchequer of our lord the King, in court shewn, that the aforesaid tenements are held of our lord the King, by the services aforesaid; therefore he is admitted

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* Johannes Pycot tenet quoddam tenementum in villa de Heydon, in com. Essex, per serjantiam tenend. manutergium coram domino Rege, die Coronationis. Et Petrus Pycot tenet quoddam tenementum, in eadem villa, per serjantiam tenendi pelves, ad aquam dandam, ad Coronationem prædictam. Pla. Coron. 13 Edw. I. Blount, 27.

to

to do his service, by Edmund Earl of Cambridge, (the King's uncle) his deputy; and so the same earl, in right of the said John, held the towel when the lord the King washed his hands, the said day of his Coronation, before dinner*."

At the Coronation of King James II., the lord of the manor of Heydon, in Essex, claimed to hold the bason and ewer to the King, by virtue of one moiety, and the towel, by virtue of another moiety of the said manor, when the King washes, before dinner; which claim was allowed as to the towel only†.

BRAMBELEGH, OR BROMLEY, COUNTY OF MIDDLESEX.

The prioress of Saint Leonard of Stratford held fifty acres of land in Brambelegh, in the county of Middlesex, by the service of finding, for the lord the King, a man to hold the towel of the same King at his Coronation‡.

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* J. W. Counte (citoyen) de L. porrexit in Cur. quandam petitionem in hæc verba. Al treshonorable seignior le Roy de Castile et de Leon, Duke de Lanc. et Seneshal d'Angl. vře suppl. J. W. que come le dit. J. tient certeine tenements in Heydon quels sont le moytie del maner de Heydon tenus de nostre seigniour le Roy, per son service le teyner un towell quant nostre seignior le Roy lavera ses maynes devant manger le jour de son Coronment, et que le moytie de dit man. jades fuit in le season J. Pygot q̄. le tyent de seign. E. nadgayers Roy d'Engleter. Besayle nostre seigniour le Roy que ore est per les services suisdits coe. appiert per record de l'eschequer nostre dit seigniour le Roy, et prya que il poct estr. accept. au dit office de serjeantie faire in le forme suisdit. Et hoc appiert de record de scaccario domini Regis in Cur. monstrat quod prædicta tenementa tenentur de domino Rege per servitia prædicta. Ideo admittatur ad servitium suum hujusmodi faciend. per Edm. comitem. Cant. deputatum suum. Et sic idem comes in jure ipsius Johannis manutergia tenuit quando dominus Rex lavavit manus suas dicto die Coronationis suæ ante prandium. Crompt. Jurisdict. 86. b.

† Sandf. Hist. Coron.

‡ Priorissa Beati Leonardi de Stretford tenet quinquaginta acras terræ in eadem villa, per servitium inveniendi domino Regi, unum hominem ad tenendum manutergium ipsius Regis in Coronatione sua. Pla. Coron. 22 Edw. I. Blount, 66.

WINFRED, COUNTY OF DORSET.

Robert de Newborough held the manor of Winfred, in the county of Dorset, together with the hundred there, of the King in capite, by the service of giving water for the hands of our lord the King, on the day of his Coronation; and to have the bason and ewer for the service aforesaid*.

At the Coronation of King James II., a claim was made, by the lord of the manor and hundred of Winfred, to do this service, which was not allowed: but he was left to make his application to the King, if he thought fit†.

ADDINGTON, COUNTY OF SURREY.

Robert Agyllon held one carucate‡ of land in Addington, in the county of Surrey, by the service of making one mess, in an earthen pot, in the kitchen of our lord the King, on the day of his Coronation, called Diligrout, and if there be fat§ (or lard) in the mess, it is called Maupigyrnun‖.

Afterwards, in King Edward the First's time, William Walcot held

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* Robertus de Novoburgo tenuit manerium de Winfred in com. Dorset. una cum hundredo ibidem, de Rege in capite, per servitium dandi aquam manibus domini Regis, die Coronationis suæ, et habebit pelvem cum lavatorio pro servitio prædicto. Inq. 12 Edw. III. n. 2. Dorset. Blount, 29.

† Sandf. Hist. Coron.

‡ Robertus Aguillon tenet unam carucatam terræ in Addington, in comitatu Surrey, per serjantiam faciendi unum ferculum in olla lutea, in coquina domini Regis, die Coronationis suæ, et vocatur Diligrout; et si sit Seym§ (Sagimen) in illo ferculo, vocatur Maupigyrnun‖. Placit. Coron. 39 Hen. III. Rot. 29. dorso. Blount, 1.

the

the manor of Addington by the same service*; only, in this record, it is called a certain pottage called Maupigyrnun †.

This tenure is probably as old as the time of King Henry II. at the least, for William Aquilon, who had married the heiress of Bartholomew de Cheney, held his land in Addintone, in Surrey, which was the inheritance of the said Bartholomew, by serjeanty of finding a cook at the King's Coronation, to dress victuals in the King's kitchen ‡. And in the time of King Henry II. William Aguillum held three knights fees and a half, and a Bartholomew, one knight's fee in the county of Surrey §, and it is very likely that these were the very William Aquilon and Bartholomew de Cheney above mentioned.

In Mr. Blount's time this manor was in the possession of Thomas Leigh, Esq. who, at the Coronation of his then Majesty, King Charles II. in the year 1661, brought up to the King's table a mess of pottage called Diligrout, this service being adjudged to him by the court of claims, in right of this his manor; whereupon the Lord High Chamberlain presented him to the King, who accepted the service, but did not eat of the pottage ‖.

And at the Coronation of King James II., the lord of the manor of Bardolfe in Addington, Surrey, claimed to find a man to make a mess of Grout in the King's kitchen; and therefore prayed that the

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* Escaet. 14 Edw. I. Num. 16.

† Quoddam pottagium vocatum Maupigyrnun.

‡ Madox's Hist. Excheq. 453. Mad. Baron. Angl. 248.

§ Lib. Nig. Scacc. 121.

‖ Mr. Ashmole's Narrative. Blount, 1.

King's master cook might perform that service: which claim was allowed, and the said lord of the manor brought it up to the King's table*.

☞ A carucate of land, a plow-land, or a hide of land, is not of any certain content; but as much as a plow can, by course of husbandry, plow in a year; and may contain a messuage, wood, meadow, and pasture. And every plow-land, of ancient time, was of the yearly value of five nobles (£1. 13s. 4d.) per annum: and this was the living of a plowman or yeoman. 1. Inst. 69. a.

‖†‖ Seym. Mr. Blount has rendered the Latin word sagimen, by the general term of fat, which the editor thinks does not sufficiently express the sense of it; as it particularly means the fat or lard of swine that covers the kidneys, &c. This kind of fat, and no other, is in Yorkshire, and the northern counties, to this day, usually called by the name of saim, and in Kent seam: perhaps from the sain doux of the French, which signifies hog's lard; or rather from the British word saim, sewet. Lhuyd's Archaelog. 285. E.

That part of the manor of Addington, which belonged to the Aquillons and Bardolfs, was, and still is, held by a very singular species of grand serjeanty, viz. by the service of presenting a certain dish to the King on the day of his Coronation. Of the origin of this service it seems not an improbable conjecture, that the manor was an appendage to the office of the King's cook,

* Sandf. Hist. Coron.

as Richmond then Shene, antiently was to the office of butler. It is certain that Tezelin, the cook, held it of the Conqueror; being afterwards separated from the office, the nature of the serjeanty might continue, though confined to the service of presenting a dish to the King once in his reign. The service and the dish are variously described in the different records. Bartholomew Cheney* is said to have holden Addington by the service of finding a cook to dress such victuals in the King's kitchen, as the Seneschal shall order. This was, in fact, only executing the office of cook by deputy; and his son-in-law William Aguillon† held it by the service of making hastias‡, as the record expresses it, in the King's kitchen, on the day of his Coronation, or of finding a person who should make for him a certain pottage called the mess of Gyron; or if seym§ be added to it, is called Maupygernon; the seym in another record is called unguentum. Sir Robert Aguillon‖ held it precisely by the same service, and the dish is mentioned by the same name (viz le mess de Gyron) in the Pleas of the Crown; though Blount** has quoted it thence by the name of Diligrout, and Aubrey has copied his mistake. Thomas Bardolf††, who died seised of Addington in the reign of Edward the Third, held it by the service of making three messes of Maupygernon at the Coronation, one of which he was to present to the King, another to the Archbishop of Canterbury, and the third to whomsoever the King

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* Mag. Rot. 18 Hen. III. Surrey.

† Harl. MS. Brit. Mus. 313. f. 22, b.

‡ The word hastia does not occur in any of the Glossaries.

§ Seym or Seim, is a Saxon word, signifying fat; it is still in use amongst the butchers, and is usually spelt Seam; it is now generally applied to the omentum of a pig, of which they make lard. Some derive it from the Latin word sevum, suet.

‖ Placit. Coron. 39 Hen. III. m. 33, and Esch. 14 Edw. I.

** Blount's Jocular Tenures, p. 1; and Aubrey's Antiquities of Surrey, vol. ii. p. 39.

†† Esch. 5 Edw. III.

would.

would. This service is still kept up, and a dish of pottage was presented to the present King at his Coronation by Mr. Spencer, as lord of the manor of Addington; but I cannot find that there exists any antient* receipt for the making of it†.

LISTON, COUNTY OF ESSEX.

In the 41st of Edward III. Joan, the wife of William Leston, held the manor of Overhall in this parish, by the service of paying for, bringing in and placing of five wafers before the King as he sits at dinner upon the day of his Coronation‡.

Richard Lions held the said manor after her, by the service of making wafers upon the day of the King's Coronation, and of serving the King with the same wafers as he sits at dinner the same day§.

Godfrey Fitz John‖ held certain lands in Liston in the county of Essex, of our lord the King, by the service of making wafers at his Coronation**.

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* In a collection of antient cookery receipts of the thirteenth century, printed at the end of the Royal Household Establishments, published by the Society of Antiquaries, is a receipt to make a dish called Bardolf; though there is no evidence to support it, it would not be an unfair conjecture, as the Bardolfs were lords of Addington at the period above-mentioned, to suppose, that this might be the dish in question; it was called a pottage, and consisted of almond mylk, the brawn of capons, sugar, and spices, chicken parboyled and chopped, &c. See pa. 466, of Household Establishments, 4to. 1790.

† Lysons's Environs of London, vol. i. pp. 5, 6, 49, 50, and notes.

‡ Abstract. Rec. in Scaccar. anno 41 Edw. III. Weever's Fun. Monum. p. 384.

§ Anno 5 Ric. II. Weever's Fun. Monum. 384.

‖ Godefridus filius Johannis.

** Blount, 25.

At

At the Coronation of King Henry IV. William le Venoure, by reason that he was tenant of the manor of Lyston, claimed and obtained to exercise the office of making wafers for the King, the day of his Coronation*.

At the Coronation of King James II. the lord of the manor of Liston in Essex, claimed to make wafers for the King and Queen, and serve them up to their table; to have all the instruments of silver, and other metal, used about the same, with the linen, and certain proportions of ingredients, and other necessaries, and liveries for himself and two men: which claim was allowed, and the service, with his consent, performed by the King's officers, and the fees compounded for at £30†.

At the Coronation of their present Majesties, William Campbell of Liston Hall, Esq. as lord of this manor, claimed to do the same service, which was allowed; and the King was pleased to appoint his son, William Henry Campbell, Esq. to officiate as his deputy, who accordingly attended, and presented the wafers to their Majesties.

THE EARLDOM OF LINCOLN.

At the Coronation of King Henry IV. John Beaufort, Earl of Somerset, half brother to the King, to whom the King, in right of his Earldom of Lincoln, had granted to be carver, the day of his Coronation, claimed that office, and had it granted ‡.

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* Cromp. 86. † Sandf. Hist. Coron. 129. ‡ Cromp. 84, b.

WETHERSFELD, COUNTY OF ESSEX.

Hugh de Nevill held the manor of Wethersfeld in the county of Essex of the King, in capite, by the service of setting the first dish at the King's right-hand, on his Coronation-day, and he was to have the dish and towel *.

BILSINGTON, COUNTY OF KENT.

The prior of Bilsington held a certain part of a serjeanty in Bilsington, in the county of Kent, by serving the lord the King with his cup on Whitsunday †.

The ancestors of the Earl of Arundel used to hold the manor of Bilsington, in the county of Kent, which is worth £xxx a year, by the serjeanty of being butler of our lord the King, on Whitsunday ‡.

At the Coronation of King Henry IV. Thomas Earl of Arundel, chief butler of England, obtained to exercise that office the day of

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* Hugo de Nevile tenuit maner. de Wethersfeld, in com. Essex, de R. in capite, per servic' assedendi propinquior' ferculum a dextris Regis die quo portat Coronam, et habebit discum et tuellam. Esc. temp. R. H. fil. Reg. Johannis. Harl. MS. Brit. Mus. No. 708, p. 7.

† Prior de Bilsington tenet quandam partem serjantiæ in Bilsington, in com. Kantiæ, ad serviendum dominum Regem, die Pentecostes, de coupa sua. In Rot. Hundred. anno 3 Edw. I. Rot. 7. Kanc. Blount, 62.

‡ Antecessores Comitis Arundel solebant tenere manerium de Bilsynton, in com. Kantiæ quod valet per ann. £xxx per serjantiam essendi pincerna domini Regis in die Pentecostes. Pla. Coron. 21 Edw. I. Rot. 27. Kanc. Blount, 61.

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the Coronation, and had the fees thereto belonging granted to him, to wit, the goblet with which the King was served, and other things to that his office appertaining; the vessels of wine excepted that lay under the bar, which were adjudged to the Lord Steward, the said Earl of Arundel's claim notwithstanding *.

At the Coronation of King Charles II. Robert Bernham, Esq. held the manor of East Bilsington in the county of Kent, of the King, by the service of presenting the King with three maple cups on the day of his Coronation, which service was performed at the Coronation of the said King by Erasmus Smith, Esq. in behalf of the said Robert Bernham †.

And a claim to do the like service was made at the Coronation of King James II. by the lord of the manor of Nether Bilsington in Kent, and allowed ‡.

KENNINGHALL, COUNTY OF NORFOLK.

At the Coronation of King James II. the Duke of Norfolk, as Earl of Arundel, and lord of the manor of Kenninghall, in Norfolk, claimed to perform, by deputy, the office of chief butler of England, and to have, for his fees, the best gold cup and cover, with all the vessels and wine remaining under the bar, and all the pots and cups, except those of gold or silver, in the wine-cellar after dinner: which claim was allowed, with only the fee of a cup and ewer §.

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* Cromp. 85, b.

† Narrative of Elias Ashmole, Esq. Blount, 7.

‡ Sandf. Hist. Coron.

§ Ibid.

THE LORD MAYOR AND CITIZENS OF LONDON.

In the year 1337 the following petition was exhibited to the King in Council, viz.

" To our lord the King and his Council, Richard de Bettoyne of London sheweth; that whereas, at the Coronation of our lord the King that now is, he being then Mayor of London, performed the office of Butler, with three hundred and sixty valets, clothed in the same livery, each one carrying in his hand a white silver cup, as other Mayors of London have time out of mind used to do, at the Coronation of the King's progenitors; and the fee appendant to that service, that is to say, a gold cup with a cover, and an ewer of gold enameled, was delivered to him by the assent of the Earl of Lancaster, and other great men, then of our lord the King's council, by the hands of Sir Robert de Wodehouse; and now there comes an estreat out of the exchequer, to the Sheriffs of London, for the levying of £89. 12s. 6d. for the said fee, upon the goods and chattels of the said Richard, wherein he prays that remedy may be ordained him. And the Mayor and Citizens of Oxford are bound by charter, to come to London, at the Coronation, to assist the Mayor of London, in serving at the feast, and so have always used to do. Or, if it please our lord the King, and his council, we will willingly pay the fee, so that we may be discharged of that service *."

This

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* A nostre seignour le Roy et a son Conseil monstre Richard le Bettoyne de Loundres, qe come au Coronement nostre seignour le Roy q'ore est, il adonque Meire de Londres fesoit l'office de Botiller oue CCCLX vadletz vestuz d'une sute, chescun portant en sa maime un

Coupe

This Richard de Bettoyne, who was Lord Mayor of London in the years 1326 and 1327, 1st. Edw. III. is by Stowe called Richard Britaine, goldsmith: and by Maitland, Betayne.

At the Coronation of King Henry IV. the citizens of London, chosen forth by the city, served in the hall, as assistants to the Lord Chief Butler, whilst the King sat at dinner, the day of his Coronation. And when the King entered into his chamber, after dinner, and called for wine, the Lord Mayor of London brought to him a cup of gold, with wine, and had the same cup given to him, together with the cup that contained water to allay the wine. After the King had drunk, the said Lord Mayor and Aldermen of London had their table to dine at, on the left hand of the King, in the hall *.

At the Coronation of King James II. the Lord Mayor and Citizens of London claimed to serve the King with wine, after dinner, in a gold cup, and to have the same cup and cover for his fee; and, with twelve other citizens by them appointed, to assist the chief butler of England in the butlership, and to have a table on

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Coupe blanche d'argent, come autres Meirs de Londres ount faitz as Coronementz des progenitours nostre seignour le Roy, dont memorie ne court, et le fee q'appendoit a cel jorne, cest asavoir un Coupe d'or ove la covercle et un Ewer d'or enamaille, lui fust livere per assent du Counte de Lancastre et d'autres grantz qu' adonques y furent du conseil nostre seignour le Roy per la Maine Sire Robert de Wodehouse: et ore vient en estreite as Viscountes de Londres hors del Chekker de faire lever de biens et chateux du dit Richard £LXXXIX XIIS. vid. pur le fee avantdit, dont il prie que remedie lui soit ordeyne. Et le Meire et les Citeyns d'Oxenford ount per point de chartre, quils vendront a Londres a l'en Coronement d'eyder le Meire de Londres pur servir a la fest et toutz ount usee. Et si il plest a nostre seignour le Roy et a son Conseil, nous payerons volenters le fee, issent que nous soyoms descharges de la service. Petit. in Parl. Ann. 11 Edw. III. Blount, 121.

* Cromp. 85, b.

the left hand of the hall: which claim was not allowed, because the liberties of the city were then seized into the King's hands, by virtue of the judgment, in quo warranto, given against them, in Trinity Term, 35 Car. II. then unreversed; but yet they executed the office, ex gratia, and dined in the hall, and had a gold cup for their fee *.

At the same time, the said Lord Mayor and Citizens of London, claimed to serve the Queen in like manner, and were only disallowed at that time, for the same reason †.

At the Coronation of his late Majesty, King George II. the same service was performed by Sir John Eyles, Baronet, Lord Mayor of London, and John Boyce, Esq. Mayor of Oxford, who was knighted on that occasion ‡.

And at the Coronation of their present Majesties, this service was performed by Sir Matthew Blackiston, Knight, (afterwards created a Baronet) assisted by Thomas Munday, Esq. Mayor of Oxford, who was knighted on that occasion.

THE MAYOR AND BURGESSES OF OXFORD.

The Mayor and Burgesses of Oxford, by charter, claim to serve in the office of butlership to the King, with the citizens of London, with all fees thereunto belonging: which claim was allowed at the Coronation of King James II. and to have three maple cups for their fee. They had also, ex gratia, allowed a large gilt bowl and cover §.

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* Sandf. Hist. Coron. † Ibid. ‡ Compl. Copyhold, 372. § Sandf. Hist. Coron.

BUCKENHAM, &c. COUNTY OF NORFOLK.

John Knyvett held the manors of Old Bokenham, New Bokenham, Lathes, with two parts of the manor of Grishag, in the town of Wymondham, in the county of Norfolk, with the appurtenances, which were held of the late King (Richard III.) in capite, by the service of being butler to our lord the King on the day of his Coronation*.

GRISHAWE AND TOPCROFT, COUNTY OF NORFOLK.

John de Clyfton held a part of the manor of Grishawe in Wymondham, in the county of Norfolk, by the service of being butler at the King's Coronation, and the manor of Topcroft by the aforesaid service†.

FIFE, SCOTLAND.

This shire, as well as the rest in the kingdom, was formerly subject to a Thane, i. e. in the old Saxon language, as in the present Danish, a servant to the King: but Malcolm Canmore appointed Macduff, who before was Thane of Fife, first hereditary Earl of

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* Et ibm. continetur quod dictus Johannes Knyvett oneratus fuit de xxi^{li} de relevio suo pro castro de Bokenham cum pertin-ac maneriis de veteri Bokenham, nova Bokenham, Lathes, et duobus partibus m. de Grishagh, in villâ de Wymondham, cu' ptin' in dco com. Norff. que de dcō nup. Rege tenebantur in C. per servic' essendi pincerna Regis die Coronationis suœ. Mich'is fines anno xj^{mo}. Regis H. Septimj. Harl. MS. Brit. Mus. No. 5174, p. 13.

† Johannes de Clyfton partem m. de Grishawe in Wymondham, per servicium pincernæ ad Coronationem Regis, et m. de Topcroft per prædictum servitium. Esc. 11 Rici'. scdi'. Ibid. No. 2087, p. 218.

Fife,

Fife, for his services, granting to his posterity the right of placing the King in his chair at his Coronation, the command of the van in the King's army, and power to compound for a sum of money for the accidental murder of a nobleman or commoner by any of them. There still remains, not far from Lundoris, a stone cross, which served as a boundary between Fife and Strathern, with an inscription in barbarous verses, which had such a right of sanctuary, that a murderer within the ninth degree of relation to Macduff, Earl of Fife, if he could reach this cross, and pay nine cows with a heifer[*], should be acquitted of the murder*.

[*] Colpindach.

STAPELTON, COUNTY OF SOMERSET.

Geoffry de St. Clare holds Stapelton of our lord the King by serjeanty, to wit, of bearing one towel before our lady the Queen, at Easter, Whitsuntide, and Christmas, and at the King's Coronation†.

WIMONDLEY, COUNTY OF HERTFORD.

Richard de Argentyne held Willemundele, by serjeanty of serving with one silver cup at the King's Coronation‡.

Reginald de Argentyne, in King Edward the First's time, was seized of the manor of Great Wylmondele, (now called Wimble, in

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* Gough's Camden, Edit. 1789. vol. iii. p. 371.

† Galfridus de Sco' Claro tenet Stapelton de dño per serjantiam scilicet per unam tualliam ferendam coram dña Regina ad festum Pasch' & Pentecost', & ad nativitatem dñi & ad dñi Regis Coronationem. Testa de Nevil, p. 162.

‡ Ricardus de Argentoem tenet Willumdele per serjantiam serviendi cum una cuppa argentea, ad Coronationem Regis. Lib. Rub. Scacc.

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the county of Cambridge*) which he held by grand serjeanty, to serve our lord the King, on the day of his Coronation, with a silver cup, by order of the Lord High Steward †.

At the Coronation of King Henry IV., Sir William Argentyne, by reason of his tenure of his manor of Willumdale, in the county of Hertford, served the King of the first cup of drink, which he tasted of at his dinner the day of his Coronation. The cup was of silver, ungilt, which the same knight had for his fees. Notwithstanding the petition which John Fitzwarren presented to the Lord Steward, requiring that office, in right of his wife, the Lady Maud, daughter and heir to Sir John Argentyne, Knight ‡.

At the Coronation of King Charles II. this manor had descended to the Lord Allington, who, at the Coronation dinner of the said King, carried the King his first draught of drink, in a silver-gilt cup; the office of cup-bearer, as also the fee, having been adjudged to him by the Court of Claims, in right of this manor; and when the King had drank, the said Lord Allington received the cup for his fee §.

And at the Coronation of King James II. the like claim was made by the lord of this manor, and allowed ‖.

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* Wimondley in com. Hertford, potius.

† Escaet. 11 Edw. I. n. 19. Cant. Hereford. (com. Hertford) Blount, 78.

‡ Cromp. 85.

§ Blount, 78.

‖ Sandf. Hist. Coron. 133.

CHENES,

CHENES, COUNTY OF SURREY.

Otho de Grandison, and John de Valletort, and Alice his wife, held the town of Chenes, by serjeanty of finding, on the day of the King's Coronation, two white cups at dinner; and now it is rented at VIII shillings*.

ASHELEE, COUNTY OF NORFOLK.

William de Hastings, being steward to King Henry I., held that office by serjeanty, in respect of the tenure of his manor of Ashelè, in the county of Norfolk, by the service of taking charge of the napery, (table clothes and other linen,) at the Coronation of the Kings of England †.

At the Coronation of King Henry IV. the Lord Leonard Grey of Ruthyn, by reason of his manor of Asheley, in Norfolk, covered the tables; and had for his fee, all the table cloths, as well those in the hall, as elsewhere, when they were taken up: notwithstanding a petition exhibited by Sir John Drayton to have had that office ‡.

And at the Coronation of King James II., the then lord of the said manor claimed to perform the said office, and have the fees, &c. His claim was not allowed, because he had not his evidence ready to make it out, but with a salvo jure §.

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* Othonus de Grandison et Johannes de Valletorta, et Alicia uxor ejus, tenent villam de Chenes, de serjantia inveniendi, die Coronationis Regis, duos albos ciphos ad prandium; et modo arrentata est ad VIII s. Plac. Coron. 19 Hen. III. Surrey, Blount, 82.

† Testa de Nevile. Norf. Suff. Blount, 13.

‡ Cromp. 85.

§ Sandf. Hist. Coron. 132.

SCULTON,

SCULTON, COUNTY OF NORFOLK.

At the Coronation of King Henry IV., Edmund Chambers claimed and obtained the office of principal larderer, for him and his deputies, by reason of this manor of Sculton, otherwise called Burdelbyn-Sculton, in the county of Norfolk*.

The manor of Sculton, otherwise called Burdos or Burdelois in Norfolk, was held by this tenure; that the lord thereof, on the Coronation-day of the Kings of England, should be chief lardiner †.

At the Coronation of King James II., the lord of the manor of Sculton, alias Bourdelies, in Norfolk, claimed to be chief larderer; and to have for his fees, the provisions remaining, after dinner, in the larder. And on reference to the King, it appearing that other manors were also severally held by the same service, the lord of this manor was appointed, pro hâc vice, to do the office, but with a salvo jure to the other claimants ‡.

EAST-HAM, EYSTAN, OR ESTON AT THE MOUNT, COUNTY OF ESSEX.

Ralph de Moigne (an error in Blount for le Moigne) [or the Monk] held East-Ham, in Essex, by serjeanty, that he should be caterer (or purveyor) of the lord the King in his kitchen §.

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* Cromp. 86.

† Camden in Norfolk. Blount, 10.

‡ Sandf. Hist. Coron. 133.

§ Radulphus de le Moigne, &c. ut sit emptor domini Regis in coquina sua. Pla. Coron. apud Chelmesf. 11 Hen. III. Blount, 26.

Henry, son and heir of William le Moigne, fined in £XVIII for relief of his land of Eystan, which he held of the King in capite, by the serjeanty of the King's lardinary. Ralph le Moigne, ancestor of Henry, held the land by the same serjeanty; and the land was worth £XVIII a year, as appeared by the roll*.

At the Coronation of King James II. the lord of the manor of Eston at the Mount, in Essex, claimed the offices of larderer and caterer; but his claim was at that time disallowed, with a salvo jure; and the King appointed the lord of the manor of Sculton to exercise the same pro hâc vice †.

N. B. Blount did not make all his extracts himself.

KIBWORTH-BEAUCHAMP, COUNTY OF LEICESTER.

At the Coronation of King Henry IV. Thomas Beauchampe, Earl of Warwick, was panterer, by right of inheritance ‡. But whether he claimed the office, as being lord of this manor, or otherwise, does not plainly appear. But

Queen Elizabeth, in the first year of her reign, granted to Sir Ambrose Dudley, (afterwards Earl of Warwick) the manor of Kibworth-Beauchamp, in the county of Leicester; to hold by the service of being pantler to the Kings and Queens of this realm, at their Coronations §.

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* Madox's Exchcq. 220.
† Sandf. Hist. Coron. 133.
‡ Cromp. 85.
§ Pat. 1 Eliz. Blount, 36.

KINGESHAM,

KINGESHAM, COUNTY OF GLOUCESTER.

John de Daubeny, holds his manor at Kingesham in the county of Gloucester, by the serjeanty of keeping the door of the pantry of our lord the King; and the said John said, that on the day of the Coronation of our lord the King, that now is (Edward the First) he did his service in his proper person*.

THE HUNDRED OF MIDDLETON, COUNTY OF KENT.

William de Leyburn, holds his land of our lord the King, by serjeanty of keeping the larder of our lord the King, the day on which our lord the King shall wear his crown †.

SCRIVELSBY, COUNTY OF LINCOLN.

Robert de Marmion, Lord of Fonteney in Normandy, and hereditary champion to the dukes thereof, was, by King William the Conqueror, for his services, rewarded with the Castle of Tamworth, in the county of Warwick, and territory adjacent, which had been the royal demesnes of the Saxon Kings; receiving, about the same time, the office of hereditary champion to the King of England his heirs and successors, to him and his heirs; to be held, either by tenure of this castle, or of the manor of Scrivelby in Lincolnshire; it is not quite certain which.

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* Johannes de Daubeny tenet manerium suum apud Kingesham in com. Glouc. per serjantiam custodiendi ostium panetriæ domini Regis. Et prædictus Johannes dicit quod die Coronationis domini Regis nunc, fecit serjantiam suam in propria persona. Pla. Coron. 15 Edw. I. Glouc. Blount, 58.

† Willielmus de Leyburn tenet terram suam de domino Rege per serjantiam ad custodiendum lardarium domini Regis, die quo dominus Rex portabit Coronam. In Rot. Hundred. anno 3 Edw. I. Rot. 7. Kanc. Blount, 62.

From this Robert de Marmion, there were four successive Barons de Marmion, of Tamworth Castle, and hereditary champions of England, in regular descent; the last whereof, Philip, a great baron of his time, dying in the twentieth of Edward I., without issue male, his inheritance came to be divided amongst his four daughters* and heirs; the eldest of whom, Joan, then the wife of William Moretein, upon partition of the lands, having the Castle of Tamworth for her share, died seised thereof, about three years after, leaving no issue; whereupon, by agreement between the rest of the co-heirs, the same was allotted to Alexander de Freville, who had married Mazera, daughter and heir of Ralph de Cromwell, by Mazera, the second of the daughters† and co-heirs of Philip, last Lord Marmion of Tamworth, which Alexander, then Sir Alexander de Freville, Knight, performed the office of champion, at the Coronation of King Edward III., as owner of the said castle.

At the Coronation of King Richard II., Sir Baldwin Freville, Knight, Lord of Tamworth, grandson of Alexander de Freville, exhibited his claim to be the King's champion on that day, and to do the service appertaining to that office, by reason of his tenure of the Castle of Tamworth, viz. to ride completely armed, upon a barbed horse, into Westminster-hall, and there to challenge the combat with whomsoever should dare to oppose the King's title to the crown; which service the Barons de Marmion, his ancestors, lords of that castle, had thentofore performed. But

Sir John Dymoke, Knight, counter-claimed the same office, as

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* Or Sisters. † Or Sisters.

Lord

Lord of Scrivelby, in Lincolnshire; which had descended to him by an heir female of Sir Thomas Ludlow, Knight, husband of Joane, the youngest of the daughters * and co-heirs of Philip, the last Lord Marmion of Tamworth, before-mentioned: whereupon the Constable and Marshal of England appointed the said Sir John Dymoke to perform the office for that time; with a salvo jure to Freville: since which time the Dymoke family have ever retained this honour †, for the space, now, of above four hundred years.

At the Coronation of King Henry IV. Thomas Dymocke, in right of his mother, Margaret Dymocke, by reason of the tenure of his manor of Scrivelby, claimed to be the King's champion at his Coronation, and had his suit granted him; notwithstanding a claim exhibited by Baldwin Freville (son of the former Baldwin) demanding that office, by reason of his Castle of Tamworth in Warwickshire. The said Dymocke had, for his fees, one of the best coursers in the King's stable, with the King's saddle, and all the trappers and harness appertaining to the same horse or courser. He had likewise one of the best armours in the King's armoury for his own body, with all that belonged wholly thereunto ‡.

At the Coronation of King Charles II. Sir Edward Dymock, to whom the Court of claims had adjudged the office of the King's champion, in right of his manor of Scrivelsby, entered Westminster-hall, a little before the second course was served up, on a goodly white courser, armed at all points, in rich armour, and having a plume of blue feathers in his helm. He there made a

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* Or Sisters.

† Collins's Peerage, 5th edit. vol. vi. page 338.

‡ Cromp. 85, b.

stand

stand for some time, and then advanced, in manner following, way being made for him by the Knight-marshal.

First, two Trumpets.

The Serjeant Trumpeter.

The Serjeant at Arms.

An Esquire, carrying a target, having the champion's own arms depicted thereon.

An Esquire, carrying the champion's lance, upright.

Mr. Owen, York Herald.

The Earl Marshal, on horseback, on the left-hand.

The Champion.

The Lord High Constable, on horseback, on the right-hand.

At the lower end of the hall, York Herald proclaimed the challenge in these following words, viz.

" If any person, of what degree soever, high or low, shall deny or gainsay our Sovereign Lord King Charles the Second, King of England, Scotland, France, and Ireland, Defender of the Faith, son and next heir to our Sovereign Lord Charles the First, the last King deceased, to be right heir to the imperial crown of this realm of England, or that he ought not to enjoy the same, here is his Champion, who saith that he lieth, and is a false traitor, being ready in person to combat with him; and in this quarrel will adventure his life against him, on what day soever he shall be appointed."

Thereupon

Thereupon the champion threw down his gauntlet, which lying some small time, and nobody taking it up, it was delivered to him again by York Herald. Then all advanced forward, until the champion came to the middle of the hall, where York Herald made the like proclamation, and the gauntlet was again thrown down, and, after some time returned to the champion, who advanced to the foot of the steps, ascending to the State; and at the top of the steps, the said herald proclaimed the challenge the third time, whereupon the champion threw down his gauntlet again, which nobody taking up, it was finally delivered to him.

This being done, the Earl of Pembroke and Montgomery, with Viscount Montague and the Lord Paget, his assistants, presented, on the knee, to the King, a gilt cup, with a cover, full of wine, who drank to his Champion, and, by the said earl, sent him the cup, who, after three reverences, drank it all off, went a little backward, and so departed the hall, taking the cup for his fee, according as had been adjudged him by the court of claims *.

At the Coronation of King James II. the King's Champion claimed to perform his office, as lord of the manor of Scrivelsby, and to have a gold cup and cover, with the horse on which he rides, the saddle, armour, and furniture, and twenty yards of crimson satin: which claim was allowed, except as to the said twenty yards of satin.

The said office was also counter-claimed by another branch of the family, but not allowed †.

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* Narrative of Elias Ashmole, Esq. 1661. Blount, 4. † Sandf. Hist. Coron.

At

At the Coronation of their present Majesties, 22d September, 1761, the office of Champion was performed by John Dymocke, Esq *.

SECT. IV.

Of Grand Serjeanties performed, in respect of Manors, Lands or Tenements, at other Times, and on other Occasions than the Coronations of the Kings and Queens of England.

CRESWELL, COUNTY OF BERKS.

Hugh de Saint Philibert holds the manor of Creswell, in the county of Berks, by the serjeanty of carrying bottles of wine, for the breakfast of our lord the King, and it was called the serjeanty of the Huse, through the kingdom of England †.

WINTERSLEW, COUNTY OF WILTS.

John de Roches holds the manor of Winterslew in the county of Wilts by the service, that when our lord the King should abide

* For an historical account of the Coronations of King James the Second and his Queen Mary, and of their present Majesties, see the Appendix at the end of this work.

† Hugo de Sancto Philiberto tenet manerium de Creswell, in com. Berks, per serjantiam ducendi butellos vini ad jentaculum domini Regis, et vocatur illa *Serjantia de la Huse*, per regnum Angliæ. Plac. Coron. apud Windesore, 12 Edw. I. Rot. 40. in Dorso. Blount, 40.

at

at Clarendon, he should come to the palace of the King there, and go into the butlery, and draw out of any vessel he should find in the said butlery, at his choice, as much wine as should be needful for making a pitcher of claret, which he should make at the King's charge; and that he should serve the King with a cup, and should have the vessel from whence he took the wine, with all the remainder of the wine left in the vessel, together with the cup from whence the King should drink that claret *.

EPPINGES AND WALTHAM, COUNTY OF ESSEX.

Richard Fitz-Aucher holds his tenement in Eppinges and Waltham, by serjeanty to attend before the King †.

A HOUSE IN LONDON.

King John granted to William de Ferrars, Earl of Derby, a house in London, in the parish of Saint Margaret, which was Isaac's the Jew of Norwich, to be held of the King and his heirs, by this service, to wit, that he and his heirs should serve before the King and his heirs at dinner, on all annual feasts, when they celebrated a feast, with his head uncovered, without a cap, with a

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* Johannes de Roches tenet manerium de Winterslew in com. Wiltes, per servitium quod quando dominus Rex moram traxerit apud Clarendon, tunc veniet ad palatium Regis ibidem, et ibit in bottellarium, extrahet a quocunque vase in dicta bottellaria inventa, ubi eligere voluerit, vinum quantum viderit necessarium, pro factura unius picheri claretti, quod faciet ad sumptus Regis; et serviet Rege de cipho, et habebit vas unde vinum extrahet, cum toto residuo vini in eodem vase dimisso, simul et ciphum unde Rex potaverit clarettum illud. Escaet. 50 Edw. III. No. 24. Wilts. Blount, 136.

† Ricardus filius Aucheri tenet tenementum suum in Eppinges et Waltham per serjantiam Atcindre coram Rege. Lib. Rub. Scacc.

garland of the breadth of the little finger of him or his heirs, for all service. Dated the 27th of June, in the 15th year of his reign*.

HOKE-NORTON, COUNTY OF OXFORD.

Ela, Countess of Warwick, holds the manor of Hoke-Norton, in the county of Oxford, which was of the barony of D'oyly, of our lord the King in capite, by the serjeanty of carving before the lord our King, on Christmas day, and to have the knife of our lord the King with which she carved †.

EAST-WORDHAM, COUNTY OF HANTS.

John le Unz holds East-Wordham in the county of Southampton of our lord the King, by the serjeanty of bearing a rod before our lord the King; and it is rented at one hundred shillings a year ‡.

BONDBY, COUNTY OF LINCOLN.

Sir Edward Botiler, Knight, and Ann his wife, sister and heir of Hugh le Despencer, hold the manor of Bondby in the county

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*Rex Johannes concessit Willielmo de Ferrarijs, comiti Derby, domum quæ fuit Isaac Judæi de Norwico, in London, in parochia Sanctæ Margaretæ. tenend. de nobis et hæredibus nostris, per tale servitium, scil. quod ipse et hæredes sui servient coram nobis et heredibus nostris, ad prandium omnibus festis annualibus, quando festum celebrabimus, capite discooperto, sine capello, cum una garlanda de latitudine minoris digiti sui, vel hæredum suorum, pro omni servitio. Dat. 27 Junii, 15 regni. Ex libro magno Ducat. Lanc. Blount, 32.

† Ela, Comitissa Warwici, tenet manerium de Hoke-Norton, in com. Oxon. quod est de baronia de Oyly, de domino Rege in capite, per serjantiam scindendi coram domino Rege, die natalis domini, et habere cultellum domini Regis de quo scindit. Pla. Coron. 13 Edw. I. Rot. 30, Oxon. Blount, 73.

‡ Johannes le Unz tenet Est Wordham in com. Southampton de domino Rege, per serjantiam portandi unam virgam coram domino Rege, et arentatur ad Cs. per annum. Pla. Cor. 8 Edw. I. Rot. 13. South. Blount, 84.

of

of Lincoln, by the service of bearing a white rod before our lord the King on the feast of Christmas, if the King should be in that county at the said feast*.

LUFFENHAM, COUNTY OF RUTLAND.

Thomas Beauchamp held South Luffenham and other lands in the county of Rutland, by service to be the King's Chamberlain in the Exchequer†.

HERTLEGH, COUNTY OF HANTS.

Patrick de Chaworth holds the manor of Hertlegh in the county of Southampton, by performing the service of Chamberlain, at the Exchequer of our lord the King‡.

HORNMEDE, COUNTY OF HERTFORD.

The jurors say, that the manor of Hornmede in the county of Hertford, which the Lady Lora de Saundford holds in dower, is a serjeanty of our lord the King by being Chamberlain to our lady the Queen§.

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* Edwardus Botiler, Chivalier, et Anna uxor ejus, soror et hæres Hugonis le Despenser, tenent manerium de Bondby in com. Lincoln, per servitium portandi albam virgam, coram domino Rege in festo natalis Domini, si idem Rex in eodem comitatu ad idem festum interesset. Pas. Fines, 4 Hen. IV. Blount, 135.

† Fines, 14 Edw. III. Blount, 23.

‡ Patricius de Cadurcis tenet manerium de Hertlegh in com. prædict. faciendo servitium Camerarii, ad scaccarium domini Regis. Pla. Cor. 8 Edw. I. Rot. 13. South. Blount, 84.

§ Juratores dicunt quod manerium de Hornmede in com. Hertford, quod domina Lora de Sandford tenet in dotem, est serjantia domini Regis, essendi Camerarius dominæ Reginæ. Pla. 7 Edw. I. Rot. 39. Blount, 60.

SHREWSBURY, COUNTY OF SALOP.

In William the Conqueror's time, this city (for so it was then called) paid yearly seven pounds sixteen shillings and eight pence de Gablo. They were reckoned to be two hundred and fifty-two citizens, whereof twelve of the better sort were bound to watch about the Kings of England when they lay in this city; and as many to attend them, with horse and arms, when they went forth a hunting: which last service, the learned Camden believes, was ordained, because not many years before, Edric Streon, Duke of the Mercians, a man of great impiety, lay in wait near this place, for Prince Athelm, and barbarously murdered him, as he rode a hunting *.

COPERLAND AND ATTERTON, COUNTY OF KENT.

Solomon de Campis (or Solomon At-field) holds certain lands which are called Coperland (or Keperland) and Atterton in the county of Kent, of our lord the King in capite, by the serjeanty and service of holding the head of our said lord the King, between Dover and Whitsond, as often as he should happen to pass over sea between those ports towards Whitsond †.

In another record it is said, that Solomon Attefeld held land at Keperland and Atterton in the county of Kent, by serjeanty, viz.

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* Domesday, tit. Sciropescire. Camd. Brit. Blount, 111.

† Solomon de Campis tenet quasdam terras quæ vocantur Coperland et Atterton in com. Kanc. de domino Rege in capite, per serjantiam et servitium tenendi caput ipsius domini Regis inter Dover et Whitsond, quoties contigerit ipsum inter prædictos portus transfretare versus Whitsond. Plac. Coron. 21 Edw. I. Rot. 45. Kanc. Blount, 61.

that

that as often as our lord the King would cross the sea, the said Solomon and his heirs ought to go along with him, to hold his head on the sea, if it was needful *.

Hearne, in his edition of the Black Book of the Exchequer, cites the former record at length, in the following manner, viz. "Concerning serjeanties, the jurors say, that Solomon de Campis, (&c. as above.) And the jurors witness, that the aforesaid serjeanty is entire, and that the aforesaid Solomon fully performed the aforesaid service: therefore," &c. †.

HOTON, COUNTY OF CUMBERLAND.

The manor of Hoton in the county of Cumberland, is held of our lord the King in capite, by the service of being keeper of the forest in the Haya of our lord the King at Plompton; and besides this, by the service of holding the stirrup of our lord the King, whilst he should mount his horse in his Castle of Carlisle, and by the service of paying 33 s. 4d. a year at the King's exchequer at Carlisle, by the hands of the sheriff of Cumberland for the time being ‡.

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* Solomon Attefeld tenet terram apud Keperland et Atterton in com. Kanciæ, per serjantiam, viz. quod quotiescunque dominus Rex vult transire mare, idem Solomon et hæredes sui debent transire cum eo, ad tenendum caput ejus, in mare, si necesse fuerit. Claus. 1 Edw. I. Blount, 63.

† De serjantiis (juratores) dicunt quod Salomon de Campis, &c. Et juratores testantur quod prædicta serjantia integra est, et quod prædictus Salomon plene fecit prædictum servitium. Ideo ipse, &c. ex MS. penes P. le Neve, Noroy, f. 72, a. Lib. nig. Scacc. 188. Edit. 1771.

‡ Manerium de Hoton in com. Cumbr. tenetur de domino Rege in capite, per servitium forestæ custodis in Haya domini Regis de Plompton, et ultra hoc, per servitium tenendi slippam (another error of Blount's for stippam or stipam, P.) sellæ domini Regis dum equum suum in Castro suo Carleoli scanderit, et per servitium reddendi per ann. 33 s. 4 d. ad Scaccarium Regis Carliol. per manus vicecom. Cumbriæ, qui pro tempore fuerit. Esc. de anno 5 Hen. VII. Blount, 31.

STAFFORD.

King Edward III. granted to Simon de Ruggelei and his heirs, the Vineyard ‖§‖ near Stafford, by the service of holding once the Strigib' ¶ of the King at his first mounting upon his palfreys every time of his coming to Stafford*.

‖§‖ Vinariam. Perhaps may mean a Vineyard, from Vinea.

¶ Strigib'. I am quite at a loss for the interpretation of this word, but by the concurrent sense it seems to mean a Stirrup.

CAMBRIDGE.

The same kind of grant to Ralph Notton, by the same service, when the King should come to Cambridge†.

ESSEBY, COUNTY OF NORTHAMPTON.

William Fitz Warin holds a third part of the town of Esseby, in the county of Northampton, of the King of Scotland, by a certain service, that he should hold his stirrup on his birth-day: and the same King holds of the King of England in chief ‡.

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* Rex concessit Simoni de Ruggelei, et hered' Vinariam juxta Stafford, per servic. tenendi semel Strigib' Regis ad primum ascensum suum super palefridem suum in quolibet adventu suo apud Stafford. Pat. 20. Edw. III. Mem. 35. Communicated by Tho. Astle, Esq.

† Pat. 16. Edw. III. p. 2. M. 16. Communicated by Tho. Astle, Esq.

‡ Willielmus Filius Warini tenet tertiam partem villæ de Esseby, in com. Northampt. de Rege Scotiæ, per quoddam servitium, quod teneat Strepe suum die natalis. Et idem Rex tenet de Rege Angliæ in capite. Lib. Feod. 24. Edw. I. fo. 292. Blount, 33.

HEMINGSTON,

HEMINGSTON, COUNTY OF SUFFOLK.

Rowland le Sarcere held one hundred and ten acres of land in Hemingston, in the county of Suffolk, by serjeanty; for which, on Christmas-day, every year, before our sovereign lord the King of England, he should perform, altogether, and once, a leap, a puff, and a fart; (or, as Mr. Blount has it, he should dance, puff up his cheeks, making therewith a sound, and let a crack;) and, because it was an indecent service, therefore it was rented, says the record, at XXVIS. VIIId. a year, at the King's exchequer*.

One Baldwin, also, formerly held those lands by the same service; and was called by the nickname of Baldwin le Pettour, or Baldwin the Farter †.

SHIREFIELD, COUNTY OF HANTS.

John de Warbleton holds the manor of Shirefeld, in the county of Southampton, of the King in capite, by grand serjeanty, viz. by the service of being Marshal of the Whores ‖§‖, and dismembering condemned Malefactors, and measuring the Gallons and Bushels in the King's household [‡] †.

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* Simul et semel, unum saltum, unum sufflum, et unum bombulum, or as we read elsewhere in French un saut, un pet, et un syflet, simul et semel. Et quia indecens servitium, ideo arrentatur ad XXVIS. VIIId. per annum, ad Scaccarium Regis. Pla. Coron. 14 Edw. I. Rot. 6. Dorso. Suff. Blount, 10.

† Blount's Law Dict. tit. Serjeanty.

‡ Johannes de Warbleton tenet manerium de Shirefeld, in com. Southampton de Rege in capite, per magnam serjantiam, viz. per servitium essendi Mareschallus de Meretricibus, dismembrandi Malefactores adjudicatos, et mensurandi Galones et Bussellos in hospitio Regis. Fin. Hil. 13 Edw. II. et Pasch. 1 Edw. III. Blount, 126.

‖§‖ Mr.

‖§‖ Mr. Blount says, that the word Meretrices in former times signified Laundresses, as well as Whores. But see further under Guldeford.

[‡] The late Lord Lyttleton, in his history of Henry II., denies this tenure to be grand serjeanty, and says it was a petit serjeanty of the meanest, and most dishonourable nature; and so it really is, if the definition in Lyttleton's Tenures, cap. 8. sect. 153. be true; for there it is said, that grand serjeanty is where a man holds his lands of our sovereign lord the King, by such services as he ought to do in his proper person to the King; of which kind this is not; for though it was to be done for, it was not to be done to the King. And yet, if Mr. Blount has cited the record truly, it was certainly at that time understood to have been a tenure by grand serjeanty; and his lordship allows that Mr. Madox calls it so; and that the record traces it up as high as to the reign of King Henry II. Indeed the distinctions between grand and petit serjeanty are so nice, that the editor chooses, for the sake of a more methodical arrangement of his materials, to refer such tenures as admit of dispute to the next chapter, where he treats of petit serjeanty.

STAUNTON, COUNTY OF OXFORD.

Henry de la Wade holds ten pounds ‡§‡ of land in Staunton, in the county of Oxford, by the serjeanty of carrying a Gerfalcon every year, before our lord the King, whenever he shall please to hawk with such falcons, at the cost of the said lord the King *.

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* Henricus de la Wade tenet decem libratas terræ in Staunton, in com. Oxon, per serjantiam portandi unum Gerefalconem, quolibet anno, coram domino Rege, quando domino Regi placuerit spaciari cum hujusmodi falconibus, ad custas ipsius domini Regis. Pla. Coron. 13 Edw. I. Rot. 26. Oxon. Blount, 73.

‡§‡ A pound of land (libra sive librata terræ) is commonly supposed to contain fifty-two acres. But the quantity it contained, was, amongst the ancients, evidently uncertain. It is supposed to have varied according to the fertility or barrenness of the soil; and to have contained sometimes more, and sometimes fewer acres; being as much as paid a yearly rent of an English pound of twenty shillings*.

‡§‡ In Scotland when the tribute to the Danes, the ransom to the English for King David, and the dowry of the Princess were raised, a valuation by form of inquest or jury was put upon all the land in the country, in order to proportion the burden. Thus in the former they were called shilling lands, and the latter pound or pund lands, of old and new extent. These sums were called, and are now acknowledged as, the valued rent of Scotland, according to which the persons holding those lands from the King are or are not entitled to vote for a member of the shire, &c. Thus this note cannot, I think, allude to a certain space of ground, but to ground which, probably at the time of the Dane Gelt, yielded, or was proved would yield the annual value of 20s. sterling. W.

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* Libram sive libratum terræ vulgo censent LII. acras continuisse, verum enim vero incerta plane fuit hæc terrarum apud veteres mensura. Ego existimo variam fuisse pro soli, seu fertilitate, seu sterilitate; adeo ut nunc plures nunc pauciores complecteretur acras, tot tamen è quibus annuus esset redditus libra, sive pro supputatione Anglo-Normannica XX Solidi. Hearne. Lib. nig. Scacc. 95.

PENKELLY, COUNTY OF CORNWALL.

John de Treveilly holds in Penkelly, in the county of Cornwall, half a Cornish acre of land, by the serjeanty of receiving a Grey Riding Hood ‖*‖ at Pauleton Bridge, when the King should be coming towards Cornwall, and of going to the Lord of the Bed-chamber ¶, who, on the coming of the King, ought to carry it thither and deliver it to the said John; which said John ought to carry that hood, with our lord the King, through all Cornwall*.

‖*‖ Mr. Blount translates the words Capa de Grisauco, by grey cloak, from the French cape, a short and sleeveless cloak, or garment, which, instead of a cape, has a capouche behind it; and gris, grey: but quære, if the word cape may not more properly be rendered a riding hood?

¶ The words de domino de Cabilia, are by Mr. Blount supposed to mean a Lord of the King's Bed-chamber; how truly, the editor cannot determine.

Beckwith remarks, that Blount translated Capa de Grisauco a

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* Johannes de Trevilly tenet in Penkelly, in com. Cornub. dimidiam acram terræ Cornubiensem, per serjantiam recipiendi unam Capam de Grisauco ad Pontem de Pauleton, cum Rex fuerit in veniendo versus Cornubiam; et intranto de domino de Cabilia, qui eam in adventu domini Regis ibidem deferre debet, et eam tradere eidem Johanni, qui quidem Johannes eandem capam ferre debet cum domino Rege per totam Cornubiam. Pla. Coron. de Ann. 12 Edw. I. Blount, 55.

grey

grey cloak; but asks, may it not be rendered more properly, a riding hood? a question, I leave to be determined by more able glossographical critics, adding only, that whether cloak or hood, it certainly was by no means an unnecessary, but a very convenient article for travelling, if we consider the coverings which our forefathers wore on their head, (what were they?) and the moist weather and heavy rains which so frequently occur in Cornwall: from whence, and other instances I could mention, I apprehend, that very many of the ancient tenures, however they may now appear silly, ridiculous, absurd, indecent, and even immoral, were not originally founded in whim and caprice, but were founded, and may be even defended, upon the ground of necessity, conveniency, good policy, &c.

Beckwith's second remark is, that though the words "de domino de Cabilia," are by Mr. Blount supposed to mean "a Lord of the Bed-chamber," how truly he cannot determine. Nor was it without foundation, that Mr. Beckwith doubted, as the words rather refer to a place, not a person or officer of the King, and at first sight signify the Lord of Cabilia.

That such is their meaning the following will possibly prove:

1st. The printed Domesday, Cornwall, second column of the reverse of leaf 124.

"Almar tenet de Comite (i. e. Moritoniense) Cabulium."

2dly. Carew's Survey of Cornwall, edit. 1769, page 45.

" Serjantes Petrus fil. Ogeri 40 Cabulion per unam capam de gresenge in adventum dict. Regis in Cornubiam."

" Rogerus Cithared, 5 pro portanda illa capa dum Rex fuerit in Cornubia." Extract. de Rubro Libro de Scaccario, 143 Cornub.

3dly. Cabilia is a manor existing at this time in the possession of George Hunt, Esq. and lies on the border of the parish of Cardinham, near Bodmin, and may extend into the neighbouring parishes of Warleggon and Broadoak.

The punctuation, then, of the original Latin tenure is false; as, instead of a semicolon after " versus Cornubiam," there ought to be a comma only (if any stop at all) and the greater pause ought to be after " intrando;" by which means the sense will be very different from the present English translation; viz. instead of " receiving a grey hood (or cloak) at Pauleton Bridge, when the King should be coming towards Cornwall, and of going to the Lord of the Bed-chamber," it will be, " receiving a grey hood (or cloak) at Pauleton Bridge, when the King should be coming towards Cornwall and entering, of the Lord of Cabilia," &c.

How Blount could translate " intrando de domino," going to the Lord, I cannot conceive; but as to the word " Cabilia," he was possibly misled by its similarity to Cubile.

Pauleton, Poulston, or Polston Bridge, is about two miles from Launceston,

Launceston, across the Tamar, which river divides the two counties of Cornwall and Devon.

As to the situation of "Penkelly," there is but one place of that name, which occurs in Martin's large Map of Cornwall; and that is situated in the parish of Pelynt and hundred of West, and possibly from its vicinity to Pauleston Bridge, not being above thirty miles at most distant, may be the place: to whom it belongs at present I know not. But should the word "Penkelly" be wrongly spelled, or mis-entered, for Pengelly or Pengilly, it will be very difficult to determine the land held by John de Trevilly; as those names occur in the parishes of Breage, St. Neot, Creed, St. Breach, St. Teath, Blissand, Callington, Linkinghorn, St. Eue, St. Wenn, and St. Erme; and some of those places are as near, if not nearer, than Penkelly in Pelynt.

And as to the quantity of land, in modern measure, held by John de Trevilly, that must also be still more uncertain; as I am inclined to think, that at this time it is almost impossible to ascertain the contents of a Cornish acre at the æra of Domesday. Even two centuries ago it was a difficult question, as appears from Hearne's Curious Discourses.

Lastly, we must take Petrus fil. Ogeri and Rogerus Cithared, mentioned in Carew as taken from the Red Book of the Exchequer, as the descendants of, or claimants under Almar in Domesday, and John de Trevilly in Blount*.

* Gent. Mag. January, 1790, pp. 11, 12.

In

In "Hals' History of Cornwall," under the article St. Breock, I find that Hals agrees with me in the rendering of "et intrando de domino de Cabila;" but seems to think that Pengelly, in the parish of St. Breock, is to be understood by Penkelly; and Pawton-bridge in the same parish, by Pauleton-bridge. Though I allow that Pawton was formerly spelled Polton, and is a very considerable manor in St. Breock; yet as there is only a trifling stream which runs through that part of the parish, and over which there never could have been a bridge of any note, I must still be of opinion that Polston-bridge by Launceston is the bridge mentioned in the tenure, from the very particular circumstance of the word intrando *.

CABILIA, COUNTY OF CORNWALL.

Walter, son and heir of Ade de St. Margaret, gave to the King sixteen pence for his relief [*] for certain tenements in Cabilia, which he held of the King as of his Honor of Lanceneton, by the service of paying to the King one grey cloak (or riding hood,) as often as he should pass towards Cornwall through Pouleston-bridge †.

[*] Relevium, a relief, or fine paid to the King by all who came to the inheritance of lands held in capite, or military service, to relieve, i. e. lift up again that which has fallen to the lord, or as it were to redeem their estate and obtain possession of it. Kennet.

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* Gent. Mag. July, 1790, p. 608.

† Walterus, filius et heres Ade de Sancta Margareta, dat. 16d. de relevio suo pro quibusdam ten. in Cabilia, et tenuit de Rege ut de Honore de Lanceneton, per servitium reddendi Regi unam Capam de panno Criseo, quotiens Rex transitum fecerit versus Cornub. per Pontem de Pouleston. De Termino Pasche a°. 10°. E. 2. Harl. MS. No. 34, p. 74.

PENCOIT,

PENCOIT, COUNTY OF CORNWALL,

From whence was denominated an ancient family of gentlemen surnamed de Pencoit. And here lived John de Pencoit, probably a taylor, temp. Hen. III. and Edw. I. who held an acre of land in Lamellyn, of 5s. price (that is to say, a Cornish acre, consisting of sixty statute acres) for making and keeping the King's gray coat, when he came into Cornwall, due out of Cabulion, from Peter the son of Oger*. Polwhele, however, in his history of Cornwall† says, that this has been strangely misrepresented, for that the words in Carew are, "Petrus fil. Ogeri 40 Cabulion. per unam capam de gresenge in adventum dicti Regis in Cornubiam. Rogerus Cithared 5 pro portanda illa dum Rex fuerit in Cornubia. Johan de Pencoit unam acram in Lamelyn, prec. de 5s. faciens ibidem custodiam per 40 dies." So that Johannes de Pencoit did not hold his acre of land, for making and keeping the King's gray coat when he came into Cornwall, as it was Peter the son of Oger. That Peter held Cabulion by the tenure "of presenting one cap of gray cloth at the arrival of the King in Cornwall," as Roger, the harper, held five acres "by the tenure of carrying that cap after the King while he remained in Cornwall;" and that John de Pencoit held an acre in Lamelyn, of the value of 5s. a year, "by the tenure of keeping watch at Lamelyn over the King for forty days‡.

KIDWELLY, COUNTY OF CAERMARTHEN.

The heirs of Maurice de London, for this inheritance, were

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* Carew's Cornwall, p. 45. † Vol. ii. p. 60. ‡ Ibid.

bound,

bound, if our lord the King, or his Chief Justiciary, should come into the parts of Kidwelly with an army, to conduct the said army, with their banners, and all their people, through the midst of the land of Neth to Loghar *.

SHORN, COUNTY OF KENT.

Antiently Sir Roger Northwood held the manor of Shorn in Kent, by service to carry, with other the King's tenants a white ensign, forty days, at his own charges, when the King should make war in Scotland †.

Flags, banners, pencils, and other ensigns, are of great antiquity; their use was, in large armies, to distinguish the troops of different nations or provinces; and in smaller bodies, those of different leaders, and even particular persons, in order that the prince and commander in chief might be able to discriminate the behaviour of each corps or person; they also served to direct broken battalions or squadrons where to rally, and pointed out the station of the King, or those of the different great officers, each of whom had his particular guidon or banner, by which means they might be found at all times, and the commander in chief enabled from time to time to send such orders as he might find necessary to his different generals.

The antient ensigns were of different kinds; some were to be

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* Hæredes Mauricii de London, pro hac hæreditate tenebantur, si dominus Rex, vel capitalis ejus justiciarius venerit in partibus de Kidwelly cum exercitu, deberent conducere prædictum exercitum cum vexillis suis et tota gente sua per mediam terram de Neth usque ad Loghar. Camd. ex vetusta Inquisitione Blount, 138.

† Camd. Brit. tit. Kent. Blount, 110.

fixed

fixed or planted, being too heavy to be carried by one man; others were attached to different corps or persons, and carried about with them. Carrying a banner, or standard, in the day of battle, was always considered as a post of honour; and in our histories we frequently meet with several instances of persons rewarded with pensions for valiantly performing that duty*. The office of the royal standard-bearer was usually granted for life, with a very large salary†. An entry in the wardrobe account gives a description of some of the ensigns of King Edward I. which were thus charged; two with the arms of England, one with those of St. George, one with the arms of St. Edmond, and one with the arms of St. Edward; they were all fixed in lances.

The standards were originally large flags fixed on the tops of towers, or other elevated places, and from their being stationary, were called standards, though this term was afterwards given to moveable ensigns, as, at present, to those borne by the cavalry.

Banners were small, and of a square figure, somewhat about the make and size of the standards now borne by the horse or dragoons. Banners were borne before knights bannerets, whose arms were embroidered on them. Grose's Milit. Antiq. vol. ii. pp. 51, 52.

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* A. D. 1350, 24 Edw. III. there is in Rymer, that King's writ to the Treasurer of the Exchequer, directing the payment of 200 marks for life to Guido de Bryan, for his gallant behaviour in the last battle against the French, near Calais, and for his prudent bearing of the standard there against the said enemies, and there strenuously, powerfully, and erectly sustaining it.

† Raufe Vestynden held £10 per annum, by letters patent under the great seal, till rewarded with an office; this was granted to him by Edward IV. for the good and agreeable service (which says the record) he did unto us, in beryng and holdyng of oure standard of the black bull, at the batayl of Sherborne, in Elmett. Rot. Parl.

SHELFHANGER, COUNTY OF NORFOLK.

John, son of Bartholomew de Aveyleres held a certain serjeanty in the town of Shelfhanger in the county of Norfolk, and in Brome and Everwarton in the county of Suffolk, by the service of being Marshal of the foot soldiers of the counties of Norfolk and Suffolk in the King's army in Wales, when the King should happen to go thither with his army, at the costs of the counties aforesaid *.

SUTTON, COUNTY OF BEDFORD.

Alexander de Summersham holds half a knight's fee in the town of Sutton in the county of Bedford, of our lord the King in capite, by the serjeanty of being in his proper person with our lord the King, wheresoever he should be in war †, in England or elsewhere ‡.

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* Johannes filius Bartholomæi de Avyleres tenuit quandam serjantiam in villa de Shelfhanger in com. Norf. et in Brome et Everwarton in com. Suffolk, per serjantiam essendi Mareschallus peditum com. Norf. et Suff. in exercitu domini Regis in Wallia, cum contigerit dominum Regem ibidem ire cum exercitu; sumptibus commitatuum prædictorum. Pla. Coron. de ann. 14 Edw. I. Rot. 3. Norf. Blount, 68.

† In Bibl. Cott. Tiberius, E. viii. is a manuscript, written about the time of Henry VIII. wherein, among divers military arrangements, is one entitled the "Order of a kynge, if he entered to fyghte." "The kynge, arrayed in his own coat of armes, must be on horseback, on a good horse, covered also with his armes; the kynge must also wear a crown upon his head-piece." Henry V. wore his crown at the battle of Agincourt, part of it was cut off by the Duke of Alençon, with a stroke of his sword. King Richard III. wore his crown at the battle of Bosworth, which was, according to Rapin and others, after his death, found in the field of battle by a soldier, who brought it to the Lord Stanley. Grose's Milit. Antiq. vol. i. p. 102, note (d).

‡ Alexander de Summersham tenet dimidium feodum militis in villa de Sutton (in com. Bedf.) de domino Rege in capite per serjantiam essendi in propria persona cum domino Rege, ubicunque fuerit in guerra, in Anglia, seu alibi. Pla. Coron. 15 Edw. I. Blount, 37.

NORTHAMPTONSHIRE.

In the 12th of King Henry II. anno 1165, Richard de Lizures was certified to be forester in fee to the King for Northamptonshire, and was by his office obliged to attend him in his army, well fitted with horse and arms, his horn hanging about his neck *.

WILCOMSTOWE, (WALTHAMSTOW TONY) COUNTY OF ESSEX.

About the 12th year of King John, 1211, Ralph de Toany holds Wilcomstowe by serjeanty of going in his proper person with our lord the King to his army †.

OVENHELLE, COUNTY OF KENT.

Sir Osbert de Longchamp, Knight, holds certain land which is called Ovenhelle, in the county of Kent, by the service of following our lord the King in his army into Wales forty days, at his own costs, with a horse of the price of five shillings, a sack of the price of sixpence, and with a needle (brochia) to the same sack ‡.

LEGRE, COUNTY OF ESSEX.

William Fitz-John holds a tenement in Legre by the serjeanty

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* Lib. Rub. Scacc. tit. Northamptonshire. Blount, 13.

† Rad'us de Toany tenet Wilcomstowe per serjantiam eundi in propria persona cum domino Rege in exercitum. Lib. Rub. Scacc. tit. Hertford. Essex. Append. to Brady's Introduct. p. 22.

‡ Osbertus de Longchamp, Miles, tenet quandam terram quæ vocatur Ovenhelle in com. Kanciæ, per servitium quod debet exequi dominum Regem in exercitu suo usque in Walliam XL diebus propriis sumptibus, cum uno equo precii V s. et cum uno sacco precii VI d. et cum brochia ad eundem saccum. In Rot. Hundred. anno 3 Edw. I. Rot. 7. Kanc. Blount, 61.

of going in the army to Wales with our lord the King, with one horse, a sack, and a needle (brocha) *.

MAPERDESHALE, COUNTY OF BEDFORD.

Land in Maperdeshale in the county of Bedford, is held in capite by the service of being in the King's war, with a horse, not appraised, an habergeon (or coat of mail) a sword, a lance, an iron head-piece (or helmet), and a whittle at his own proper costs †.

UPTON, COUNTY OF GLOUCESTER.

Geoffrey de la Grave holds one yard land in Upton in the county of Gloucester, by serjeanty of following our lord the King in his army in England, with a bow and arrows, at his own cost, for forty days; and afterwards, at the cost of our lord the King ‡.

SIBERTOFT, COUNTY OF NORTHAMPTON.

This manor was held by Nicholas le Archer, by the service of carrying the King's bow through all the forests in England §.

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* Willielmus filius Johannis (tenet) tenementum in Legre per serjantiam eundi in exercitum in Walliam cum domino Rege cum uno equo, sacco, et brocha. Lib. Rub. Scacc. tit. Essex. Hertford. Append. to Brady's Introduct. p. 22.

† Terra in Maperdeshale in com. Bedford tenetur in capite per servitium essendi in guerra Regis cum uno equo non appreciato, una habergione, gladio, lancea (so it should be amended for lanera), capelo ferreo, et uno cultello, sumptibus suis propriis. Pasch. 14 Edw. II. dors. Blount, 31.

‡ Galfridus de la Grave tenet unam virgatam terræ in Upton in com. Glouc. per serjantiam quod debit sequi dominum Regem in exercitu suo in Anglia cum arcu et sagittis ad custum suum proprium per XL dies, et postea ad custum domini Regis. Pla. Itin. de anno 5 Hen. III. Glouc. Blount, 56.

§ Camd. Brit. 524. Compl. Copyholder, 502.

HASHWELL,

HASHWELL, COUNTY OF ESSEX.

Simon de Hashwell holds a certain tenement in the town of Hashwell in the county of Essex, by the serjeanty of being a spearman of our lord the King *.

The spear or lance is among the oldest weapons recorded in history, and is nearly coeval with the sword or bow, and even seems a much more obvious weapon than the latter, probably originating in a pole or stake, sharpened at one or both ends, afterwards armed with a head of flint, and in process of time, on the discovery and use of metals, with copper, brass, or iron. Flint heads for both spears and arrows are frequently found in England, Scotland, and Ireland, as are also spear, javelin, and arrow heads, of a metal nearly resembling brass. Grose's Milit. Antiq. vol. ii. p. 275.

MOLESEY, COUNTY OF SURREY.

Walter de Molesey holds his land in Molesey of our lord the King, by the serjeanty of being his Balistar §*§ in his army for forty days at his own costs; and if he should stay longer, at the costs of the King †.

§*§ He that shot in the engine called balista, or a cross-bowman. Blount.

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* Simon de Hashwell tenet quoddam tenementum in villa de Hashwell in com. Essex, per serjantiam essendi Hastilarius domini Regis. Pla. Coron. 13 Edw. I. Essex. Blount, 52.

† Walter de Molesey tenet terram suam de domino Rege in Molesey, per serjantiam existendi Balistarius domini Regis in exercitu suo, per XL dies, ad custum suum proprium, et si amplius ibi moram fecerit, ad custum domini Regis. Pla. Coron. 39 Hen. III. Rot. 29. dorso. Surrey. Blount, 57.

WOLBEDING, COUNTY OF SUSSEX.

John de Arundell of Wolbeding, holds the manor of Wolbeding in capite of our lord the King by the serjeanty of carrying the banner of the footmen ‡§‡ of the county of Sussex through the middle of Sussex, when it should happen that the King passed in the time of war through the midst of the county of Sussex*.

‡§‡ Vexillum Peditum. An ensign, or foot colours. Blount.

‡§‡ The colours of the foot, frequently by the old writers stiled ensigns, are square, but larger than the banners or standards of the horse; they are fixed on a spear; formerly there was a stand of colours to every company; they were in time of action guarded by two ranks of halberdiers. Grose's Milit. Antiq. vol. ii. p. 53.

LAUNCESTON, COUNTY OF CORNWALL.

Robert Hurding holds an acre of land and a bake-house in the town of the Castle of Lanceveton, by the serjeanty of being in the Castle of Lanceveton with an iron helmet and a Danish hatchet ¶ for forty days in the time of war, at his own proper costs; and after the forty days, if the lord of the castle

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* Johannes de Arundell de Wolbeding tenet manerium de Wolbeding in capite de domino Rege per serjantiam deferendi vexillum peditum de comitatu Sussex, per medium Sussex, cum contigerit dominum Regem transitum facere tempore guerræ per medium comitatus Sussexiæ. Pla. Cor. 16 Edw. I. Rot. 67. dorso. Sussex. Blount, 83.

chooses

chooses to detain him in the same castle, it was to be at the cost of the said lord *.

¶ Hachet Denesh. A Danish hatchet or pole-ax. Blount. In Rotul. Hundred, ii. 99. the words are Hackam Denoscham.

BROM, COUNTY OF SUFFOLK.

Bartholomew de Avylers holds land in Brom in the county of Suffolk, by the serjeanty of leading the foot soldiers of that county into Wales, as often as it should happen that the King should go into those parts with his army †.

NARBOROUGH, COUNTY OF NORFOLK.

Thomas Spelman, son of John, who died the 12th of March, 1st Elizabeth, 1558, is said, in the Inquisition, to have held the manor of Narborough, with the third part of the advowson of the church, &c. of our lady the Queen, as of her manor of Wingrave (Wirmegay) by knight's service, and by paying fourteen shillings for Wayte-fee ‖*‖, and Castle guard. And it was worth yearly clear £31. 17s. 10¼d. as appears in the schedule of livery of John Spelman his brother ‡.

‖*‖ This

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* Robertus Hurding tenet unam acram terræ et unum furnum in villa Castri de Lanceveton, nomine serjantiæ essendi in Castro de Lanceveton cum uno capello ferreo et una Hachet Denesh, per XL dies, tempore guerræ, ad custum suum proprium, et post XL dies, si dominus castri velit ipsum tenere in eodem castro, erit ad custus ipsius domini. Pla. Coronæ de An. 12 Edw. I. Cornub. Blount, 54.

† Barthol. de Avylers tenet terram in Brom, in com. Suffolk, per serjantiam ducendi pedites istius comitatus in Walliam, quotiescunque contigerit dominum Regem ire ad partes illas cum exercitu. Plac. Coron. de An. 14 Edw. I. Rot. 6. in dorso. Suffolk. Blount, 77.

‡ Thomas Spelman (qui obiit 12. Martii 1. Eliz.) dicitur in Inquisitione tenuisse manerium de

‖*‖ This Wayte-fee I suppose may be money paid by the tenant, in lieu of his waiting, or attendance at the castle. Blount.

BURGH ON THE SANDS, COUNTY OF CUMBERLAND.

The Barony of Burgh on the Sands in the county of Cumberland, with divers other manors and lands in that county, were antiently held by the service of Cornage [‡] *.

Lands were given to various settlers in those parts, to hold by the service of blowing such horns, and being bound to go, at the King's command, with his army into Scotland; in which they were to be stationed in the van-guard, going, and in the rere-ward returning †.

[‡] To blow a Horn when any invasion of the Scots was perceived. Blount.

LANCASTER.

Roger de Hesam holds two carucates of land, by the service of sounding his horn when the King enters or leaves the county of Lancaster ‡.

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de Narborough in com. Norfolk cum tertia parte advocationis ecclesiæ, &c. de domina Regina ut de manerio suo de Wirmegay per servitium militare, et per redditum XIVs. pro Wayt-fee et Castle guard. Et valet clare per annum £XXXIV. XVIIs. Xd. quadrantem. Patet in schedula liberationis Johannis Spelman fratris sui, 7 Aug. 5 Eliz. Blount, 7. Blount's Law Dict. tit. Wayte-fee.

* Reg. de Holm Coltram. Blount, 13.

† Camd. Brit. tit. Picts Wall.

‡ Rogerus de Hesam tenet duas carucatas terræ, per servitium sonandi cornu suum quando Rex intrat et exit comitatum Lancastriæ. Pla. apud Lanc. 30 Hen. III. Rot. 21. Blount, 58.

KIE RKEBY,

PARVA SOMERTON, COUNTY OF DORSET.

The family of Erles held the manor of Parva Somerton, or Somerton Erleigh, 1st Edward II. by grand serjeanty of being the King's Chamberlain; and 45th Edward III. by the service of pouring water on the King's hands on Easter or Christmas day*.

ABINGTON, COUNTY OF CAMBRIDGE.

The manor of Downhall, in the reign of Henry VIII. was antiently held by the service of holding the King's stirrup when he mounted his horse at Cambridge Castle †.

BLECHESDON, COUNTY OF OXFORD.

Anno 1339, 13th and 14th Edward III. an inquisition was taken on the death of Joan, widow of Thomas de Musgrave of Blechesdon, wherein it appears that the said Joan held the moiety of one messuage, and one carucate of land in Blechesdon, of the King, by the service of carrying one shield of brawn [†], price two-pence, to the King, whenever he should hunt in the park of Cornbury; and do the same as often as the King should so hunt, during his stay at his manor of Wodestock ‡.

[†] Hasta porci. A shield of brawn. Kennet's Gloss. to Paroch. Antiq.

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* Hutchins's Hist. Dorset, vol. ii. p. 184.

† Lyson's Mag. Brit. vol. ii. p. 80.

‡ Jurati dicunt, quod Johanna quæ fuit uxor Thomæ de Musgrave, de Blechesdon, tenuit medietatem unius messuagii, et unam carucatam terræ, in Blechesdon, de domino Rege, per servitium deferendi domino Regi unam hastam porci, pret. ii d.; et cum idem dominus Rex, in propria persona sua, fugaverit in parco suo de Cornbury, hoc sub intellecto, semel dictam hastam, per se, vel per alium deferendo ad primam fugationem suam, pro toto tempore quo idem dominus Rex apud manerium suum de Wodestock moram traxerit. Kennet's Paroch. Antiq. p. 450.

GUILDFORD, COUNTY OF SURREY.

Richard Testard held a certain serjeanty in Geldeford, for which he was to be Marshal in the Household of our lord the King, and to dismember condemned malefactors, and measure the gallons and bushels in the King's household *.

BUXSTON, COUNTY OF NORFOLK.

John le Marshall held the manor of Buxston, of the King in capite, as of the barony of Rye, by the service of paying for guarding the Castle of Norwich from six weeks to six weeks, one mark, and for Wayt-fe ‖‡‖, at the said Castle, fifteen shillings, at four quarterly terms †.

‖§‖ Wayt-fe. See note on Narborough.

KINGSTON RUSSEL, COUNTY OF DORSET.

Nichola, who was wife of Nicholas de Morteshore, held at her death, 3 Edw. III., this manor for term of life, of the feoffment of Sir William Russel, who held it in chief of the King by serjeanty, to count or tell out the King's chessmen in his chamber, and to put them in a bag when the King should perform the game with him ‡.

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* Serjantia Rici' Testard, in Geldeford, pro qua debuit esse Marescall' in Hospicio dni Reg', et dismembrare malefactores in hospicio dni Regis adjudicatos, et mensurare gallones et bussellos in hospicio dni Regis. Seriantiæ, &c. comitatu Surreiæ tempore Hen. III. Harl. MS. Brit. Mus. No. 313, p. 23.

† Johannes le Marshall, m. de Buxston, de R. in capite, de baronia de Rye, per servitium solvend. ad ward. Castri Norwici de sex sept. in sex sept., 1 marc, et de Wayt-fe ad idem Castrum 15s., ad 4 anni terminos. Esc. anno 10 Edw. I. Ibid. No. 2087, p. 30.

‡ Ad narrand. familiam Schachii [the Chessmen] Regis in camera Regis, et ponend. in loculo, cum Rex ludum suum perfecerit. Hutchins's Hist. Dorset, vol. i. p. 298.

ESTLY, COUNTY OF SOUTHAMPTON.

Isabella, late wife of Hugh le Dispenser, held the manor of Estly, by the serjeanty of being Chamberlain of the King's Exchequer*.

SUTTON, COUNTY OF CHESTER.

The manor of Sutton, being within the purlieus of the forest of Macclesfield, was held formerly by the service of free forestery, by which its owner was bound to follow the King's standard in war, with the same arms (bows and arrows) with which he guarded his bailiwick of the forest, and whilst attending in the wars he was exonerated from the custody of his bailiwick †. The foresters were entitled to timber and fire wood, within their own districts, with other perquisites, and they had liberty of fishing within the forest, and of taking foxes, hares, squirrels, bawsons, (badgers) otters, musketts, and eagles ‡.

MERPHULL AND WIBRESLEGH, COUNTY OF CHESTER.

Richard de Vernon holds Merphull and Wibreslegh, by the service of free forestery, and he was to come at the summons of our lord the King, and follow his standard, with the same arms with which he kept his bailiwick (of the forest of Macclesfield,) viz. with bows and arrows, and whilst he was in the army he was not to be charged with the custody of his forest §.

STANLE

* Isabella, quæ fuit uxor Hugonis le Dispenser, m. de Estly, per seriantiam essendi Camerarius Scaccarij Regis. Esch. anno 34 Edw. I. Harl. MS. Brit. Mus. No. 2087, p. 49.

† Woodnoth's Collections, p. 122, 123.

‡ MSS. in the possession of David Browne, Esq. Lysons's Mag. Brit. vol. ii. p. 744.

§ Ricūs de Vernon tenet Merphull et Wibreslegh, per liberam forestar'; et veniet ad summonitionem

STANLE AND LECHAMPTON, COUNTY OF NORFOLK.

Adam le Despenser held the manors of Stanle and Lechampton, of the King in capite, by the serjeanty of serving him in the office of Steward [†], at Christmas, Easter, and Whitsuntide *.

[†] Dispensator. Perhaps a Dispenser, either to distribute alms for the King at these times (which was anciently a custom at certain festivals, or else to pay certain expences as his purse-bearer. E. A Dispenser, a steward or officer that lays out money. Ainsworth.

BOCKHAMPTON, COUNTY OF BERKS.

William Hobbshort held an estate in this parish by the serjeanty of carrying the King's horn, when he came to hunt within the hundred of Lambourn †.

WARWICK,

At the Norman invasion, was in a very flourishing condition, and had many burgesses (as they were called) twelve of whom were bound to attend the Kings of England in time of war, as appears by Domesday Book, (fol. 238.) He that failed to attend a summons, paid 100 shillings to the King: but if the King went by sea against his enemies, it sent either four botesuenes (batsueins) or £4 of money (libræ denariorum ‡.)

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summōntionem dn̄i Regis et sequitur vexillum suum cum eisdem armis quibus custodiet ball. suam, viz. cum arcubus et sagittis, et dum sit in exercitu non erit oneratus de custodiam forestæ. Inquis. p. m. Hamonis Massey, 16 Edw. I. Harl. MS. Brit. Mus. No. 2115, p. 137.

* Adam le Despenser, m. de Stanle, de R. in cap. ac m. de Lechampton, per seriantiam deserviendi R. in officio Dispensatoris, diebus Natalis, dn̄i Paschæ, et Pentecostes. Esc. anno 23 Edw. I. Ibid. No. 2087, p. 38.

† Lysons's Mag. Brit. vol. i. p. 308.

‡ Gough's Camd. vol. ii. p. 328.

BEKESBOURNE, COUNTY OF KENT.

In the reign of Henry the Third, as appears from the Testa de Nevil, William de Beke held this manor in grand serjeanty, by the service of finding one ship for the King whenever he passed the seas, and presenting to him three marks *.

HAMPSLAP, COUNTY OF BUCKS.

Margaret, who was wife of Thomas de Beauchamp, late Earl of Warwick, held the manor of Hampslap, in the county of Buckingham, by the service of being one of the Chamberlains of the King's Exchequer †.

WANSTEDE, COUNTY OF SOUTHAMPTON.

In the twentieth year of King Henry VI. John Wanstede acknowledged in the Court of Exchequer, that he held in his demesne, as in fee, a messuage and certain lands in Wanstede, of the King in capite, by the service of finding one Hobeler ‖‡‖ in the King's Castle of Porchester, for eight days, at his own cost, in time of war; and of paying yearly to the King ten shillings; which service of finding a Hobeler was adjudged to be the service of a grand serjeanty ‡.

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* Beauties of England and Wales, vol. viii. p. 1096.

† Margareta, quæ fuit uxor Thomæ de Bellocampo, nuper Comitis Warwici, m. de Hampslap, per seī essendi unius Camerar'. Scaccarij R. Esc. anno octavo Henrici Quarti. Harl. MS. Brit. Mus. No. 2087, p. 268.

‡ Suhamtesire. Johannes Wanstede, filius et hæres Johannis Wanstede, defuncti, et cognoscit se modo tenere, et dictum Johannem patrem suum tenuisse, die quo obiit, in dominico suo, ut de feodo, unam messuagium cum curtillagio, &c. Wanstede, de domino Rege in capite, per servitium inveniendi unum hobalerium, in castro dicti domini Regis de Porchestre, per octo dies ad custus suos proprius tempore guerræ, et solvendi annuatim domino Regi per manu Constabularii Castri prædicti x s. Madox's Baronia, p. 246.

‖‡‖ Hobelers.

‖‡‖ Hobelers. A sort of light horsemen who rode on small nimble horses, with light armour, which made them fitter for any expeditious service, like our present dragoons. Kennet's Gloss. to Paroch. Antiq.

ESTWERLDHAM AND NUTTEL, COUNTY OF HANTS.

John de Wenoye held a certain serjeanty in Estwerldham and Nuttel, in the county of Southampton, for which he was to bear a Marshal's wand through the year in the household of our lord the King*.

ROLLINDRICH, COUNTY OF OXFORD.

Sir John Hungerford, Knight, son and heir of Sir Thomas Hungerford, Knight, deceased, acknowledged himself to hold, and his said father, the day he died, to have held the manor of Rowland Right, with the appurtenances, in the county of Oxford, by grand serjeanty, viz. by serving our lord the King in his Dispensary [†], when he should be commanded †.

[†] Dispensarium. See note on Upton, vol. i. p. 129.

CASTLE RISING, &c. COUNTY OF NORFOLK.

Roger de Montealto, (Monhault) held of the King in capite,

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* Johannis de Wenoye, in Estwerldham et Nuttel,—pro qua debuit portare unam virgam Marescalcie per totum annum in hospicio domini Regis. Serjantiæ, &c. in com. Suhantone temp. Regis Hen. III. Harl. MS. Brit. Mus. No. 313, p. 34.

† Johannes Hungerford, Miles, filius et heres Thomæ Hungerford, Mil., defuncti, cogn̄ se tenere, et dictum patrem suum tenuisse, die quo obijt, man'r de Rowland Right, cum pertin'. in com. Oxon. per magnam seriantiam; viz. serviendi dn̄o Regi in dispenss' sua, quando precipiatur, &c. Pasch. fin. 17 Hen. VII. Rot. fol. 18. Ibid. No. 5173, p. 24.

the

the manors of Castlerisigh, Snotesham, and Kenninghall, by the service of being his butler*.

WINTERBORNE, COUNTY OF WILTS.

Gunnore de la Mare held one carucate of land in Winterborne, by the service of being usher of the King's hall †.

STURMYNSTER MARSHALL, COUNTY OF DORSET.

Thomas Gorges, brother and heir of Bartholomew Gorges, held seven messuages, and a third part of two water mills, with the appurtenances, in Sturmynster Mershall, &c. of the King in capite, by the service of rendering to the King at every of his arrivals to hunt in the forest of Purboke, one pair of gilt spurs, or sixpence ‡.

ESEGARSTON, COUNTY OF BERKS.

Lady Hawis de London held the manor of Esegarston, of the King in capite, by serjeanty, viz. as part of Kidwelly, with Waremestur Kadwelly; to conduct the vanguard of the King's army as often as he should go into Wales with one, and in returning to bring up the rereward of the said army §.

This

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* Rogerus de Montealto, tenuit de R. in c. m. de Castelrisigh, m. de Snotesham, et m. de Kenninghall, per servitium pincernæ. Esc. anno 26 Edw. I. Harl. MS. Brit. Mus. No. 2087, p. 42.

† Gunnore de la Mare, unū carr' terr' in Winterborne, per ser' essendi hostiarius aulæ R. Esc. tempore Hen. filij Regis Johannis. Ibid. No. 2087, p. 10.

‡ Thomas Gorges, frater et heres Barth' Gorges, tenuit septem mess. et tertiam partem duorum molend. aquat' cum pertin' in Sturmynster Mershall, &c. de R. in c. per servic' redd. Regi ad quemlibet adventu' suu' venand' in foresta de Purboke, unu' par' calcar' deaurat' vel sex denar. De termino Michis anno xx^mo Hen. VIII. Rot. 2. Ibid. No. 5174, p. 44.

§ Dña Hawesia de London tenuit m. de

Esegarston,

This is singular! but in the Third Part of King Henry VI. act iii. sc. 3. Queen Margaret bids Warwick tell King Edward IV.:

—— " My mourning weeds are laid aside,
" And I am ready to put armour on."

It was once no unusual thing even for Queens themselves to appear in armour at the head of their forces. The suit which Elizabeth wore, when she rode through the lines at Tilbury, to encourage the troops, on the approach of the Armada, may be still seen in the Tower. See Chalmers's edit. of Shakspeare.

LYNDESHULNE, COUNTY OF HANTS.

Sir Henry Moigne, Knight, son and heir of John le Moigne, (or the Monk) gave to the King £32. 18s. 2d., for his relief of £6. 11s. 4d. rent, with the appurtenances, (amongst other things) in Lyndeschulne, arising from the rent of free tenements there held of the King in capite, by grand serjeanty, (to wit) of being the King's Lardiner ¶, and Caterer, (or Purveyor) in his kitchen *.

¶ Lardenarius. See note on Writtel.

Esegarston, de R. in c., per seriantiam viz. tanquam membrū de Kidwelly, viz. cum Waremestur' Kadwelly, ad conducend' antegard exercit' R. quoties R. ierit in Walliam in exercitu, et in rediendo ad conducendum retrogardam dci' exercitus. Escaet. de anno 1 Edw. I. Harl. MS. Brit. Mus. No. 2087, p. 23.

* Henricus Moigne, Miles, filius et heres Johannis le Moigne, dat Regi £32. 18s. 2d. de relevio suo de £17. 11s. 4d. redd. cum pertinentijs, in Lyndeshulne, provenien de redd. liberorum ten' ibm' tent' de Rege in capite, per magnam serjantiam, scil. essendi Lardenarius Regis, et Emptor coquinæ Regis. De termino Pasche, a°. 39 Edw. III. Harl. MS. Brit. Mus. No. 34, p. 234.

COTINGHAM,

COTINGHAM, COUNTY OF YORK.

Margaret Duchess of Clarence, one of the sisters and heirs of Edward, late Earl of Kent, held the manor of Cotingham, in the county of York, of the King, by grand serjeanty, viz. by the service of finding one horseman, or esquire, sufficiently armed, to carry the coat of mail§§ of our lord the King, in his war with Wales, at her own proper costs, for forty days, if there should be war in Wales*.

§§ Loricam. See note on Borebach and Conclesfeld.

IMMERE, COUNTY OF WILTS.

William Rouce, son and heir of John Rouce, Esq. held of the King in capite, (amongst other things) the manor of Immere, in the county of Wilts, by the service of being one of the Chamberlains of our lord the King†.

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* Margareta Ducissa Clarenc', una sororum et heredum Edw. nup. Comit. Kanc', tenuit manerium de Cotingham, in com. Ebor, de Rege per magnum serjantiam; videlicet, per servitium inveniendi unum armigerum equitem, in competent' armatum, ad deferendum loricam, dñi Regis in guerra Walliæ, sumptibus suiis propriis, per 40 dies, si guerra fuerit in Wallia. De termino Michis. a°. 4 Hen. VI. Harl. MS. Brit. Mus. No. 34. pp. 438, 439.

† Will'us Rouce, filius et heres Johannis Rouce, ar'. tenuit de Rege in capite, manerium de Immere, in com. Wilts, per servitium essendi unus de Camerarijs dñi Regis. De termino Pasche. a°. 1 Hen. VI. Ibid. p. 427.

AURE, COUNTY OF GLOUCESTER.

John de Aure, brother and heir of Thomas de Aure, holds of the King in capite one messuage, two gardens, and one carucate of land, with the appurtenances, in Aure, in the county of Gloucester, by the service of being personally in the chamber of our lord the King, wheresoever the King pleases *.

HALE, COUNTY OF NORTHAMPTON.

William, son and heir of William de Hale, pays to the King nine shillings and one penny for his relief for certain parts of his serjeanty which he holds of the King in capite, in Hale, for which he is to follow the King in his army in England, with a bow, and arrows, for forty days †.

MORE, COUNTY OF SALOP.

Roger de la More, held the day he died, in the town of La More, in the county of Salop, one messuage, with a Curtilage [†], one hundred and ten acres of land, ten acres of meadow, and one water-mill, by the serjeanty of bearing the King's banner in the front of his army, when it should happen that the King went through the

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* Johannes de Aure, frater et heres Thomæ de Aure, tenet de Rege in capite, unum messuag. duo gardina, et unam carucat. terræ cum pertinentijs' in Aure, in com. pdcō, per servitium essendi corporaliter in camera domini Regis, ubicunque dnūs Rex voluerit. De termino Mich. a°. 48 Edw. III. Harl. MS. Brit. Mus. No. 34, p. 263.

† Willus, filius et heres Willi de Hale, dat Regi 9s. 1d. pro relevio suo, pro quibusdam partibus serjantiæ suæ, quas tenet de Rege in capite, in Hale, pro qua debet sequi Regem in exercitu suo, in Anglia, cum arcu et sagittis, per 40 dies. De termino Mich. a°. 24 Edw. I. Ibid. p. 17.

parts

parts of Montgomery, with an army, into Wales; and by the service of being High Constable of the foot soldiers in the county of Salop; to receive daily from the King twelve pence, and also by the service of paying to the King yearly thirteen shillings and fourpence *.

[†] Curtilagium. A garden or backside; a fold. Littleton's Dict. Law Lat. Curtilage signifieth a garden, a yard, or a field, or a piece of void ground lying near or belonging to a messuage. Jacob.

EXCHEQUER OFFICE.

Andrew Billesby, son and heir of John Billesby, Esq. acknowledged himself to hold the office of door-keeper of the exchequer, and one chamber, or lodging, built within the exchequer, viz. in the edifice which leads from the passage there on the north part, unto the chamber of our lord the King there, called Chester Chamber, on the south part; and also the office of marshal, door-keeper, cryer, and keeper of the bar, as well in the common bench, as before each of the King's Justices in Eyre, wheresoever they should travel in England, of the King in capite, by grand serjeanty †.

SHRIVEN-

* Rogerus de la More, tenuit die quo obijt, in villa de la More, in com. Salopp, per seriantiam portandi vexillum Regis in anteriori exercitu Regis, cum contigerit Regem per partes de Montgomery in exercitu ire in Wallia; et per servic' essendi superior Constabular' de peditibus com. Salop, percipiend' per diem de R. xij d. et etiam per servic' reddendi R. per annum xiij s. iij d. Et sunt ib'm. unum mess. cum curtilag, cx acr. terr. x acr. prati, et unum molend. aquaticum. Esch. anno R. R. E. primi. xxiij. Harl. MS. Brit. Mus. No. 708, p. 72.

† Andreas Billesby, filius et hæres Johannis Billesby, ar'. cognovit se tenere officium hostiari

SHRIVENHAM, COUNTY OF BERKS.

At the time of the Norman Survey, Becket, or as it was then written Becote, belonged to the Earl of Evreux; it was not long afterwards in the Crown, and became for some time one of the royal palaces. King John occasionally resided there, as appears by a mandate to the sheriff of Oxfordshire, signed by the King at Becket, in the seventh year of his reign. In the reign of Edward III. this manor was in the family of Bacote, or Becket*, who held lands in Shrivenham, by the service of coming before the King whenever in his progress he should pass by Fowyeares Mill Bridge, in Shrivenham, bringing him two white capons, and addressing him with the following singular speech: "Ecce domine "istos duos capones quos alias habebitis sed non nunc †."

ASTON CLINTON, COUNTY OF BUCKS.

William de Montagu, who held the manor of Aston Clinton, in

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tiarij huius Scaccarij, ac unam cameram, sive mansionem, infra hoc Scaccarium edificat' viz. ab edificat' viz. ab ostro quod ducit in hoc Scaccarium ex parte borialj, usque cameram dñi Regis ibm. voc' Chester Chamber, ex parte australj; ac officia marescall' hostiar', proclamator' et barriar' tam in communj banco, quam in singulis itineribus justiciariorum Regis itinerantium ubicunque in Anglia; de R. in c. per magnam serianciam. Pasch. fines a°. 22 Hen. VII. Rotulo pmo. Harl. MS. Brit. Mus. No. 5174, p. 23.

* Esch. Edw. III.

† Johannes de Backote ten' terras in Shrivenham de R. in c. per tale servitium. Quod quotiescunq. dñs R. itinerari placuerit super pontem de Fowyares mull, quod tunc dominus illius messuagij et terrarum deveniet coram dño Rege, et afferret sibi duos albos capones, cum hijs verbis. Ecce dñe istos duos capones quos alias habebitis et non nunc. "Behold my "lord these two capons, which you shall "have another time but not now." Harl. MS. Brit. Mus. No. 2087, p. 177. Lysons's Mag. Brit. vol. i. p. 366.

the

the county of Buckingham, held it of our lord the King by grand serjeanty, viz. by the service of finding for our lord the King a Lardiner ¶, at his own proper costs *.

¶ Lardenarius. See note on Writtel.

STANTON, COUNTY OF WILTS.

Reginald Fitz Piers, (amongst other things) held the manor of Stanton, in the county of Wilts, of the King, in capite, by the service of being constable (for his lands held in parcenery) in the King's army †.

CHESHANGER, COUNTY OF NORFOLK.

Bartholomew de Avelers held, (amongst other things) in Cheshanger, one messuage and sixty acres of land by this serjeanty, viz. that he should be constable of the foot soldiers in Norfolk and Suffolk, when the King should go with an army into Wales ‡.

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* Will' de Monteacuto, qui tenet in com. Buk. manerium de Aston Clinton, tenet de dño Rege per grand seriantium, viz. per servitium inveniendi dño Regi un' Lardinar', proprijs suis sumptibus etc. Inquis. W. de Montagu, anno 13 Edw. II. No. 31. Harl. MS. Brit. Mus. 6126.

† Reginaldus filius Petri, tenuit m. de Stanton, in com. Wilt' de R. in c. per ser. constabulariæ in exercitu Regis, pro parceneria sua. Esc. anno 13 Edw. I. Ibid. No. 2087, p. 32.

‡ Barth'us de Avelers, tenuit in Cheshanger, unum messuagium et sexaginta acras terræ, de Rege in capite, per seriantiam talem, viz. q'd erit constabularius peditum Norff. et Suff. quando Rex ibit cum exercitu in Wallia. Esc. anno 4 Edw. I. Ibid. No. 821, p. 15.

WIGGEBER AND PEGGENES, COUNTY OF SOMERSET.

Richard de Wiggeber held in capite of our lord the King, the day he died, one carucate of land in Wiggeber, and a carucate of land in Peggenes, by the service that the said Richard and his heirs should be ushers of the King's hall in fee *.

SHEEN, (NOW RICHMOND) COUNTY OF SURREY.

This manor, in the reign of King John, was the property of Michael Belet, who held it by the service of being the King's butler, it having been granted to his ancestors, with that office annexed, by Henry I. †

HUXTHON, COUNTY OF BERKS.

Ralph Russel held one carucate of land in Huxthon, in the county of Berks, of the King in capite, by knight's service, and by the service of bearing one cup before the King on Christmas-day ‡.

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* Ricūs de Wiggeber, tenuit in c. de d. R. die quo obijt, in Wiggeber, 1 car. terr. et in Peggenes, 1 car. terr. per servic'. q'd predictus Ricūs et heredes sui, deberent esse Ostiar' dn'i R. de Aula sua de feodo. Anno 55° Hen. III. Harl. MS. Brit. Mus. No. 4120. p. 11.

† No. 313. Harl. MS. Brit. Mus. f. 21, called a transcript of knights fees, and other tenures of lands, and also of escheats and wards belonging to the crown in the reign of Hen. III. and King John. There is a charter in the Tower which confirms the office of butler to Michael Belet, with the lands which his ancestors enjoyed. This office was esteemed of a very honourable nature, and the Belets appear to have had a seat in parliament. See Dugdale's Baronage. Lysons's Environs, vol. i. p. 236, 7.

‡ Radūs Russel tenuit j caruc. terr. in Huxthon, in com. Berk. de R. in capite, per servic' militare, et per servic' portandi unam coupam die Natalis dn̄i coram R. Esc. anno R. R. E. primi. 39. Harl. MS. Brit. Mus. No. 708, p. 4.

TAXALL,

TAXALL, COUNTY OF CHESTER.

It appears by the depositions of some old persons, taken in the year 1720, that the manor of Taxall was anciently held by the service of blowing a horn on Midsummer-day, at a high rock near Taxall, called Windgather. And that there was a tradition that the lord of this manor was to hold the King's stirrup, and rouse the stag, when he should come to hunt in Macclesfield forest *.

AYLENETON, COUNTY OF HEREFORD.

William de Broy held a certain serjeanty in Ayleneton, for which he ought to follow our lord the King in his army, within the county of Hereford, at his proper costs, so long as our lord the King should be there, and without the same county, at the cost of the King, to wit, for every day twelve pence †.

COTE AND ASTON, COUNTY OF OXFORD.

Robert de Elenorde held, the day he died, in his demesne, as of fee, fifty-two acres of land, and six acres of meadow, in Cote and Aston, of the King in capite, by the service of being with a bow and arrows, or any other weapons, in every of the wars of our lord the King, within England, for forty days, at his proper costs ‡.

HESCHIN,

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* Lysons's Mag. Brit. vol. ii. p. 801.

† Seriancia—Will'mi de Broy de Ayleneton pro qua debuit sequi d'nm Regem in exercitu suo infra com. Hereford, ad custum propriu' quamdiu dns Rex ibm. fuerit et extra com. eundem ad custum dni Regis scilicet quolibet die pro xij d. De Serjanciis temp. Henrici Regis filii Regis Johannis. Harl. MS. Brit. Mus. No. 6765, p. 21.

‡ Robertus de Elenorde tenuit die quo obijt, in

HESCHIN, COUNTY OF LANCASTER.

Wiman Gernet holds two carucates of land of our lord the King in Heschin, by the service of coming towards the King at the borders of the county, with his horn and white wand, and of conducting him into the county, and of remaining with him, and also of re-conducting him, and it is worth five marks *.

GUEDDING, COUNTY OF CAMBRIDGE.

Roger Malharteis holds two carucates of land at Guedding, by the serjeanty of keeping watch about our lord the King †.

WITHAM, COUNTY OF ESSEX.

By an enquiry made in the reign of Henry III., it appears that one Geffrey de Lyston held land in Witham, by the service of carrying flour to make wafers on the King's birth-day, whenever his Majesty was in the kingdom.

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in dnicō suo ut de feodo, lij acr terr. vj acr. prati, in Cote et Astone, de R. in capite, per servic' essendi cum arcu et sagittis sive aliqua alia armatura in qual't guerra dn̄i R. infra Angl. per XL dies, ad custum suum propriu'. Harl. MS. Brit. Mus. No. 821, p. 8.

* Wimanus Gernet tenet duos caruc' terre de dn̄o Rege in Heschin, per serviciū veniendi cont' dn̄m ad fines com' cū cornu suo & alba virga & ducendi eum in com' & esse cū eo & iterum reducendi eum & valet v mrc. Testa de Nevill, p. 372.

† Guedding. Rogerus Malharteis tenet ij car' per s'jant' custod. vigil' circa dn̄m R. Ibid. p. 50.

KIERKEBY,

KIERKEBY, COUNTY OF WESTMORELAND.

Adam de Kierkebi held four acres of land there by Cornage*.

TOTTENHAM, COUNTY OF MIDDLESEX.

The family of Gredney held the manor of Pembroke in Tottenham, in the county of Middlesex, as of the honour of Huntingdon, by the grand serjeanty of giving the King a pair of spurs of silver gilded, when the King should take on him the order of knighthood†.

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* Mag. Rot. 3. T. Rot. 18. b. Westmerieland, tit. Nova Oblata. Madox Exchecq. 458.

† Weever's Fun. Monum. 304.

CAP. II.

OF PETIT SERJEANTY.

SECT. I.

A Definition of the Tenure by Petit Serjeanty.

TENURE by Petit Serjeanty is where a man holds his land of our sovereign lord the King, by giving to him yearly a bow, or a sword, or a dagger, or a knife, or a lance, or a pair of gloves of mail, or a pair of gilt spurs, or an arrow, or divers arrows, or other small things belonging to war*.

And such service is but socage in effect, because such tenant, by his tenure, was not obliged to go, or do any thing, in his proper person, touching the war; but to render and pay, yearly, certain things to the King, as a man paid a rent †.

Note, a man cannot hold by Grand Serjeanty, or by Petit Serjeanty, but of the King, &c. ‡

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* Littleton's Tenures, lib. ii. cap. 9. sect. 159.

† Ibid. sect. 160.

‡ Ibid. sect. 161.

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The reservations upon this tenure being of several very different kinds, the editor chooses, for the sake of method, to class such as are of a similar nature together in one section; and therefore this chapter is divided into as many sections as will comprehend the whole that he finds recorded methodically. By which means he hopes the Reader will be enabled the more readily to compare one tenure with another, and to make his own remarks with less perplexity.

SECT. II.

Of Petit Serjeanty by finding Horsemen for the Wars.

BIWELL, COUNTY OF NORTHUMBERLAND.

Hugh de Baliol was certified to hold the Barony of Biwell, in the county of Northumberland, of the King, by the service of five knight's fees, and to find thirty soldiers for the guard of Newcastle-upon-Tyne, as his ancestors had done from the time of King William Rufus (whose elder brother Robert built the castle from whence the town takes it name, being before called Monk-Chester,) by whom they were enfeoffed of that barony, as the record expresseth *.

EAST GARESTON, COUNTY OF BERKS.

In the eleventh year of King Edward I., Painell de Chaworth †

* Testa de Nevil. Northumb. Blount, 14. † Paganellus de Cadurcis.

was found to be seised of a messuage and four hundred acres of land in East Gareston, in the county of Berks, held by the service of finding a knight, armed with plate armour ¶, in the King's army, when it should be in the territory of Kidwelly in Wales *.

¶ When plate armour came into general use, which was about the middle of the fourteenth century †, the different pieces for a man at arms, were these; a close helmet, having a visor to lift up and let down, or one with a visor and bever, both revolving on the same pivots [¶]. When these were closed, the air was admitted through apertures made also for sight, and other smaller perforations opposite the mouth and nostrils. The neck and throat were defended by a gorget [††], or hallercet; the body by a cuirass [†††], formed of two pieces hooked together, denominated backs and breast-pieces, from the parts they covered; to the back was joined, a gard de reines, or culet [§]; the arms were covered with brassarts [||§||], called also avant bras, and corruptly, vambraces, the hands by gauntlets, the shoulders by pouldrons [*], the thighs by cuissarts, (or thigh pieces) and the legs by iron boots, called greaves, and sometimes by boots of jacked leather. Under all these was worn a jacket of thick fustian, or buff leather; shields seem to have been left off by the cavalry before this alteration, Grose's Milit. Antiq. vol. i. pp. 104, 105.

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* Escaet. 11 Edw. I. n. 35. Blount, 14.

† It is not to be supposed that before that time plate armour was unknown; history affords us plenty of instances to the contrary; but probably, it was in the earlier periods too dear to be generally worn: there are still many specimens of Roman plate armour in the museums of the curious. Note (h) to Milit. Antiq. p. 104.

[¶] The

[¶] The visor was opened to obtain a less obstructed sight, and the bever to enable the wearer to converse more freely, and to eat or drink; their use is pointed out by their names. Grose's Milit. Antiq. vol. i. p. 104, note (i).

[†] The halecret (or halceret) was a kind of corcelet of two pieces, one before and one behind; it was lighter than the cuirass. Milit. Antiq. vol. ii. p. 250.

[††] The cuirass covered the body before and behind; it consisted of two parts, a breast and back piece of iron, fastened together by means of straps and buckles, or other like contrivances. They were originally, as the name imports, made of leather, but afterwards of metal, both brass and iron. Ibid. p. 249. Sometimes the part which covers the neck, and connects the helmet and cuirass, is fixed to the former, sometimes it is separate, and is then called a gorget, of which see a representation in plate 26, fig. 4. Ibid. note (i).

[§] To the back-piece of the cuirass, for the protection of the loins, was hooked on a piece of armour called garde des reins, or culettes; and the breast-piece was occasionally strengthened by an additional plate called a plaquet. Ibid. p. 252.

[‖§‖] To the cuirass were buckled the armour for the shoulders and arms, the first called pouldrons, the second brassarts, garde bras, les avant bras, and corruptly in English vambraces. The vambraces included all the defence for the arms from the pouldrons to the wrist. Ibid.

[*] Pouldrons, armour for the shoulders, see note above, ibid.

BAINTON, COUNTY OF YORK.

In the second year of King Edward II. Peter de Mauley was found to be seised of the manor of Bainton, with the advowson of the church, by the service of finding two Knights and four Esquires ‖§‖ in the King's army for forty days, in time of war; and to provide a steward to do suit for him at the King's court at York, from six weeks to six weeks *.

‖§‖ In the wardrobe account of the 28th of King Edward I. A.D. 1300, published by the Society of Antiquaries, it appears that the daily pay of a knight was 2s. and that of an esquire 12d.; both were obliged to have barded horses; those who had them not, or neglected to have them mustered and appreciated, had part of their pay struck off, of which an instance occurs of an esquire of the name of John de Clothale, who instead of 12d. received only 8d. per diem, till his horse was mustered and appreciated †. Grose's Milit. Antiq. vol. i. pp. 272, 273.

STAFFORD, BRADELEY, AND MADELEY, COUNTY OF STAFFORD.

Edmund Lord Stafford held the manors of Stafford, Bradeley, and Madeley, in the county of Stafford, of the King in capite, by

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* Escaet. 3 Edw. II. n. 34. Blount, 22.

† Johanni de Clothale percipient' per diem 8d., quia sine equo appreciato, pro vadiis suis, a 20 die Novembr' anno presenti incipient' usque 23 diem Decembr', utroque computato, per 34 dies, 22s. 8d. Eidem, pro vadiis suis, a 24 die Decembr', quo die equus suus fuit appreciat', usque ultimum diem ejusdem mensis, utroque computato, per 8 dies, percipient' per diem 12d. 8s. per manus proprias ibidem, 29 die Decemb. Summa 1l. 10s. 8d. p. 211.

barony,

barony, by the service of finding, for forty days, at his own charge, three armed men, with three ¶ horses, caparisoned or armed for war, as often as there should be war with Wales or Scotland *.

¶ Equis coopertis. Horses harnessed for war. Blount. Equus coopertus is a horse in armour. A. Quære. If it does not rather mean caparisoned. E.

EAST GARESTON, COUNTY OF BERKS.

Patrick de Chaworth holds the manor of East Gareston in the county of Berks, by the serjeanty of finding one armed esquire, to be in the front of the army of our lord the King in West Wales, in the time of war, for forty days, at his own costs †.

SAUNDFORD, COUNTY OF DEVON.

Hugh Peverell holds the manor of Saundford in the county of Devon, by the serjeanty of finding for our lord the King in his army through all England, at his own proper costs, one armed horseman and two footmen ‡.

BRAMBELEGH, COUNTY OF MIDDLESEX.

Richard Cauus and Sabina his wife, hold a messuage and sixty

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* Escaet. 2 Edw. II. Blount, 25.

† Patricius de Cadurcis tenet manerium de East Gareston in com. Berks, per serjantiam inveniendi unum armigerum armatum, essendi in anteriori parte exercitus domini Regis in Westgales, tempore guerræ per XL dies, sumptibus propriis. Plac. Coron. apud Windesor. 12 Edw. I. Rot. 28, in dorso. Blount, 38.

‡ Hugo Peverell tenet manerium de Saundford in com. Devon, per serjantiam inveniendi domino Regi, in exercitu suo, per totam Angliam, sumptibus propriis unum hominem equitem armatum et duos homines pedites. Pla. Coron. de an. 9 Edw. I. Blount, 45.

acres

acres of land, in Brambelegh, in the county of Middlesex, by the service of finding, for our lord the King, one armed horseman ¶, for forty days, at their own charges, as often as it should happen that the King should go any where with his army *.

¶ The offensive arms of a horseman, or man at arms, were a sword, or swords †, a lance and a small dagger, called a misericorde, either from its being mercifully used in putting out of their misery persons desperately wounded, or from the sight of it, being apt to cause those against whom it was drawn (commonly knights unhorsed and lying on the ground) to cry "Misericorde, mercy or quarter." Men at arms also frequently carried iron maces, suspended at their saddle bowe.

The horses of the men at arms were scarcely less encumbered with armour than their riders; their faces, heads, and ears were covered over with a sort of mask, so contrived as to prevent their seeing right before them, in order that they might not be terrified from charging or shocking with vigour; this mask was called a chafron or shafront. Frequently from the centre of the forehead

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*Richardus Cauus et Sabina uxor ejus tenent unum messuagium et sexaginta acras terræ in Brambelegh, in com. Middlesex, per servitium inveniendi domino Regi unum hominem equitem armatum per XL dies sumptibus suis propriis, quotiens contigerit ipsum dominum Regem adire alicubi cum exercitu. Plac. Coron. 22 Edw. I. Blount, 66.

† The ancient knights frequently carried two swords, one in a belt by their side, and the other fixed to their saddle-bowe. In the Speculum Regale, written about the twelfth century, among other directions for the arming of a horseman, are these: "let him have two swords, one in his belt, and the other hanging to his saddle-bowe, with a war-knife," p. 406. In a Military Treatise, attributed to Guillaume de Bellay, it is said, men at arms should have their sword of arms at their side, the estoc (a long sharp-pointed sword) at one bow of their saddle, and a mace at the other. Note f.

projected

projected an iron spike, resembling the horn given to that fabulous animal an unicorn; their necks were defended by a number of small plates connected together, called a criniere ‡‖‡ or manefaire; they had poitrinals (pectoral or breast plates) for their breasts, croupiers and flancois for covering their buttocks and flanks, reaching down to the hocks; all these pieces were generally of iron or brass, though sometimes of cuir-bouillie, i. e. jacked leather. Occasionally they were covered all over with mail, or linen stuffed and quilted like the Gambeson, and adorned with rich embroidery. Horses thus covered were called barded, and corruptly barbed horses; they were also frequently stiled covered horses [†].

To prevent their horses from being fatigued under all their own incumbrances, and the enormous weight of their riders, and to preserve their vigour for the charge, the men at arms had commonly hacknies for riding on a march, and did not mount their war horses till they were certain of coming to action; a circumstance which has frequently occasioned them to be surprised and defeated, before they could mount their chargers and form. Barded horses were in use in our armies, in the time of King Edward VI. Grose's Milit. Antiq. vol. i. pp. 103, 104.

‡‖‡ The criniere or manefaire, consisted of a number of small plates, generally about twelve, hooked together, and to the chaufron so as to be moveable; their use was to guard the neck of the horse from the stroke of a cutting sword. Milit. Antiq. vol. ii. pp. 259, 260.

[†] Barde, in old French, signifies covered, (note g.)

ALCESTER, COUNTY OF WARWICK.

In the 32d year of King Edward I. upon the relief paid by William de Bauteraux, for the moiety of the town of Alcester in the county of Warwick, it is there recorded to be held of the King by the service of finding the moiety of an armed knight, with a horse without a saddle ‖‡‖, in the war of our lord the King *.

‖‡‖ Equo discooperto. A horse without a saddle. Blount. Equus coopertus is a horse in armour, consequently equus discoopertus is a horse without armour. A. Quære, if it does not rather mean without saddle or caparison? E.

WILTON, COUNTY OF HEREFORD.

In the time of King Henry I. Hugh de Longchamp obtained by the gift of that King, the manor of Wilton in the county of Hereford: to hold by the service of two men at arms in the wars of Wales †.

REWENHALL, COUNTY OF ESSEX.

Eustace de Ho held one carucate of land with the appurtenances in Rewenhall in the county of Essex, by the serjeanty of finding one horseman with a Gambesone ¶ in the army of our lord the King,

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* Per servitium inveniendi medietatem equitis armati, cum uno equo discooperto in guerra domini Regis. Mich. Rot. 32 Edw. I. Blount, 3.

† Plac. apud Heref. 20 Edw. I. Rot. 39. Blount, 13.

when

when it happened that he should go into Wales, at his own proper charges, for forty days*.

¶ Gambesone. A long horseman's coat that covered part of the legs; from the French Gambe, or Jambe, a leg. Blount. Gambeso is a doublet. Vide Ducange. Gambeso, Wambais (corruptly Vanbrace) from the Saxon Wamb, whence the English womb, a thick woollen waistcoat, worn under steel armour, to make it sit easy on the body. In this place it may mean such a thick quilted coat. A. The author of this note is mistaken in taking Vanbrace to be a corruption of Wambais, for as it is armatura brachii, it must be the French avant-bras. P

In Troilus and Cressida, act 1. sc. 3. Nestor says to Agamemnon,

——— "Tell him from me, ———
"I'll hide my silver beard in a gold beaver,
"And in my vantbrace put this wither'd brawn;"

The note states vantbrace to be armour for the arm, avant-bras.
Chalmers's edit. of Shakspeare.

Commonly under the hauberk†, though sometimes over it, was

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‡ Eustach de Ho tenuit unam carucatam terræ cum pertin. in Rewenhall in com. Essex per serjantiam inveniendi unum hominem equitem cum uno Gambesone in exercitu domini Regis, cum contigerit ipsum ire in Wallia, sumptibus suis propriis, per XL dies. Pla. Coron. de 13 Edw. I. Blount, 27.

† The hauberk was a complete covering of mail from head to foot. It consisted of a hood joined to a jacket with sleeves, breeches, stockings, and shoes of double chain mail, to which were added gauntlets of the same construction. Some of these hauberks opened before like a modern coat, others were closed like a shirt. Milit. Antiq. vol. ii. p. 245-6.

worn a loose garment called a gambeson, which descended as low as the knees; it was stuffed with wool or cotton, and quilted; the use of it was to deaden the strokes of the sword or lance, which, though they did not divide the mail, might, without the interposition of the gambeson, severely bruise the body; under or between the hauberk and gambeson, a breast-plate of forged iron, called a plastron, was occasionally put on; over which all men of family wore sur-coats of satin, velvet, or cloth of gold or silver richly embroidered with their armorial bearings ‡§‡ Grose's Milit. Antiq. vol. i. p. 101.

‡§‡ One may judge by this how our knights were loaded, when they had all their arms, for they had besides their ordinary clothes, the gambeson, which of itself must in summer have been very hot, being stuffed with wool or cotton, above this was their coat of double mail, and consequently of an extraordinary weight. Princes and certain great lords had over all their coats of arms, which held the place of the paludamentum of the ancient Roman captains, and was in figure like a dalmatick without sleeves, and descending to the knees; it was charged with the escutcheons, or armorial bearings of the wearer, and often was of cloth of gold or silver, rich furs, or cut velvets. But Fauchet has forgot, in his description, another species of defensive armour which was worn under the gambeson; this was a plastron of iron. P. Daniel, tom. i. p. 388.

WINDEBURY, COUNTY OF DEVON.

William de Albemarle holds the manor of Windebury in the county of Devon, of our lord the King in capite, by the serjeanty of

of finding a horseman for forty days, at his own costs, in the King's army in Wales*.

RENHAM AND IKENHAM, COUNTY OF MIDDLESEX.

Laurence de Broke holds the hamlet of Renham, in the county of Middlesex, of our lord the King in capite, by the service of finding for him in his army, wheresoever it should be within the four seas of England, one horseman; the price of the horse to be five shillings, and a sack of the price of five pence, and one Broch ¶, of the price of two-pence three-farthings, for forty days, at the costs of the said Laurence. Also he holds the hamlet of Ikenham by the same service †.

MORTON, COUNTY OF ESSEX.

Henry de Averying held the manor of Morton, in the county of Essex, in capite of our lord the King, by the serjeanty of finding one man with a horse of the price of ten shillings, and four horse shoes, and one leather sack, and one iron Broch ¶, as often as it

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* Willielmus de Albemarle tenet manerium de Windebury in com. Devon, de domino Rege in capite, per serjantiam inveniendi unum hominem equitem per XL dies propriis sumptibus in exercitu domini Regis in Wallia. Plac. Coron. de An. 9 Edw. I. Devon. Blount, 44.

† Laurentius de Broke tenet villatam de Renham in com. Middlesex, de domino Rege in capite, per servitium inveniendi domino Regi in exercitu ubicunque fuerit infra quatuor maria Angliæ, unum hominem equitem, precii equi VS. et unum saccum precii vd. et unam Brochiam precii duorum denariorum ob. qr. per XL dies sumptibus ipsius Laurentii. Idem tenet villatam de Ikenham per idem servitium. Esson. capt. apud Crucem Lapideam [a] 3 Edw. I. Midd. Rot. 18. Blount, 64.

[a] This Crucem Lapideam, noted above, stood near the May-pole, in the Strand, where the Judges Itinerant, in old time, used to sit. Blount.

should

should happen for the King to go into Wales with his army, at his own charges for forty days *.

¶ Brochia. A Broch, which was a great pot or jug, to carry liquid things, as the sack was to carry the dry, from the French word Broc, which signifies a great flaggon, tankard, or pot. So the learned Spelman interprets it. (Gloss. p. 88.) Though some are not willing to submit to his opinion herein. Blount. Brochia. This word occurs very often, and always joined with Saccus. I take it to mean only a pin or skewer (in French, Broche) to fasten the mouth of the bag. Here we have Brochia ferrea, which is not easily reconciled with Spelman's interpretation. This opinion is confirmed by an expression under Ovenhelle, p. 66. Unum saccum cum Brochia ad eundem saccum. We have also in the custom of Whichnor, county of Stafford, "a Sakke and a Pryke (saccus cum Brochia) for to convey the said baconne and corne." A. The word Broche, in French, also signifies a spit, a knitting-needle, and several other matters, E.

Liquids were carried in a skin or leather sack, and the meat was contrived to be dressed or stewed in the same. This was peculiarly the case among the heroes of Ossian, in the days of Fin-mac-coul. In various cases in the Highlands, and Islands of

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* Henricus de Averyng tenuit manerium de Morton in com. Essex, in capite de domino Rege, per serjantiam inveniendi unum hominem cum uno equo precii xs. et quatuor ferris equorum, et uno sacco de corio, et una Brochia ferrea, quotiescunque contigerit dominum Regem ire in Walliam cum exercitu, sumptibus suis propriis, per quadraginta dies. Plac. Coron. 13 Edw. I. Essex. Blount, 50.

Scotland,

Scotland, the marks or notches remain in the rocks which have been made to bear the beam by which the sack or skin was suspended over their fires. W.

A buckle to fasten the sack. It resembles the Roman Fibula. It is confirmed to be a buckle or fibula by the mode of expression in the notes to pp. 66, 67. W.

Shakspeare uses it in the sense of a spit, for in Titus Andronicus, act 4. sc. 11, Demetrius says to Aaron,

" I'll broach the tadpole on my rapier's point:"

A broach is a spit. I'll spit the tadpole, note. Chalmer's edit. of Shakspeare.

Brooches; ornamental trinkets. Stone buckles of silver or gold, with which gentlemen and ladies clasp their shirt-bosoms and handkerchiefs, are called in the north brooches. (Gloss. to Percy's Relics of Ancient Poetry). They are mentioned in the old ballad of "The Boy and the Mantle," vol. iii. p. 3.

" A kirtle and a mantle
" This child had uppon,
" With ' brooches' and ringes
" Full richelye bedone."

MERTOK, COUNTY OF SOMERSET.

Robert de St. Clare holds ten pounds a year of lands in the hundred of Mertok, of our lord the King in chief, by the service of

of finding an armed servant (or esquire) with a horse in the King's army in Wales, for forty days, at his own costs *.

WATERHALL, COUNTY OF BUCKS.

Reginald de Grey holds the manor of Waterhall, in the county of Bucks, of our lord the King, by the service of finding one man upon a horse without a saddle, of the price of fifteen pence, and one bow without a string, and one arrow without a head ¶, when the King shall command him, for his service for the said manor, to be in his army †.

¶ Flaccum sine capite, must doubtless be intended for an arrow without a head, from the French Fleche, an arrow or shaft. Blount.

¶ Flaccum, I presume applies to the feathering of an arrow. The family name of Fletcher is derived from Flecher, being a person who trimmed and feathered arrows, as we see in several old books, especially in Scotland,

"A feathered shaft."

Quæry—Is it not a sheaf or quiver? W.

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* Robertus de Sancto Claro tenet decem libratas terræ in hundredo de Mertok, de domino Rege in capite, per servitium inveniendi unum servientem armatum cum uno equo, in exercitu domini Regis in Wallia, per XL dies, sumptibus suis propriis. Pla. Coron. de Ann. 8 Edw. I. Somer. Blount, 76.

† Reginaldus de Grey tenet manerium de Waterhall in com. Buck. de domino Rege per servitium inveniendi unum hominem super unum equum sine sella, precii XV d. et unum arcum sine corda, et unum Flaccum sine capite, cum dominus Rex mandaverit, pro servitio suo dicti manerii, habendi in exercitu suo, &c. 9. Jan. 17 Edw. I. Inquis. in com. Buck. Blount, 138.

SECT.

SECT. III.

Of Petit Serjeanties by finding Footmen for the Wars.

BANNINGHAM, COUNTY OF NORFOLK.

Roger Bygod, Earl of Norfolk, holds a certain serjeanty in Banningham, which is called Tusard, by the service of finding for our lord the King, one Balistar, in the time of war, for fifteen days, at his own proper costs *.

HERLHAM, COUNTY OF NORFOLK.

Ralph de Herlham holds the manor of Herlham, in the county of Norfolk, by the serjeanty of finding, in the Castle of Norwich, one Balistar ¶, in the time of war, for forty days, at his own proper costs †.

¶ Balistarium. A cross-bow-man, or one that did sling stones or shoot darts at the enemy, before the invention of guns. Blount. Vide p. 66. Molsey.

STAPELEY, COUNTY OF HANTS.

Edmund Synagor holds the manor of Stapele, in the county of

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* Rogerus Bygod comes Norf. tenet quandam serjantiam in Banningham, quæ vocatur Tusard, per servitium inveniendi domino Regi, unum Balistarium, tempore guerræ, per quindecim dies, sumptibus suis propriis. Rot. Fin. 6. Joh. Rot. 54. Blount, 70.

† Radulphus de Herlham tenet manerium de Herlham in com. Norf. per serjantiam inveniendi in Castro de Norwico, unum Balistarium, tempore guerræ, XL dies, sumptibus suis propriis. Plac. Coron. de anno 14 Edw. I. Rot. 3. Norf. Blount, 67.

Southampton, by the service of finding a Serjeant at Arms ¶ in the army of our lord the King, every where in England, at his own costs, for forty days *.

¶ The Serjeants at Arms were first instituted by King Richard I., in imitation of a corps of the same name formed by Philip Augustus King of France, when on a crusade, to guard him against the subjects of the Old Man of the Mountain, famous for their daring assassinations.

The duty of those serjeants, originally, was to watch round the King's tent in complete armour, with a mace, bow, arrows, and a sword, and occasionally to arrest traitors, and other offenders about the court, for which the mace was deemed a sufficient authority. They were called the valarous force of the King's errand, in the execution of justice; they held their places for life; their number was originally twenty-four, all persons of approved worth, and not under the degree of the son of a knight; and afterwards the sons of gentlemen were admitted into the body.

In the reign of Edward I. the Serjeants at Arms were allowed two marks for winter, and the same for summer robes. Their pay in that of Edward II. was twelve pence per diem, when they attended on horseback, and eight-pence when they attended without a horse. Grose's Milit. Antiq. vol. i. pp. 173-4.

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* Edmundus Synagor tenet manerium de Stapele, in com. Southampton, per serjantiam inveniendi unum Serjantium ad Arma, ubique in exercitu domini Regis in Anglia, sumptibus suis propriis, per XL dies. Plac. Coron. 8 Edw. I. Rot. 13. South. Blount, 84.

FORDINGBRIDGE HUNDRED, COUNTY OF HANTS.

Richard de Carevile held six pounds a year of land, in capite, of our lord the King, in the same hundred, by the service of finding a certain Serjeant at Arms in the King's army, every where in England, at his own costs, for forty days *.

SIBERTOFT, COUNTY OF NORTHAMPTON.

Thomas Curzonn holds the manor of Sibertoft, in the county of Northampton, of our lord the King in capite, by the service of finding a footman, with bows and arrows, in the King's army, for forty days, within the four seas, at his own proper costs †.

UPTON, COUNTY OF NORTHAMPTON.

Nicholas Chaunceux holds the manor of Upton, in the county of Northampton, (which is antient demesne of the crown of our lord the King) by the service of finding one armed man in the King's war, whensoever it should be needful, within the four seas of England, for forty days, at his own proper costs ‡.

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* Richardus de Carevile tenuit sex libratas terræ in capite de domino Rege, in eodem hundredo, per serjantiam inveniendi quendam Serjantium ad Arma, ubique in exercitu domini Regis in Anglia, sumptibus suis, per XL dies. Plac. Coron. 8 Edw. I. Rot. 23. South. Blount, 86.

† Thomas Curzonn tenet manerium de Sibertoft, in com. Northampton, de domino Rege in capite, per servitium inveniendi unum hominem peditem, cum arcubus et sagittis, in exercitu domini Regis, per XL dies, infra quator maria, sumptibus suis propriis. Plac. Coron. 3 Edw. I. Rot. 14. Northamp. Blount, 70.

‡ Nicholas Chaunceux tenet manerium de Upton, in com. Northampton, quod est de antiquo dominio Coronæ domini Regis, per servitium inveniendi unum hominem armatum in guerra domini Regis, quandocunque necesse fuerit, infra quatuor maria Angliæ, per XL dies, sumptibus suis propriis. Plac. Coron. 13 Edw. I. Rot. 33. Northamp. Blount, 71.

THETHERCOTE AND CHEDDICH, COUNTY OF OXON.

Peter de Chetwode holds half a carucate of land in Thethercote and Cheddich, by serjeanty of finding in the army of our lord the King, at his own proper costs, in the time of war, one footman, with a lance, and an iron trumpet ‡§‡, for forty days *.

‡§‡ Iron Trumpet. Bucinus is mis-read for bacinus, which signifies a basin, and thence is easily transferred to a scull-cap or head-piece, the sense which it obtains here. It is called Capella ferrea, p. 88, and Basnetus, p. 89. P.

‡§‡ Military music, before the introduction of fire arms, served to animate the soldiers in battles and assaults of places, as well as for the purpose of signals for the different manœuvres and duties in camp and garrison; wherefore it cannot be doubted, but it was used in our antient armies.

In an old manuscript chronicle † is a ballad made on the victory of King Edward III. over the Scots at Hallidowne Hille, in which there are these lines:

This was do with merry sowne,
With pipes, trumpes, and tabers thereto,
And loud clariones thei blew also.

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* Petrus de Chetwode tenet dimidiam carucatam terræ in Thethercote et Cheddich, per serjantiam quod solebat invenire, in exercitu domini Regis, sumptibus suis propriis, tempore guerræ, unum hominem peditem, cum una lancea, et uno bucino ferreo, per XL dies, quære. Plac. Coron. 13 Edw. I. Rot. 37. dorso. Blount, 74.

† MS. Harl. No. 4690.

And

And in the prose account of the same battle in the same MS. " then the Englische mynstrelles beaten their tabors and blewen their trompes, and pipers pipedene loude, and made a great schowte upon the Skottes." Notwithstanding this, neither drummers, trumpeters, nor any other minstrels occur in the wardrobe accounts of either Edward I. II. or III. Possibly they were part of the royal household, paid under some other department.

The common military instruments of music were the trumpet, drum, fife, and horns of different kinds.

The trumpet is of the most remote antiquity, and frequently occurs in the Scriptures as being used by the Israelites. The Romans had both the straight and crooked trumpet; and trumpets of both kinds have been found in different parts of England, generally supposed to have been Danish. Grose's Milit. Antiq. vol. ii. pp. 41, 42.

LEWE, COUNTY OF OXON.

Robert de Eylesford holds three yard-lands in Lewe in the county of Oxford, of our lord the King, by the service of finding a man, with a bow and arrows, for forty days, at his own proper costs, whensoever it should happen that the King went into Wales with his army *.

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* Robertus de Eylesford tenet tres virgatas terræ in Lewe in com. Oxon. de domino Rege, per servitium inveniendi unum hominem cum arcu et sagittas per XL dies, sumptibus suis propriis, quotiescunque contigerit dominum regem ire in Walliam, cum exercitu suo. Plac. Coron. 13 Edw. I. Rot. 50. dorso. Oxon. Blount, 75.

WROTTING,

WROTTING, COUNTY OF SUFFOLK.

Walter Pychard, of Wrotting in the county of Suffolk, held one hundred acres of land, of our lord the King, in chief, by the serjeanty of finding for him one footman, with a bow and four arrows, as often as the King went into Wales with his army, for forty days, at his own proper costs *.

MAYFORD, COUNTY OF SURREY.

Mayford is a serjeanty of our lord the King, and the owner of it ought to find an ¶ Esquire (servientem) with an haubergeon and a lance, for forty days, at his own costs †.

¶ The original has servientem, which I presume does not mean a servant, but a rank next to a knight, viz. an esquire. P.

¶ I do not think servientem is an esquire, for he is a person at arms, and of a well established name, besides, the haubergeon and lance are not the arms of an esquire, but of a lower person. If he was to bear a lance merely for another, I would begin to doubt, because that is one of the duties of an esquire, but it is evidently to serve in the field so accoutred, not as carrying the

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* Walterus Pychard, de Wrotting in com. Suffolk, tenuit centum acras terræ, de domino Rege in capite, per serjantiam inveniendi domino Regi unum hominem peditem, cum uno arcu et quatuor sagittis, quotiescunque contigerit dominum Regem ire in Walliam, cum exercitu, per XL dies, sumptibus suis propriis. Plac. Coron. 14 Edw. I. Rot. 46. Blount, 78.

† Mayford est serjantia domini Regis, et debet invenire unum servientem, cum uno hambergello et una lancea, per XL dies, ad custum suum. Plac. Coron. 19 Hen. III. Surrey. Blount, 79.

arms

arms of another, but his own, with which he is to fight. May it not mean a vassal holding his lands for a certain service performed to his lord? I do not think serviens implies a menial, but one a rank below an esquire, one who had some one between him and the King, bound to follow his lord to the field, or perform other service for the protection given him by his patron. Perhaps a yeoman. I remember to have seen an old drawing of an archer, attended or accompanied by a man in the hauberk, with a cap of the same, and a lance in his hand. Indeed, they always appear to have gone upon service together, the lanceman being to support the archer, who was in a manner defenceless if closed upon. Hence serviens, as being in aid and support of the archer, may properly enough apply. I am confirmed in this, by the grant of my office of gentleman usher of the white rod, which I hold "cum duobus armigeris, duobus arcu tenentibus cum suis equis et servis administrandis sibi in dicto officio."

The hauberk and the name are both Norman. W

Grose, in his Military Antiq. vol. i. p. 10, describes servientes to be substitutes for tenants in capite.

CHINTING, COUNTY OF SUSSEX.

Thomas Therel had a certain serjeanty in Chinting in the county of Sussex, by finding a certain esquire (servientem) whenever the King should go with his army into Wales, or elsewhere in England, at his proper costs for forty days *.

BLACHINGTON,

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*Thomas Therel habuit quondam serjantiam, in Chinting in com. Sussex, inveniendi quendam servientem, quotiescunque contigerit dominum Regem, cum exercitu suo, ire in Walliam,

BLACHINGTON, COUNTY OF SUSSEX.

And Thomas de Peverel holds lands in Blachington by the same service *.

HOCHANGRE, COUNTY OF HANTS.

James de Hochangre holds Hochangre in the county of Southampton, by the serjeanty of finding a valet ‖§‖ in the army of our lord the King, for forty days, and of making the bridge at Hochangre; and it was worth by the year a hundred shillings †.

‖§‖ Perhaps one who waited upon a man at arms. A.

‖§‖ Either Valectum must mean something else than valet, or valet had a different signification to what we now give. Besides, he seems to be attached generally to the army, and not as a valet to attend a master.

May it not mean varlet, for in Troilus and Cressida, act 1. sc. 1. Troilus says;

> " Call here my varlet I'll unarm again:
> " Why should I war without the walls of Troy,
> " That find such cruel battle here within?

Walliam, vel alibi in Anglia, sumptibus suis propriis, per XL dies. Plac. Coron. de 7 Edw. I. Rot. 81. Sussex. Blount, 83.

* Et Thomas de Peverel tenet terram in Blachington, per idem servitium. Ibid. Blount, 83.

† Jacobus de Hochangre tenet Hochangre in com. Southampton, per serjantiam inveniendi unum valectum in exercitu domini Regis, per quadriginta dies, et ad faciendum pontem de Hochangre, et valet per ann. C s. Plac. Coron. 8 Edw. I. Rot. 13. South. Blount, 84.

And

And the note explains varlet to have anciently signified a servant or footman to a knight or warrior. Chalmers's edit. of Shakspeare.

In the wardrobe account of the 28th of King Edward I. A. D. 1300, under the article of Esquires, we meet with many persons entitled valets, with the daily pay of 12 d. Du Cange, and other writers, are of opinion that the appellation of valet was generally given to young gentlemen of rank and family who were not yet knighted. Grose's Milit. Antiq. vol. i. p. 273, where see more, note (u.)

BENTLEGH, COUNTY OF HANTS.

Thomas de Brustvil holds ten pounds a year of land in Bentlegh in the county of Southampton, by the serjeanty of finding a man with a bow and arrows in the army of our lord the King, in England and Wales, for forty days, at his own costs *.

TUDDERLEGH, COUNTY OF HANTS.

Richard de Cardevile holds one hundred shillings a year of land in Tudderlegh by the same service †.

CASHAM, COUNTY OF HANTS.

Rowland de Arley and Henry Wade, hold the moiety of a certain

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* Thomas de Brustvil tenet decem libratas terræ in Bentlegh in com. Southampton, per serjantiam inveniendi unum hominem cum arcu et sagittis in exercitu domini Regis in Anglia et Wallia, per XL dies, sumptibus suis propriis. Plac. Coron. 8 Edw. I. Rot. 20. dorso. Blount, 85.

† Et Ricardus de Cardevile tenet centum solidatas terræ in Tudderlegh per idem servitium. Ibid. Blount, 85.

serjeanty in Casham in the county of Southampton, by finding a certain footman to keep the Castle of Porchester, in the time of war, for forty days, at their own proper costs. And that serjeanty was let upon yearly rent at half a mark *.

BOROUGH OF PORCHESTER, COUNTY OF HANTS.

Roger de Wanstede holds half a serjeanty there, by the service of finding one valet for eight days, at his own proper costs, with a wambais ¶, an iron head-piece, and a lance, to keep the Castle of Portsmouth in the time of war; and it is let upon rent at ten shillings yearly †.

¶ Wambais. Præpunctum in the Latin, mis-read for perpunctum. Wats ad Mat. Par. p. 53. Brady's Hist. of Engl. 204, of Appendix. P.

¶ Wambais. Doublets composed of many folds of linen, stuffed with cotton, wool, or hair, and commonly covered with leather. Note (r) Grose's Milit. Antiq. vol. i. p. 10.

CHETTINGTON, COUNTY OF SALOP.

Roger Corbet holds the manor of Chettington in the county of

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* Roulandus de Arley et Henricus Wade, tenent medietatem cujusdam serjantiæ in Casham in com. Southampton, ad inveniendum quendam hominem peditem ad custodiendum Castrum de Porchester, tempore guerræ, per XL dies, sumptibus suis propriis, et arrentata est serjantia illa per annum ad dimid. marcam. Plac. Coron. 8 Edw. I. Rot. 26, dorso. Blount, 86.

† Rogerus de Wanstede tenet dimid. serjantiam ibidem, per servitium inveniendi unum valectum, per octo dies, sumptibus propriis, cum præpuncto, capella ferrea, et lancea, custodire Castrum de Portsmue tempore guerræ, et arrentata est per annum ad decem solidos. Plac. Coron. 8 Edw. I. Rot. 41. Blount, 87.

Salop,

Salop, of the King in capite, by the service of finding one footman in the time of war, in the King's army in Wales, with one bow and three arrows, and one pale, and carrying with him one bacon or salted hog; and, when he comes to the army, delivering to the King's Marshal a moiety of the bacon; and thence the Marshal is to deliver to him daily, some of that moiety for his dinner, so long as he stays in the army; and he is to follow the army so long as that half of the bacon shall last *.

ASTON-CANTLOU, COUNTY OF WARWICK.

The manor of Aston-Cantlou (so called from the family of Cantilupe) was by inquisition after the death of Laurence Hastings, Earl of Pembroke, returned to be held in this form, viz. That that manor is held by itself of our lord the King in capite, by the service of finding a foot soldier, with a bow without a string, with a helmet ¶, or cap, for forty days, at the proper charges of the lord of that manor, as often as there should be war in Wales †.

¶ Basnetus. A helmet, from the Norman French Bassinet, Basinet, or Bacinet; which signifies the same. E.

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* Rogerus Corbet tenet manerium de Chetington in com. Salop, de Rege in capite, per servitium inveniendi unum hominem peditem, tempore guerræ, in exercitu Regis Walliæ, cum uno arcu, et tribus sagittis, et uno palo; et deferet secum unum baconem, et cum ad exercitum Regis pervenerit, liberavit Mareschallo Regis medietatem baconis, et inde Mareschallus deliberavit ei, quotidie, ad prandium suum, de prædicto dimidio baconis, dum steterit in prædicto exercitu. Et debet sequi exercitum durante dimidio bacone prædicto. Lib. de Tenuris, 24 Edw. I. Blount, 136.

† Quod quidem manerium per se tenetur de domino Rege in capite, per servitium inveniendi unum hominem peditem cum arcu sine corda, cum uno basneto, sive cappa, per quadraginta dies, sumptibus propriis, quoties fuerit guerra in Wallia. Inquis. post mortem Laur. Hastings, 22 Edw. III. Blount, 2.

¶ Bacinets

¶ Bacinets were light helmets, so called from their resemblance to a bason, and were generally without visors, though from divers quotations cited by Du Cange *, they appear occasionally to have had them. Fauchet supposes them to have been a lighter sort of helmet, that did not cover the face, and says, he finds that the knights often exchanged their helmets for bassinets, when much fatigued, and wishing to ease and refresh themselves; at a time when they could not with propriety go quite unarmed.

Bassinets were worn in the reigns of Edward II. and III. and Richard II. by most of the English infantry, as may be repeatedly seen in the rolls of parliament, and other public records.

CASTLE-CARY, COUNTY OF SOMERSET.

In the 47th year of King Henry III. Henry Lovel was found to die seised of the manor of Castle Cary in the county of Somerset, by him held in capite of the King for a whole barony, by the service of finding two soldiers in the King's army, at his own cost, for forty days †.

STAVELEY, COUNTY OF DERBY.

In the 17th year of King Edward I. John Musard was found to be seised of the manor of Staveley in the county of Derby, held of the King in capite by barony; finding for that, and his other lordships, two soldiers in the King's army in Wales ‡.

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* Guil. Guiart. An. 1270. } Et Clers Bacinez a Visieres.
An. 1304. } Hauberjons, et tacles Entieres Escus, Bacinez a Visieres.

Grose's Milit. Antiq. vol. ii. pp. 242, 243, and note (p.)

† Escaet. 47 Hen. III. n. 11. Blount, 14.

‡ Escaet. 17 Edw. I. n. 6. Derb. Blount, 14.

BRINESTON,

BRINESTON, COUNTY OF CHESTER, OR DORSET.

The manor of Brineston, in the county of Chester, is held of the King in capite, by the service of finding a man in the army of our lord the King going into the parts of Scotland, barefoot, clothed with a waistcoat ¶ (or shirt) and breeches ‡§‡, (or drawers, or trowses) having in one hand a bow without a string, and in the other an arrow unfeathered [§] *.

¶ Camisia. Probably a shirt; from the French Chemise. E.

‡§‡ Braccis. Breeches, or drawers. Blount.

[§] Tribulum. A Calthrop (antiently used in war) without those four pricks, which it usually had, to annoy the enemies horses feet. But quære. Blount. It means some larger sort of arrow, shot out of a cross-bow. Tribulus is also Calthrop; but that signification is altogether foreign to the passage. A. It seems to mean a quarrel discharged from that engine which was called a Tribulus; for which see Du Fresne. P.

BRYANSTON, COUNTY OF DORSET.

Ralph de Stopham holds the manor of Bryanston, in the county of Dorset, by the serjeanty of finding for our lord the King, as

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* Manerium de Brineston, in com. Cestriæ, tenetur de Rege in capite, per servitium inveniendi unum hominem in exercitu domini Regis in partibus Scotiæ profecturum, nudis pedibus, camisia et braccis vestitum, habentem in una manu unum arcum sine corda, et altera manu unum tribulum non pennatum. Inquis. 27 Edw. III. n. 40. Blount, 30.

often as he should lead his English army into Wales, a boy ¶, carrying a bow without a string, and an arrow unfeathered §†§, at his own proper costs, for forty days *.

¶ Garçionem. A boy, from the French Garçon. E. A boy carrying a bow without a string; but what Buzonem signifies, Lector tu tibi Oedipus esto. Blount.

¶ The Boys following an army were in the Latin of those days (temp. Hen. V.) called Garciones, they were the servants of the soldiers. In father De Aquino's Military Dictionary, Garcio is explained to be a camp servant, one who fetched water for the soldiers: these boys were by the French named Goujats, and, according to Richelet, were the servants of foot soldiers; but Boyer calls them the servants of horse or foot soldiers. Grose's Milit. Antiq. vol. i. p. 183, note (q).

§†§ Buzonem. An arrow; hence, Arquebuze. P. It may be an arrow without feathers (puto) to answer that of a bow without a string. A. A.

§†§ A ball was used often with the cross bow, and if that is here meant, the derivation of Arquebuze will be evident, and to that opinion I am rather inclined, but if it means an arrow, and not

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* Radulphus de Stopham tenet manerium de Bryanstan in com. Dorset, per serjantiam inveniendi domino Regi quotiescunque contigerit ipsum habere exercitum in Angliæ in Walliam, garçionem, deferentem unum arcum sine corda, et unum buzonem sine pennis, ad sumptus suos proprios, per quadraginta dies. Plac. Coron. apud Schyreburne, 8 Edw. I. Dorset. Rot. 3. Blount, 45.

the

the kind of ball above mentioned, I would suspect it does not apply to one without feathers, but to a buzzing or whistling arrow, often used to dismay an enemy, and as often shot off in flights by a body of archers as a feu de joie. In corroboration of this, the word Boss is the common term in Scotland for a thing that is hollow or empty, and thereby emitting a sound when struck or otherwise acted upon. Or does Buzo mean a butt arrow in contradistinction to the roving arrows? W.

BRADEPOLE, COUNTY OF DORSET.

Elena de Gorges holds the manor of Bradepole, in the county of Dorset, by the serjeanty of finding an armed Esquire, (servientem) when war shall happen, for forty days *.

BROKENERST, COUNTY OF HANTS.

Peter Spileman held of the King in capite, one carucate of land in Brokenerst, in the county of Southampton, by the serjeanty of finding an Esquire, (servientem) with a Haubergeon ¶, for forty days, in England, &c.†

¶ Hambergellus. A defence or covering of armour, composed of small rings or circles of iron, woven together ‡. In French, cote de mail; in English, shirt of mail. Blount. Spelm. Gloss 274. A.

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* Elena de Gorges tenet manerium de Bradepole, in com. Dorset, per serjantiam inveniendi quendam servientem armatum, cum guerra evenerit, per quadraginta dies. Plac. Coron. apud Schyreburne, 8 Edw. I. Dorset. Rot. 14. Blount, 47.

† Petrus Spileman tenuit de Rege in capite, unam carucatam terræ in Brokenerst, in comitatu Southamptoniæ, per serjantiam inveniendi unum servientem cum Hambergello, per quadraginta dies, in Anglia, &c. Fines in Wiltes and Southampton, anno 1 Edw. II. Blount, 54.

‡ Munimen ex complicatis hamis vel circulis ferreis. Spelm. Gloss. 274. Blount, 54.

¶ This

¶ This Hambergell was a coat, composed of several folds of coarse linen, or hempen cloth; in the midst of some of which was placed a sort of net-work, of strong ringlets of iron, about a quarter of an inch diameter, interwoven very artificially together; and in others of thin iron square plates, about an inch from side to side, with a hole in the midst of each, the edges laid one over another, quilted through the cloth with small packthread, and bedded in paper covered with wool. Parts of two such Haubergeons are now in the editor's possession, either or which would be sufficient to defend the body of a man from the stroke or point of a sword or lance, if not from a musket-ball, and yet so pliable as to admit the person wearing them to use all his limbs, and move his joints without the least interruption.

N. B. The kind of armour mentioned above to be made of iron plates, was by the antients called Squamata Vestis. And that sort made of links, united together in chain-work, was called by them Hamata Vestis; from which word Hambergell seems to have been derived. See Appendix to Dr. Ducarel's Anglo-Norman Antiq. p. 10.

☞ Whitaker, in his history of Manchester, says, the first natural armour of all nations, as well as of the Romans, was leather. And in this state it was denominated a coat of mail by the Britons. Mala, in Irish, being either armour or a bag, a budget, and a post-mail. He also derives Cuirass, a breast-plate or coat of mail, and Harness, from words signifying leather. Hist. of Manchester, lib. II. cap. 8. sect. 1. p. 301. The word Mael in Welch, signifies properly steel, and metaphorically, hardness, armour. See Rowland's Mona Antiqua. p. 301. edit. 1766.

PENGEVEL,

PENGEVEL, COUNTY OF CORNWALL.

Robert de Wena holds three Cornish acres ¶ of land in the town of Pengevel, in capite, of our lord the King, by the serjeanty of finding five soldiers at the Gayte Fords of the Castle of Lanceveton, &c.*

¶ Note, a Cornish acre of land makes sixty of our statute acres, or near thereabout. Blount. A large proportion! Quære, if not six? A.

STOKE, COUNTY OF GLOUCESTER.

Nicholas le Archer holds two carucates of land in the town of Stoke, in the county of Gloucester, by the serjeanty of finding for our lord the King in his army in Wales, a man with a bow and arrows, at his own costs, for forty days †.

WATTON, COUNTY OF HERTFORD.

Robert Aguillum holds the manor of Watton, in the county of Hertford, by the serjeanty of finding a foot soldier, whensoever our lord the King should march into Wales, for forty days, at his own charges ‡.

EAST

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* Robertus de Wena tenet tres acras Cornubiensis terræ in villa de Pengevel, in capite, de domino Rege, per serjantiam inveniendi quinque soldarios ad Vada Gayte Castri de Lanceveton, &c. Pla. Coron. de ann. 12 Edw. I. Cornub. Blount, 55.

† Nicholas le Archer tenet duas carucatas terræ in villa de Stoke, in com. Glouc. per serjantiam inveniendi domino Regi in exercitu Walliæ, unum hominem, cum arcu et sagittis, sumptibus suis propriis, per XL dies. Pla. Cor. 15 Edw. I. Glouc. Blount, 57.

‡ Robertus Aguillum tenet manerium de Watton, in com. Hertford, per serjantiam inveniendi

EAST SMITHFIELD, LONDON.

Thomas de Meose holds a messuage, and one water-mill, and eight acres of meadow with the appurtenances, in East Smithfield, by the service of finding for our lord the King, a footman with a bow and arrows, for forty days, at his own charges, in the Tower of London, in time of war *.

NETHER OVERTON, COUNTY OF OXON.

Robert de la Sale holds two Yard-lands ‡§‡ in Nether Overton, by the serjeanty of finding, in the army of our lord the King, a man bearing an Ensign ¶, for forty days, at his own proper costs; and now it pays a rent at the Exchequer †.

‡§‡ Virgata Terræ. Ten acres of land, according to the old custom, make a Ferdell, (Fardingdeal, or Farundel) and four Ferdells make a Yard-land ‡. Yard-land is a quantity of land, different

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inveniendi unum hominem ad pedes, quandocunque dominus Rex vadit in Walliam, per XL dies, sumptibus suis propriis. Pla. Coron. 6 Edw. I. Rot. 39. Hertford. Blount, 59.

* Thomas de Meose tenet unum messuagium, et unum molendinum aquaticum, et octo acras prati cum pertin. in East Smithfield, per servitium inveniendi domino Regi unum hominem peditem, cum arcu et sagittis, per XL dies, sumptibus suis propriis, in Turri London, tempore guerræ. Pla. Coron. 22 Edw. I. Blount, 66.

† Robertus de la Sale tenet duas virgatas terræ in Nether Overton, per serjantiam inveniendi, in exercitu domini Regis, hominem portantem unum penicillum, per quadraginta dies, sumptibus suis; et modo arrentata est ad Scaccarium. Plac. Coron. 13 Edw. I. Rot. 37. dorso. Blount, 73.

‡ Decem acræ terræ faciunt secundum antiquam consuetudinem, unum Ferdellam, et quatuor Ferdellæ faciunt Virgatam. MS. Codex. Blount's Law Dict. tit. Virgata Terræ.

according

according to the place or country; as at Wimbledon in Surrey, it is but fifteen acres, in other counties it is twenty, in some twenty-four, and in others thirty and forty acres *. The fourth part of an acre, in some places, is called a Yard-land, and half an acre is a Selion. A †.

¶ Penicillum. An ensign, or the colours in an army, or flag. Blount. Ending in a tail or point, and borne by knights bachelors; the point being cut off, so as to make the ensign square, it was then called a banner, and the bearer was, by this ceremony, (viz. of cutting off the end of his ensign, and making it a banner) created a banneret in the field. A.

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* Bract. lib. 2. cap. 10. Jacob's Law Dict. tit. Yard-land.

† 9 Edw. III. 479.

SECT. IV.

Of Petit Serjeanties, by finding Horses, &c. for the Wars.

KINWALDMERSH, COUNTY OF DERBY.

Nicholas, son and heir of Sir Nicholas de Longford, Knight, holds four messuages, forty acres of land, ten acres of meadow, and forty shillings rent, with the appurtenances, in Kinwaldmersh, (now called Killamarsh, and formerly Kilwaldmarsh) of the King in capite, by the service of finding one horse, one sack, and one pryk ¶, in the war of Wales, whensoever it should happen that the King made war there *.

¶ Pryk, signifies a goad or spur, as I suppose, and is elsewhere in Latin called Compunctum. Blount. Pryk, joined with sack, must be the same as Brochia, above.

A Prick, or Pryk, as anciently written, means sometimes, no doubt, a spur; the spur formerly consisting of one point instead of five, or more. Blount's Tenures, p. 125. Grose on Spurs, in

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* Nicholas, filius et hæres Nicholai de Longford, Chivalier, tenet quatuor messuagia, XL acras terræ, decem acras prati, et XL s. redditus, cum pertinentiis, in Kinwaldmersh, de Rege in capite, per servitium inveniendi unum equum, unum saccum, et unum pryk, in guerra Walliæ, quandocunque contigerit Regem ibi guerrare. Fines 1 Ric. II. Derby. Blount, 17.

Archælogia Soc. Antiq. vol. viii. p. 112. seq. Hence, to prick, means to ride, quasi, to prick the horse, or put him on.

"A gentle knight was pricking on the plain."

Spenser's Fairy Queen.

So Fairfax, Tasso iii. 21. vii. 27. ix. 22. Flodden Field, stanza 89. Percy's Songs, i. p. 25. 42; and metaphorically, pricked on, Hamlet l. i. is urged on.

I suspect, however, that both Mr. Blount* and Mr. Grose† are mistaken in interpreting the word of a spur or goad, in the terms of the tenure 1. R. II. "per servitium inveniendi unum equum, unum saccum, et unum pryk, in guerrâ Walliæ, quandocunque contigerit regem ibi guerrare;" since, in my opinion, this passage, wherein pryk is joined with saccus, is to be explained by that in p. 26, where the party is to find "unum equum, unum saccum, et unam brochiam in servitio domini Regis in Wallia, ad custum domini Regis." Pryk is again joined with saccus, p. 41 and 50, and therefore must surely mean in these cases a skewer, to pin up or fasten the mouth of the sack. This explanation seems to be confirmed by that passage, p. 62, where we have "cum uno equo precii vs. et cum uno sacco precii vi d. et cum brochia ad eundem saccum." Brochia here is evidently the same as pryk, from Fr. Broche or spit, and, appertaining to the sack, can never be understood of a spur or a goad. See also p. 65. But the matter is still more clear p. 96, where the person that demands the bacon at Wichenour, in Staffordshire, is required to bring "a horse and

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* Blount's Tenures, p. 17. 125.

† Grose's Milit. Antiq. vol. ii. p. 258.

a saddle,

a saddle, a sakke and a pryke, for to convey the said bacon, &c." and it is observable, for a conclusion, that in Ray's North Country words, p. 8. 49, a prick signifies a skewer.

What is here said may serve to explain that passage, p. 32, to which Mr. Blount puts a quære, " per servitium inveniendi unum stimulum ferreum pro uno warrocks ¶ super quoddam cloth-sack," from 22 R. II. for stimulus here is not a spur, but as connected with cloth-sack, must mean a skewer; and it appears from hence, that the skewers in question were supposed to be made of iron, and it is termed stimulus, only because this is Latin for a prick, just as a school-boy would render it.

We have shewn above, that pryk and brochia are equivalent words; and therefore when Mr. Blount expounds brochettus, p. 71, in this passage, " unum equum, et unum saccum, cum uno brochetto," by a little bottle or jug, he errs most egregiously. He was led, however, into this mistake by Sir Henry Spelman, Gloss. v. Brochia, who interprets these words of Bracton, " inveniendi unum hominem, et unum equum, et sacchum cum brochia pro aliqua necessitate, vel utilitate exercitum suum contingente," in this manner, " dictum opinor a Gall. broc, quod lagenam majorem, aut cantharum, significat, plus minus sex sextarios continentem; ut sit saccus ad deportationem aridorum brochia vero liquidorum," than which nothing can be more foreign from the truth. Great men will sometimes err ‖§‖.

¶ A war-horse, Blount's Tenures, p. 107, edit. 1784, quasi war-ag, which indeed is ingenious; but there lie two objections against it. First, it makes a word part French, part British; secondly, a war-

a war-horse mounted by a warrior can have nothing to do with a cloth-sack; possibly it may be mis-read for carrock, a cart-horse, from carrectarius.

There seems some confusion in the explanations of brochia, brochetta, and pryk, and they are frequently mistaken for each other, when, in truth, they are very different. The brochia is neither more nor less than a buckle, resembling the Roman fibula, or what is now used as an ornament for the breast. Those used by the Romans, and by our ancestors, were often of a large size. I recollect to have seen a silver one at Keswick, which had been found in Cumberland. It was of Roman workmanship, and supposed to have been applied to fasten the entrance of some general's tent. The circular part was eight or nine inches in diameter, and the tongue full a foot in length.

Brochettum or Brochett, is also, I conceive, of a similar form, but much smaller, as the addition of ett denotes. I take it to be the brochett which is still worn by the women in the Islands of Scotland, now in many instances considered as merely ornamental. The most common consists of a strip of circular brass with a tongue. The circumference nearly equals the palm of the hand, and has generally an inscription in the Erse language upon it.

The pryk, on the other hand, is a skewer or nail, and countrymen still fasten the mouth of a coarse sack with a wooden pin or skewer, when they have no cord at hand; and it will be observed, that in almost every tenure the brochia and brochetta are connected with a leather sack, though the price of the sack is often mentioned, when the latter is used in order to shew

that

that it is a small sack, and therefore requires a small buckle. On the other hand, I do not remember reading of any leather sack accompanying the pryk, but merely a sack, or a saccus canabinus. W.

It is confirmed to be a skewer by the note on the following passage in King Lear (act ii. sc. 3.) where Edgar says,

" The country gives me proof and precedent
" Of bedlam beggars, who, with roaring voices,
" Strike, in their numb'd and mortified bare arms
" Pins, wooden pricks, nails, sprigs of rosemary."

Wooden pricks, i. e. skewers.

FELSTEDE OR FALSTEDE, COUNTY OF ESSEX.

Adam de Glanville holds twenty acres of land in Felstede, by the service of keeping two palfreys, at the livery of our lord the King *. And

Walter de Glanville holds forty acres of land in Falsted in the county of Essex, by the serjeanty of carrying one seam of Oats ‡*‡, at his own proper costs to the horses of our lord the King, whilst he resided in the county of Essex, between the bridge of Stratford without London, and the bridge of Colchester; and now that land pays a rent †.

‡*‡ Summa

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* Adam de Glanvile tenet xx acras terræ in Felstede, by the service of keeping two palfreys, ad liberationem domini Regis. Plac. Coron. apud Chelmsf. 11 Hen. III. Blount, 26.

† Walterus de Glanvile tenet quadraginta acras

‡*‡ Summa Avenæ. A seam or horse load of oats. A seam, in some places, is accounted eight bushels; in others, perhaps more properly, but four. Blount.

LEGRE, COUNTY OF ESSEX.

William, son of John de Legre, held certain lands in Legre in the county of Essex, by serjeanty to find one horse, one sack, and a broch, in the service of our lord the King in Wales, at the cost of the King*.

THE WAPENTAKE OF STRAFFORD, COUNTY OF YORK.

Thomas Carnifex ¶ holds of our lord the King, in chief, the manor of R. in the county of York, by the serjeanty of finding for him in his army in Wales, one horse, a bill †‡†, one broch ‖§‖, and one sack, &c. and the aforesaid Thomas was amerced for the unjust detention †.

¶ Carnifex. A hangman, executioner, or gaoler. Ainsworth. Perhaps also a butcher. E.

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acras terræ in Falsted in com. Essex, per serjantiam cariandi unam summam avenæ sumptibus suis propriis, ad equos domini Regis, dum tamen dominus Rex moram fecerit in com. Essex, inter pontem de Stratford extra London, et pontem de Colcester, et modo terra illa arrentata est. Plac. Coron. 13 Edw. I. Essex. Blount, 52.

* Unum equum, unum saccum, et unam brochiam, in servitio domini Regis in Wallia, ad custum domini Regis. Plac. Cor. apud Chelmsf. 11 Hen. III. Blount, 26.

† Thomas Carnifex tenet de domino Rege in capite, manerium de R. in com. Ebor. per serjantiam inveniendi domino Regi in exercitu suo in Wallia, unum equum, unam falcem, unam brochiam, et unum saccum, &c. et prædictus Thomas in misericordia pro injusta detentione. Pla. Coron. 7 Edw. I. Ebor. Blount, 49.

†‡† Falx.

†‡† Falx. An engine of war, crooked like a hook, to pluck the stones out of the walls of a besieged city. Ainsworth.

†‡† In Much ado about Nothing, act iii, sc. 3. Dogberry says to the 2d Watch,

" Why, you speak like an ancient and most quiet watchman; " for I cannot see how sleeping should offend: only have a care " that your BILLS be not stolen."

The note states that a bill is still carried by the watchmen at Litchfield. It was the old weapon of English infantry, which, says Temple, gave the most ghastly and deplorable wounds. It may be called securis falcata. Johnson.

It also occurs in the Second Part of King Henry VI. act iv, sc. 7, where Dick, one of Jack Cades followers, asks

" My Lord, when shall we go to Cheapside, and take up com- " modities upon our bills?"

Perhaps this is an equivoque, alluding to the brown bills or halberds, with which the commons were anciently armed. Note.

And again, Timon of Athens, act iii, sc. 4.

LUCIUS SERV. " Put in now, Titus.
TITUS. My Lord, here is my bill.
LUC. SERV. Here's mine.
HORTENSIUS SERV. And mine, my Lord.

Both

Both VAR. SERV. And ours my Lord.
PHILOTUS. All our bills.
TIM. Knock me down with 'em: cleave me to the girdle."

Timon quibbles. They present their written bills; he catches at the word, and alludes to the bills or battle-axes which the ancient soldiery carried, and were still used by the watch in Shakspeare's time. Note.

And in King Lear, act iv, sc. 6.

LEAR. "There's my gauntlet; I'll prove it on a giant. Bring up "the brown bills."

A bill was a kind of battle-axe affixed to a long staff. Note, in Chalmers's edit. of Shakspeare.

Also, in the old ballad of Chevy Chace; (see Percy's Relics of ancient Poetry, vol. i. p. 6.)

"At the laste a squyar of Northombelonde
"Lokyde at his hand full ny,
"He was war ath the doughetie Doglas comynge;
"With him a myghte meany,

"Both with spear, byll, and brande,
"Yet was a mighti sight to se;
"Hardyar men both off hart nar hande
"Wear not in Christiante."

Byll, bill, an ancient kind of halbert, or battle-ax. Gloss.

§§ Brochia. Vide page 110. E.

SPRINGSEND, COUNTY OF ESSEX.

Peter the Marshall holds a certain tenement in Springsend in the county of Essex, by the serjeanty of keeping one palfrey in the stable of our lord the King, at the costs of the King*.

TEY-MAGNA, COUNTY OF ESSEX.

Robert de Trumpeton holds half a carucate of land in Tey-Magna in the county of Essex, by the serjeanty of finding for our lord the King, one horse, and one ‡*‡ sack of hemp, and one broch in the King's army in Wales, for forty days, at his own proper costs †.

The land held by Robert de Trumpeton, is now the property of Thomas Astle, Esq. the lord of the manor, who pays a crown-rent in lieu of the service.

The tenants of this manor, now pay to Thomas Astle, Esq. the lord, a rent of thirty shillings per annum, in lieu of Ouziell ¶.

The tenants of this manor were formerly bound to maintain a number of hawks for the lord's use, till they were a year old. This service hath long been turned into the above rent of thirty shillings.

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* Petrus le Marshall tenet quoddam tenementum in Springsend in com. Essex, per serjantiam custodiendi unum palfridum in stabulo domini Regis, sumptibus ipsius domini Regis. Pla. Coron. 13 Edw. I. Essex. Blount, 53.

† Robertus de Trumpeton tenet dimid. carucatam terræ in Tey-Magna in com. Essex, per serjantiam inveniendi domino Regi, unum equum, et unum saccum de canabe, et unam brochiam, in exercitu domini Regis in Walliam, per XL dies sumptibus suis propriis. Ibid. Blount, 53.

‡*‡ Unum

‡*‡ Unum Saccum de Canabe, et unam Brochiam. A bag made of hempen cloth or canvas, and a jug or bottle to carry drink. See Morton. Blount. Sed. vide p. 110.

‡*‡ Brochia. Its combination here "with sack and broch," the more and more convinces that it means a Fibula, or sort of buckle without which the sack either could not be fastened or fixed on any carriage. Vide p. 135.

¶ Ouziell. Ouzell (young birds) is a diminutive of ouseaux, the obsolete French word for oiseaux. Birds *.

¶ Ouzell. The term ouzel does not apply to young birds. It is the name of a genus of birds comprehending the blackbirds and thrushes, classed by Linnæus under the name of turdus. This tribe are destructive to fruit, and were served up at all royal feasts. May ouziell not mean the obligation either to furnish ouzels for the table, or to protect the gardens and vineyards by destroying them, or can it be to supply them for the aviary? W.

This bird is spoken of in the Midsummer Night's Dream, act iii, sc. 1. where Bottom sings,

"The ousel-cock, so black of hue,
"With orange tawney bill,
"The throstle with his note so true,
"The wren with little quill."

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* Letter from Thomas Astle, Esq. to the Editor, 27th Nov. 1782.

The

The ouzel-cock is generally understood to be the cock blackbird; but the ouzel differs from the blackbird by having a white crescent upon the breast, and is, besides, rather larger. Note, in Chalmers's edit. of Shakspeare.

RODE, COUNTY OF NORTHAMPTON.

Robert Maunsel holds forty acres of land, with the appurtenances in Rode, in a certain place called Somerhale and Lidgate, of the honour of Peverell, by the serjeanty of finding for our lord the King in his war in Wales, when it should happen, one horse of the price of five shillings, and one sack of the price of four-pence half-penny, with one Brochett ‖§‖, for forty days, at his own proper costs *.

‖§‖ Brochettum. A little bottle or jug. Blount. Diminutive of brocha or brochia. A.

This confirms the note on brochia above, as the sack being small, required only a small fibula, buckle, brochett, or clasp, and they are also connected together in unum saccum cum uno brochetto.

BULEWELL, COUNTY OF NOTTINGHAM.

Roger Rastall held lands in Bulewell in the county of Nottingham, of the King, by the service of paying every year, a horse with a halter †.

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* Robertus Maunsel tenet XL acras terræ, cum pertin. in Rode, in quodam loco vocato Somerhale et Lidgate, de honore Peverelli, per serjantiam inveniendi domino Regi, in guerra sua Walliæ, cum acciderit, unum equum precii quinque solidorum, et unum saccum precii IV d. ob. cum uno brochetto, per quadraginta dies, sumptibus suis propriis. Inq. 13, Joh. Rot. 35. Blount, 71.

† Testa de Nevill. Blount, 88.

BRUN-

BRUNNESLEY, COUNTY OF NOTTINGHAM.

Gilbert de Brunnesley held lands in Brunnesley in the county of Nottingham, of the honour of Peverell, by serjeanty of finding a horse of five shillings price, with a sack and broach, and an halter of an halfpenny price, for forty days, at his own cost, in the King's army in Wales *.

WYLEWEBY, now WILLOUGHBY, COUNTY OF NOTTINGHAM.

Reginald de Colewyke, for the serjeanty of Wyleweby, owes to our lord the King, in his army in Wales, one horse of the price of three shillings and four-pence, and one sack with a broch, and one horse collar, with a canvas cloth ‖§‖ of the price of one penny †.

‖§‖ Capistrum cum Canabo. Blount.

BADEW, COUNTY OF ESSEX.

Robert the Marshall, about the time of King Henry II. held one Hide ¶ of land in Badew by the serjeanty of keeping the King's palfrey ‡.

¶ Hida Terræ. In a manuscript law book, written by Ambrose Couper, Esq. a student in one of the Inns of Court, in the year

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* Testa de Nevill. Blount, 88.

† Reginaldus de Colwyke, pro serjantia de Wileweby debet domino Regi, in exercitu suo in Wallia, unum equum precii iii s. iv d. et unum saccum cum brochia, et unam Capistrum cum canabo, precii i d. De serjantiis arentatis per Rob. de Paselew, tempore Hen. III. Blount, 131.

‡ Robertus Marescallus unam hidam in Badew, per serjantiam custodiendi palefridum Regis. Append. to Brady's Introduct. p. 23.

1579, now belonging to Francis Ferrand Foljambe, Esq. of Aldwarke, near Rotherham, Yorkshire, it is laid down as a rule, that a hide of land consisted of 160 acres, and was made up of the following parts, viz. ten acres make a ferundel, or farding-deal, four ferundels make a yard-land, and four yard-lands a hide. So four hides, it is said, or 640 acres, made a knight's fee. And that when a knight's fee was taxed at, or paid 40s. then a yard-land of forty acres paid 2s. 6d., half a yard-land 15d., a ferundel 7½d., and an acre ¾. And so DCXL acres of land made one great knight's fee, which paid for a relief C s. *

☞ Yet, notwithstanding the positive assertion in Mr. Couper's MS. of the quantity of land contained in a hide, the learned Selden as positively asserts that the quantity was doubtless uncertain. He says it regularly was, and is, as he thinks, as much land as might be well manured with one plough, together with pasture, meadow, and wood, competent for the maintenance of that plough and the servants of the family; and his observation is certainly very just that it must of necessity be various, according to the nature of the soil, and custom of husbandry in every country. He also cites a record, which shews that it had been uncertain for ages before he wrote, which is from an old court book of the manor of Cranfield, parcel of the possessions of the Abbey of Ramsay, where the homage at a court of survey held there in the time of Henry III. said, they did not know how

* Sciendum est quod magnum feod. militis constat ex quatuor hidis, et una hida ex quatuor virgatis terræ, et una virgata terræ ex quatuor ferundel. et una ferundel ex decem acris. Et sciendum est quod quando dabitur ad stat. pro magno feod. militis XL s. tunc pro una virgata terræ XL acrar. ii s. vi d. et pro dimid. virgat. terræ XV d. et pro ferundel. VII d. ob. et pro una acra ob. q. Et sic DCXL acr. terræ faciunt unum magnum feodum militis, quod ad relevium C s.

many

many acres made a yard-land, because sometimes forty-eight acres, and sometimes fewer made a yard-land, and that four yard-lands made a hide *.

SECT. V.

Of Petit Serjeanties by finding Arms for the King in his Wars, &c.

CARLETON, COUNTY OF NOTTINGHAM.

Edmund Willoughby held one messuage and six bovats ‡*‡ of land in Carleton, in the county of Nottingham, as of the manor of Shelford, by the service of one catapulta¶ by the year for all services †.

‡*‡ Bovata Terræ. A bovate of land, is as much as one ox can plow in a year. Blount. A bovate or oxgang of land contains, in general, only about fifteen acres in the county of York, but varies according to the difference of soil. See Hide, p. 143. E.

¶ Catapulta. Was an ancient warlike engine to shoot darts. Blount.

¶ It was an engine of Roman origin, more properly used for throwing large stones, or driving off a flight of arrows. It acted as a lever, one end being so fixed in a twisted rope that the twist

* Selden's Titles of Honour, 622.

† Edmundus Willoughby tenuit unum messuagium et sex bovatas terræ, in Carlton in com. Nott. ut de manerio de Shelford, per servitium unius catapultæ per annum pro omni servitio. Lib. Sched. 14 Hen. IV. Nott. fo. 210. Blount, 3.

was increased by drawing back the other end, in which was a socket for the stone, and when suddenly let go, the rope acted as a powerful spring in drawing back the lever, which being checked by a cross rope just when at the extent of its sphere of action, projected the stone with great force. To throw arrows they were placed in a board, with their knocks projecting, which, being struck by the lever, upon the same principle, were constantly propelled. W.

SLOLEY, COUNTY OF WARWICK.

Richard Sloley held of the King in capite, one messuage and four acres of land, in Sloley, in the county of Warwick, by serjeanty, that is, by giving to the King, upon every expedition with an army towards Scotland, one pole-ax ¶, or twelve-pence in silver for all services *.

¶ The pole-ax differs very little from the battle-ax, except in name; some derive its appellation from that kind of ax being much used in Poland, and say, that its true name is the Polish-ax; some again deduce it from its supposed use, which was to strike at the head or poll; and others say it is called a pole-ax, from being fixed on a long pole or handle. Grose's Milit. Antiq. vol. i. p. 123.

POLE, COUNTY OF CUMBERLAND.

William Montacute obtained a grant from King Edward III. of the manor of Pole, with the advowson of the church, in the county of Cumberland, paying the King, his heirs and successors, where-

* Escaet. 9 Hen. V. No. 17. Blount, 11.

soever

soever he or they should happen to be, a sword of three shillings and four-pence price, in lieu of all services *.

DRAKELOW, COUNTY OF DERBY.

William de Greseley holds the manor of Drakelow, in the county of Derby, in capite, and pays one bow, without a string, and one quiver of Tutesbir ¶, and twelve arrows, fledged, or feathered ‖§‖, and one unfeathered §*§. †

¶ Pharetra de Tutesbit. Quære, the meaning of Tutesbir? The word in the Testa de Nevil is Tutesbir, probably for Tutbury.

I am inclined to think Tutesbit, or Tutesbir, is not the name of a place, but some particular material used for making quivers. W.

‖§‖ Sagittas Flectatas. Fledged or Feathered arrows. E.

§*§ Buzonem. See p. 126.

HOMET, IN NORMANDY.

King Henry V. granted to Sir Walter Hungerford, the castle and barony of Homet in Normandy, in special tail; rendering to the King and his heirs, one lance, with a fox-tail hanging thereat, yearly, upon the feast of the Exaltation of the Holy Cross, and finding ten men at arms, and twenty archers, to serve him or his lieutenant during his wars with France ‡.

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* Carta. Edw. III. No. 26. Blount, 12.

† William de Greseley tenet manerium de Drakelaw in com. Derby, in capite, et reddit unum arcum sine corda, et unam pharetram de Tutesbir, et duodecem sagittas flectatas, et unum buzonem. Veredict. de singulis Wapent. in com. Nott. et Derb. Blount, 15.

‡ Rot. Norman. 6 Hen. V. p. 1. m. 2. Blount, 19.

LANTON, COUNTY OF HEREFORD.

The Baskervills' antiently held lands there, in chief, as of the honour of Montgomery, by the service of giving the King a barbed-headed arrow, when he came to hunt in Corndon Chace.

MORTON, COUNTY OF ESSEX.

Edmund Busche holds lands in Morton, in the county of Essex, of the King in capite, by the service of finding one iron prick for a warrocks ¶, upon a certain cloth sack, whensoever our lord the King should ride in the army towards Wales in the time of war †.

¶ Warrocks. See p. 134. This word is one of those which Mr. Blount does not attempt to explain, and which he says in his Preface, might pose the ablest glossographer then living. Notwithstanding which discouraging circumstance, the editor is tempted again to repeat his conjecture that it may mean a war-horse, and ought to have been written war-ag, which the ingenious and learned author of The Way to Things by Words, &c. p. 31, says, is the radical of the word mark, the ancient British word for a horse. The word nag, which is still retained as a name for a horse, perhaps ought to be written an ag, having acquired its present form by means of the crasis, so common in our language. See Gent. Mag. vol. xlvii. p. 320, 372.

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* Fin. Hil. 20 Edw. III. Blount, 24.

† Edmundus Busche tenet terras in Morton in com. Essex, per servitium inveniendi unum stimulum ferreum pro uno warroks, super quoddam cloth-sack, quandocunque dominus Rex equitaverit in exercitu versus partes Walliæ, tempore guerræ. Hil. 22 Ric. II. Essex. Blount, 32.

BRUHAM, COUNTY OF BEDFORD.

Bertram le Wyle holds half a hide of land in the town of Bruham, in the county of Bedford, of our lord the King, by the serjeanty of paying yearly one pair of bows for a saddle [§] *.

[§] Unum par arceonum (dealbat') ad sellam. Quære, if it may not signify a pair of (white) saddle-bows, from the French word arceau (arcon), which denotes as much. Blount.

TURVEY, COUNTY OF BEDFORD.

The prior of Newnham holds half a hide of land in the town of Turvey of our lord the King in capite, by the serjeanty of paying yearly one pair of white bows for a saddle, and that land was worth ten shillings a year †.

AURI AND HOLE, COUNTY OF DEVON.

Walter Aungerin holds one carucate of land in Auri and Hole, in the county of Devon, by serjeanty, that whensoever our lord the King should hunt in the Forest of Exmore, he should find for him two barbed arrows. And the land was worth, by the year, twenty shillings ‡.

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* Bertrammus le Wyle tenet dimidiam hidam terræ in villa de Bruham, com. Bedf. de domino Rege, per serjantiam reddendi per annum unum par arceonum ad sellam. Placita coram Joh. de Vallibus et Soc. 15 Edw. I. Bedford. Blount, 37.

† Et prior de Neunham tenet dimid. hidam terræ in villa de Turvey de domino Rege in capite, per serjantiam reddendi per ann. unum par arceonum dealbat. ad sellam, et valet terra illa x s. per ann. Placit. ut supra. Blount, 37.

‡ Walterus Aungerin tenet unam carucatam terræ in Auri et Hole, in com. Devon, per serjantiam, quod quotiescunque dominus Rex fugare voluerit in Foresta de Exmore, inveniet eidem domino Regi duas sagittas barbatas. Et valet terra illa per ann. xx s. Plac. Cor. de 9 Edw. I. Devon. Blount, 43.

LA BARR, COUNTY OF DEVON.

Morinus de la Barr held eight acres of land at La Barr, in the county of Devon, of our lord the King in capite, by the serjeanty of paying him one salmon and two barbed arrows, whensoever he should hunt in the Forest of Exmore *.

DROSCUMBE, COUNTY OF DEVON.

Walter de Bromhall held certain land in Droscumbe, in the county of Devon, by the serjeanty of finding for our lord the King, whensoever he should hunt in the Forest of Dertmore, one bow and three barbed arrows. And it was let at five shillings a year rent †.

LOSTON, COUNTY OF DEVON.

William de Albemarle holds the manor of Loston, by the serjeanty of finding for our lord the King two arrows and one loaf of oat bread, when he should hunt in the Forest of Dartmore ‡.

COLEWYKE, OR OVER-COLEWICK, COUNTY OF NOTTINGHAM.

Reginald de Colewyke owes, for the serjeanty of Colewyke, to

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* Morinus de la Barr tenuit octo acras terræ apud La Barr, in com. Devon, de domino Rege in capite, per serjantiam reddendi domino Regi unum salmonen et duas sagittas barbatas, quotiescunque contigerit ipsum dominum Regem fugare in Exmore. Plac. Coron. de 9 Edw. I. Devon. Blount, 43.

† Walterus de Bromhall tenuit quandam terram in Droscombe, in com. Devon. per serjantiam inveniendi domino Regi, quotiescunque contigerit ipsum fugare in Foresta de Dertmore, unum arcum et tres sagittas barbatas; et arrentata est ad v s. per ann. Ibid. Blount, 44.

‡ Willielmus de Albemarle tenet manerium de Loston, per serjantiam inveniendi domino Regi duas sagittas, et unam panem avenæ, cum dominus Rex currit in Foresta de Dertmore, Ibid. Blount, 44.

our

our lord the King, on his arrival at Nottingham, once a year, twelve arrows *.

Reginald de Colewike held lands in Over-Colewick, in the county of Nottingham, of the King in capite, by the service of paying him twelve barbed arrows when he should come to Nottingham Castle †.

SCIREDUN AND SIPLEGH, COUNTY OF DEVON.

David de Sciredun held lands in Sciredun and Siplegh, in the county of Devon, of the King, by the service of finding two arrows, when the King, his sovereign lord, should come to hunt in the Forest of Dartmore ‡.

BRADELEY, COUNTY OF LINCOLN.

Ralph de [le] Fletcher holds in the town of Bradele, in the county of Lincoln, one messuage and two oxgangs of land, and six acres of wood, with the appurtenances, of our lord the King in capite, by the service of paying yearly twenty fletched arrows ¶ at the exchequer §.

¶ Flectas. Arrows with narrow feathers; fleet arrows, such as they shoot at rovers. Blount. Flectas from the word Fleche, French for arrow. A.

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* Reginaldus de Colwyke debet pro serjantia de Colwyke, domino Regi in adventu suo apud Nottingham, semel in anno, duodecim sagittas. De serjantiis arrentatis per Rob. de Paselew, tempore Hen. III. Blount, 131.

† Escaet. 36 Hen. III. No. 38. Blount, 94.

‡ Camd. Brit. tit. Devon. Blount, 111.

§ Radulphus de Fletcher tenet in villa de Bradele, in com. Linc. unum messuagium et duas bovatas terræ, et sex acras bosci, cum pertin. de domino Rege in capite, per servitium reddendi per ann. viginti flectas ad scaccarium domini Regis. Plac. de Libertat. et Quo Warr. 9 Edw. I. Lincoln. Blount, 64

UPTON,

UPTON, COUNTY OF GLOUCESTER.

Walkelin de Fabrica holds one yard-land in Upton, in the county of Gloucester, by the serjeanty of paying, at the manor house, two hundred arrow heads. And the jurors said our lord the King was in seisin of it*.

SCARGERTHORPE, BECKINGHAM, AND SUTTON, COUNTY OF LINCOLN.

The abbot of Netele (Nutley) holds in Scargerthorpe, Beckingham, and Sutton, in the county of Lincoln, a certain manor, with the appurtenances, which he had of the gift of Walter de Burgo, who held it of our lord the King in capite, by the service of giving him one head-piece, or helmet, lined with fine linen ‖§‖, and one pair of gilt spurs for all services †.

‖§‖ A Head-piece lined with syndon, or fine linen, and a pair of gilt spurs. Blount.

GISSAG, COUNTY OF DORSET.

Imbert Pogeys holds the manor of Gissag All-Saints, of the gift of King Henry, by the service of one pair of gilt spurs. And the same Imbert gave the said land to the abbey of Tarent, &c.‡

WEST-

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* Walkelinus de Fabrica tenet unam virgatam terræ in Upton, in com. Glouc. per serjantiam reddendi ad manerium domini ducenta capita sagittarum. Et juratores dicunt quod dominus Rex est in seisina. Plac. Coron. 15 Edw. I. Glouc. Blount, 58.

† Abbas de Netele (Nutley) tenet in Scargerthorpe, Beckingham, et Sutton, in com. Lincoln, quoddam manerium cum pertin. quod habet de dono Walteri de Burgo, qui illud tenuit de domino Rege in capite, per servitium reddendi domino Regi unam capellam lineatam de syndone, et unum par calcarium deauratorum pro omni servitio. Plac. de Libertat. et Quo Warr. 9 Edw. I. Lincoln. Blount, 64.

‡ Imbertus Pogeys tenet manerium de Gissag Omnium Sanctorum de dono Henrici Regis,

WESTCURT, COUNTY OF SURREY.

Walter Gatelyn holds the manor of Westcurt, in the town of Bedington, in the county of Surrey, in capite of our lord the King, paying therefore to him yearly, a cross-bow ‡§‡ of the price of twelve pence *.

‡§‡ Balista. A cross-bow, or warlike engine to cast stones or darts. Blount.

‡§‡ The cross-bow, or Arbalist, called in Latin Arcus Balistarius, or Balista manualis, and in French Arbalet, is said by some to be of Sicilian origin; others ascribe its invention to the Cretans. It is supposed to have been introduced into France by the first Crusaders, and is mentioned by the Abbé Suger in the life of Louis le Gros, as being used by that prince in the beginning of his reign †, which commenced in the year 1108.

Verstigan seems to attribute the introduction of this weapon into England to the Saxons, under Hengist and Horsa, but cites no authority in support of that supposition. In a print, representing the landing of those generals, the foremost of them is delineated with a cross-bow on his shoulder, and others are seen in the hands of the different figures of their followers, landed and landing from their ships; of this print he says, " and because

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Regis, per servitium unius paris calcariorum deauratorum: et idem Imbertus dedit dictam terram Abbathiæ de Tarent, &c. Plac. Coron. apud Schyreburne, 8 Edw. I. Dorset. Rot. 4. Blount, 46.

* Walterus Gatelyn tenet manerium de Westcurt, in villa de Bedinton, in com. Surrey, in capite de domino Rege, reddendo inde domino Regi per annum, unam balistam precii xii d. Plac. Coron. 19 Hen. III. Surrey. Blount, 81.

† P. Daniel Hist. de la Mil. Fr. tom. 1. p. 425.

" these

" these noble gentlemen were the first bringers in and conduc-
" tors of the ancestors of Englishmen into Britaine, from whence
" unto their posterity the possession of their country hath
" ensued, I thought fit here in portraiture, to sit down their
" first arrival, therewithal to shew the manner of the apparel
" which they wore, the weapons which they used, and the ban-
" ner or ensign first by them spred in the field." Some writers say, William the Conqueror had cross-bows in his army at the battle of Hastings. The Genoese were reckoned skilful in the use of this weapon; a great number of them were in the French service at the battle of Cressy.

The effects of this weapon were deemed so fatal and cruel, that the use of it was forbidden by the second Lateran council in 1139, under the penalty of an anathema, as hateful to God, and unfit to be employed among Christians; which prohibition was confirmed by Pope Innocent III. It was, nevertheless, again introduced into our armies by King Richard I, who, being slain by a dart shot from one of them, at the siege of the Castle of Chaluz, in Normandy, his death was considered as a judgment from Heaven, inflicted upon him for his impiety. Notwithstanding this example, the cross-bow continued to be much used by the British troops, and in the list of the forces raised by King Edward II. against the Scots, the cross-bow men make the second article in the enumeration of the different kinds of soldiers of which it consisted.

The cross-bow kept its footing in our armies even so late as the year 1572, when Queen Elizabeth, in a treaty with King Charles IX. of France, engaged to furnish him with six thou-

sand

sand men, part of them armed with long bows, and part with cross-bows. And in the attack made by the English on the Isle of Rhee, in 1627, some cross-bow men, it is said, accompanied the army.

Cross-bows not only discharged arrows, but also darts called quarreux, from their heads, which were square pyramids of iron, corruptly named quarrels. These were sometimes feathered (as the term was) with wood or brass. Cross-bows also shot stones or leaden balls.

According to Sir John Smith, in his Instructions and Obvervations, &c. p. 204, a cross-bow would kill point blank between forty and sixty yards, and, if elevated, six, seven, and even eight score yards. The range, indeed, depended on the size and strength of the bow; but the distances here given are such as a common cross-bow would carry.

Monsieur de Bellay (in a military treatise attributed to him) speaks highly of the cross-bow, which he prefers to the Harquebus, and says it would kill at an hundred or two hundred paces *; probably he here meant only military paces of two feet, or two feet and a half.

Cross-bow men were dressed, and otherwise armed, much in the same manner as the archers, and like them were frequently mounted on horseback. Grose's Milit. Antiq. vol. i. pp. 148, 149, and 150, where see a representation of the Arbalist.

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* Book i. p. 26.

CHICHESTER, COUNTY OF SUSSEX.

Certain lands and tenements in the suburbs of Chichester, in the parish of St. Pancras, are held of the King in capite, by the service of paying to him, whensoever he should come through a street, called Goddestrete, on the South Sea, a spindle-full ¶ of raw thread, to make a false string for the King's cross-bow *.

¶ Fucillum, Fusellum, or Fusillum, from Fusus. A. A spindle-full of raw thread, to make a false string for the King's balista or cross-bow. Blount.

¶ I do not think this translation correct. I think it is a string or cord not twisted. The art of making a bow string is to have it of raw even strands, almost without a twist, therefore I conceive, that as cordam implies it to be twisted, the addition of falsam means the reverse, and denotes a cord of a peculiar quality, that is not twisted or plaited. A twisted or plaited cord is quite improper for a bow, and cannot stand the jerk. W.

THE HUNDRED OF LOSEBERG, COUNTY OF DORSET.

Thomas, son of Richard de Mareschal of Cerberg, held certain land in the hundred of Loseberg, in the county of Dorset, in

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* Quædam terræ et tenementa in suburbia Cicestriæ, in parochia Sancti Pancratii, tenentur de Rege in capite, per servitium reddendi Regi quandocunque venerit per quandam venellam, vocatam Goddestrete, super Mari Australi, unum fucillum plenum fili crudi, ad falsam cordam pro balista sua facienda. Rot. fin. 2 Ric. II. Blount, 92.

capite

capite of our lord the King, by the serjeanty of finding a certain horse-comb, or curry-comb ‡§‡, &c.*

‡§‡ Strigulum. A horse-comb, or curry-comb. Blount. From Strigil, or Strigilis. E.

THE COUNTY OF EWE, IN NORMANDY.

Henry V., King of England, after his conquest of France, by his charter dated the 10th of June, 1419, in the seventh year of his reign, granted the county of Eu, or, as he then spelt it, Ewe, together with the title of earl, to William Lord Bourchier, who had married Eleanor Plantagenet, widow of Edmund Earl of Stafford, and daughter of Thomas de Woodstock, Duke of Gloucester, youngest son of King Edward III.† rendering to the said King and his heirs, at the Castle of Rouen, one Gardebrache ‡*‡ yearly, at the feast of St. George, &c.‡

‡*‡ This Gardebrache is otherwise called Vambrace, and signifies armour for the arm. Blount. Vambrace is a doublet, or the cloathing under the coat of mail, Gardebrache is quite different. A. See p. 100.

CLAYDON, COUNTY OF BUCKS.

Thomas de Argentein held a certain serjeanty in Claydon, for

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* Thomas, filius Richardi de Mareschal de Cerberg, tenuit quandam terram in hundredo de Loseberg, com. Dorset, in capite de domino Rege, per serjantiam inveniendi quendam Strigulum, &c. Plac. Coron. apud Schyreburne, 8 Edw. I. Dorset, Rot. 7. Blount, 46.

† Ducarel's Anglo-Norm. Antiq. p. 2.

‡ Reddendo dicto Regi et hæredibus suis apud castrum Rothomagi, unum Gardebrache, ad festum Sancti Georgii, singulis annis, &c. Bar. of E. 2 Par. Blount, 104.

which

which he was to find our lord the King one horse, one sack, and one wooden broch ¶, in his army in Wales *.

¶ Brochia. See note on Morton, p. 110.

SAMFORD PEVERELL, &c. COUNTY OF DEVON.

John de Hillesdon held the manor of Samford Peverell, and the hamlet of Alre Peverell, with the appurtenances, of our lord the King in capite, in fee, in serjeanty, by finding for our lord the King, in his army in Wales and elsewhere in England, whensoever war should happen, one man with a horse §‖§ caparisoned or armed for war, at his proper costs, for forty days, to abide in the war aforesaid †.

§‖§ Equus coopertus. See note on Stafford, &c. p. 102.

NORTON, COUNTY OF ESSEX.

Henry de Havering held the manor of Norton, in the county of Essex, by the serjeanty of finding one man with one horse, &c. and one leather-sack, and one iron broch ‡.

FOTEBURNE, SNYTERBY, AND FOLLINGHAM, COUNTY OF LINCOLN.

Robert Wakelyn holds in Foteburne, and Thomas de Nevill in

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* Serjant' Tho'. de Argentein, in Claydon, pro qua debuit invenire dño Regi unum equum, unum saccum, & unam brochiam ligneam in exercitu suo de Wallia. Serj. &c. co. Bucks, temp. Hen. III. Harl. MS. Brit. Mus. No. 313, p. 53.

† Johannes de Hillesdon ten' maner. de Samford Peverell, et hamlett' de Alre Peverell, cum pertin' de dño Rege in capite, in feodo, in sargeantia, ad inveniend' dño Regi in exercitu Wallie et alibi in Anglia, quandocunque guerra eveniat, unum hominem, et unum equum coopertum, ad custos suos proprios, per XL dies, morando in guerra predicta. Inquis. p. m. Tho'. Peverell, anno xxviij Edw. I. Harl. MS. Brit. Mus. No. 6126, p. 43.

‡ Anno 13 Edw. I. Jacob, Law Dict. tit. Brocha.

Snyterby,

Snyterby, and Henry de Horkestow in Follingham, six pounds and six shillings a year, of land, by the serjeanty of finding one balistar ¶, with six quarrels [*], and a sumpter horse ‡§‡, in the King's army, for forty days, at their proper costs, and afterwards at the cost of the King *.

¶ Balistar. See notes on Molesey and Herlham, pp. 93, 113.

[*] Quarrel. (From quadreau, Fr.; quadrella, Italian.) An arrow with a square head. It is reported by William Brito, that the arcubalista or arbalist, was first shewed to the French by our King Richard I., who was shortly after slain by a quarrel thereof. Camden. See p. 155.

"Thwang'd the string, outflew the QUARREL long." Fairfax.
Johnson's Dict. sub verbo.

‡§‡ Runcinus. A load-horse or sumpter-horse, a cart-horse or rowney. Blount. See also Littleton's and Ainsworth's Dict. Law Lat.

LITTLE BRUGE, COUNTY OF SALOP,

Was long held by the Pichfords by a double tenure; that mentioned by Mr. Camden, of finding dry wood for the castle, when the King was there, which their tenants performed, and that of finding an horseman with his furniture, (habergerium) in Wales, to be paid by the King, which it was allowed at the assizes, 20 Edward I. that the lord might perform †.

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* Robertus Wakelyn tenet in Foteburne, et Thomas de Nevill in Snyterby, et Henricus de Horkestow in Follingham, vj librat. et vj solid. terr. per serjeant. balistar' cum vj quarrellis, et uno runcino, in exercitu Regis, per XL dies, ad custum proprium; et postea ad cust' Reg. Inquis. anno regni Henrici fil. Regis Johannis XXVIII°. Harl. MS. Brit. Mus. No. 3875, p. 165.

† Gough's Camd. vol. ii. p. 409.

TRUMP-

TRUMPINGTONS, COUNTY OF ESSEX.

Anno 1302, Robert de Trumpeton enfeoffed Lawrence de Stodham, and Anne his wife, in one messuage, 90 acres of arable land, seven of meadow, 12 of pasture, and 10 acres of wood, holden of the King in capite, of the Honor of Bologne, doing suit at the court of Bologne, at Wyham, from month to month. The tenant was obliged to find one man, and one sack to be fastened with [skinillo or spineo ¶], in the King's war in Wales, whenever it should happen, for forty days, at his own charge *.

¶ Skinillo or spineo. These words, which Morant has not explained, I conjecture to signify only a pin or skewer, to fasten the mouth of the sack, and that they admit of the same interpretation as is attempted to be given to brochia, in the note on Morton, p. 110.

Neither of these are the broch, though the latter probably meant a wooden skewer or pin, resembling a spine or thorn. A piece of hide or skin was used as a string or strap. May skinillo not mean such? A piece of twine is called skingie in Scotland. W.

MOLESHAM, COUNTY OF SUFFOLK.

William de Regdon, and Agnes his wife, sister and heir of John Querdebeef, made fine with the King by 10 s. for their relief of certain lands and tenements which the said John held of the King in capite, the day he died, in Molesham, in the county of Suffolk, by the service of providing the King, for forty days, in his army,

* Inquis. 30 Edw. I. Morant's Hist. of Essex, vol. ii. p. 207.

with

with one balistar, and two horses, in England, and the marches of Wales *.

WESTCOURTE, COUNTY OF WILTS.

Robert de Bilkemore, and Anastacia his wife, daughter and heir of William de Hardene, made fine with the King by £10 for their relief, (amongst other things) of the manor of Westcourte, in Shaldeburne, which the said William held of the King, by the service of finding one horseman, with an aketone ¶, haubergeon ‖§‖, helmet ‖*‖, and gloves of mail, in the King's army, when he should be summoned, for forty days, at his own proper costs †.

¶ Acton or Aketon. A kind of armour made of taffaty, or leather quilted, &c., worn under the habergeon to save the body from bruises. f. Hocqueton. Gloss. to Percy's Reliques of Ancient Poetry, vol. i. It occurs in the old romantic tale of Sir Cauline:

" Then manye a knighte was mickle of might
" Before his ladye gaye;
" But a stranger wight, whom no man knewe,
" He wan the prize eche daye.

" His ACTON it was all of blacke,
" His hewberke, and his sheelde," &c.

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* Willielmus de Regdon, et Agnes uxor ejus, soror et heres Johannis Querdebeef, finem fecit cum Rege per decem solidis pro relevio suo, de quibusdam ter. et ten̄. quod dictus Johannes tenuit de Rege in capite, die quo obijt, in Molesham, in com. Suff., per servitium serviendi domino Regi per 40 dies in exercitu Regis, cum una balista, et duobus equis, in Anglia et march. Wallie. De termino Mich. a°. 3 Edw. II. Harl. MS. Brit. Mus. No. 34, pp. 57, 58.

† Robertus de Bilkemore, et Anastatia uxor ejus, filia et heres Willielmi de Hardene, fecerunt finem cum Rege, per £10 pro relevio suo, pro manerio de Westcourte, in Shaldeburn, quod dictus Willielmus tenet de Rege per servitium inveniendi unum hominem equitem, cum aketona, haubergello, bacinetto, et ciroletis (chirothecis) de plata, in exercitu Regis cum summ. fuerit, per 40 dies, sumptibus suis proprijs. De termino Pasche, a°. 7° Edw. III. Ibid. p. 118.

The aketon, gambeson, vambasium, and jack, were military vestments calculated for the defence of the body, differing little from each other, except in their names: their materials and construction were nearly the same; the authorities quoted by Grose, shew they were all composed of many folds of linen, stuffed with cotton, wool, or hair quilted, and commonly covered with leather, made of buck or doe skin. The aketon was long, the sole defensive armour for the body, worn by the English infantry; as it not only covered the breast but also the belly, it was by the Germans called wambasiam, or the belly-piece; the jack gave name to its diminutive the jacket.

Although the gambeson was chiefly worn under the coat of mail to protect the body from being bruised by the strokes of the sword or lance, a circumstance that might happen without a division of the mail, the verses quoted in the note (g,) from the poem of the siege of Karleverock, shew that it was sometimes worn as a fur coat, and ornamented with rich decorations. So other authorities (note h,) point out that the aketon was occasionally put on under the jazerant or coat of mail *.

‖§‖ Hambergellus. See note on Brokenerst, p. 127.

‖*‖ Bacinetto. The same as basnetus. See note on Aston Cantlou, p. 123.

NEUTON REIGN, COUNTY OF CUMBERLAND.

John Crubbe made fine with the King for himself and others, (his partners,) by forty shillings, for their relief for the manor of

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* Grose's Milit. Antiq. vol. ii. pp. 246, 247, 248, and notes c, d, e, f, g.

Newton

Newton Reign, in the county of Cumberland, held of the King by the serjeanty of finding for our lord the King, in his army, one esquire, or horseman, (servientem equitem) with an aketone, haubergeon, an iron helmet ¶, lance, sword, and long knife, for forty days, at their costs *.

¶ Capello ferreo. See note on Dylew, &c.

The word knife, which at present has a familiar undignified meaning, was anciently used to express a sword or dagger, as appears by the following passage in Macbeth, act i. sc. v, where Lady Macbeth is made to say, (see note on the passage,)

——" Come, thick night,
" And pall thee in the dunnest smoke of hell!
" That my keen knife see not the wound it makes;
" Nor heaven peep through the blanket of the dark,
" To cry hold, hold!" Chalmers's edit. of Shakspeare.

WESTUDERLE, COUNTY OF HANTS.

Adam de Bukesgate, son and heir of Richard de Bukesgate, made fine with the King by £4, for his relief for the manor of Westuderle, which is held of the King by the service of finding one man, in his army in England, with an aketone, haubergeon, iron helmet, sword, and lance, with one uncovered horse ‡§‡, for forty days, at his proper costs †.

‡§‡ Equus

* Johannes Crubbe fecit finem cum Rege, pro se, et aliis particibus, per 40s., pro relevio eorundem participum, pro manerio de Newton Reign, in com. Cumbr. Tenet de Rege per serjantiam inveniendi domino Regi, in exercitu suo, unum servientem equitem, cum uno aketon, uno haubergeon, uno capello ferri, una lancea, uno gladio, uno cultello longo, per 40 dies, sumptibus suis. De termino Hill. a°. 17 Edw. II. Harl. MS. Brit. Mus. No. 34, p. 86.

† Adam de Bukesgate, filius et heres Richardi

‡§‡ Equus discoopertus. See note on Alcester, p. 106.

EASTLEY, COUNTY OF SALOP, OR SOUTHAMPTON.

John de Estley held of the King (amongst other things) the manor of Estley, in capite, by service, (to wit) that when the King should take a journey towards Wales, in the time of war, the lord of Estley was to find two horsemen who were to follow the King's victuals, for forty days, at his proper costs *.

WETHERSFELD, COUNTY OF ESSEX.

Sir John Nevill held Wethersfeld, by the service of finding one sack, and an iron broch [†], (pin or skewer,) in the King's army, in Wales †.

[†] Preue [chenili,] seem to signify the same as brochia. I have not been able to discover these words in any of the Glossaries I have consulted, but it appears from the tenure at Morton, (p. 110.) that they must severally mean a broch, pin, or skewer; for, in the Harleian MS. British Museum, No. 34, p. 258, the word chenili occurs, joined to unum saccum de corio. In the above cited tenure, given by Blount, Richard, son and heir of John Edward de Morton, being there said to have held the manor of Morton, of the King in capite, by the service of finding

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chardi de Bukesgate, fecit finem cum Rege, per £4 de rel. suo, de manerio de Westuderle, quod tenetur de Rege per servitium inveniendi unum hominem in exercitu Regis in Anglia, cum aketon, haubergeon, capello ferreo, gladio, et lancea, cum uno equo discooperto, per 40 dies, sumptibus propriis. De termino Pasche, a°. 10 Edw. II. Harl. MS. Brit. Mus. No. 34, p. 74.

* Johannes de Estley tenuit de Rege manerium de Estley, in capite, per servitium; scilicet, quod cum dnūs Rex itiner. accipit versus Walliam, in guerra, dns de Estley inveniet duos equites, qui debent sequi victual' Regis, per quadraginta dies, ad sumptum suum proprium. Anno 3 Edw. I. Ibid. No 821, p. 12.

† Morant's Hist. of Essex, vol. ii. p. 371.

finding

finding one horse of the price of 10 s., and one leather sack, "cum quodam chenili de ferro, ad attachiendum dictum saccum," &c.

WEST TUDERLEY, COUNTY OF HANTS.

William Tawke, son and heir of Thomas Tawke, acknowledged himself to hold, and the said Thomas his father to have held, the day he died, a moiety of the manor of West Tuderley, of the King in capite, by grand serjeanty, by the service of finding for our lord the King one esquire, (servientem) at his proper costs, for forty days in England, with a coat of mail ¶, an iron helmet, a sword, and a lance: and he paid to the King fifty-three shillings and four-pence *.

¶ Lorica. See note on Borebach, &c.

MORTIMER, COUNTY OF KENT,

Was antiently the patrimony of gentlemen of that name, who, for this estate and other lands, were obliged to provide an hobler, or light horseman, for the security of the coast about Genlade in Hoo †.

GRAFTON, COUNTY OF WILTS.

John de Holt, cousin and heir of William Baxman, of Grafton, gave to the King one mark for his relief, for certain tenements in

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* Willielmus Tawke, filius et heres Thomæ Tawke, cognovit se tenere, et dictum Thomam patrem suum tenuisse, die quo obijt, med. m. de West Tuderley, de R. in c. per magnam serianciam, per servic. inveniendi dño R. unum servient. ad custos suos, per 40 dies, in Anglia, cum una lorica, uno capello ferreo, uno gladio, et una lancea, et dat Regi liij s. iv d. Trin. fin. anno, 17 Hen. VII. Harl. MS. Brit. Mus. No. 5174, p. 18.

† Magna Brit. vol. ii. p. 1104.

Grafton,

Grafton, in the county of Wilts, which were worth fifteen shillings yearly, held of the King, by the service of finding one horse, to carry two budgets or satchels, with the King, as often as he should come to hunt in the forests of Sannerk (Savernake) and Chute*.

BURFORD, COUNTY OF SALOP,

Came from the posterity of Theodoric Say to Robert de Mortimer; and from his posterity to Jeofry de Cornwaile, descended from Richard Earl of Cornwall, and King of the Romans, and his family have, to this present time, enjoyed the name of barons, but not their rank in parliament. "Burford," says the Inquisition, 40 Edw. III. is held of the King, to find five men for the army in Wales, and by the service of a barony †. I must observe here, that those who held an entire barony were commonly accounted barons, and, according to the opinions of some of our learned common lawyers, baron and barony were connected like earl and earldom, duke and dukedom, king and kingdom ‡.

TAMWORTH CASTLE, COUNTY OF WARWICK,

Was held by the family of Marmion, and after them by the Frevills, of the King in capite, by knight's service, and to find three knights at their own costs, for forty days, in the wars of Wales §.

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* Johannes de Holte, consanguineus et heres Willi' Baxman, de Grafton, dat Regi unam marcam pro relevio suo de quibusdam ten' in Grafton, in com. Wiltes, val. per annum 15 s. Tenet de Rege per servitium inveniendi unum equum ad cariand' duas bulgeas cum Rege, quotiescunque Rex venatum venerit in foresta de Sauernak et Chut. De termino Trin. a°. 7 Edw. II. Harl. MS. Brit. Mus. No. 34, p. 68.

† De Rege ad inveniendos v. homines pro exercitu Walliæ, et per servitium baroniæ. Blount's Law Dict. tit. Barony.

‡ Gough's Camd. vol. ii. p. 396.

§ See Scrivelsby, p. 67.

EGREMONT CASTLE, COUNTY OF CUMBERLAND,

The ancient seat of William de Meschines, to whom Henry I. gave it by the service of one knight's fee, that he should march at the King's command, in the army, against Wales and Scotland *.

RIVENHALL, COUNTY OF ESSEX.

Felicia, wife of William Martell, died 36 Hen. III., holding of the King, in capite, ninety-eight acres of arable, four and a half of meadow, three of pasture, and 14 s. 4 d. rent of assize, in Rywehall, by the service of finding one esquire, with a purple lance and an iron cap, for forty days †.

LONGEDON, COUNTY OF WARWICK.

Reginald de Botereus held the manor of Longedon, of our lord the King, by the serjeanty of finding two esquires ¶, one with a lance, the other with arrows, in the time of war ‡.

¶ Servientes. See note on Mayford, p. 118.

NORTH GYNELDALL, &c. COUNTY OF YORK.

Thomas de Walkingham, son and heir of John de Walkingham, gave to the King six marks, for his relief, for tenements in North Gyneldall, and East Gyneldall, which he held by the service of finding one balistar, towards fortifying the Castle of York, in the time of war §.

OKENARDSON,

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* Gough's Camd. vol. iii. p. 169.

† Inquis. 36 and 43 Hen. III. Morant's Hist. of Essex, vol. ii. p. 147.

‡ Reginald le Botereus, tenuit m. de Longdon, per seriantiam inveniendi duos servientes, unum cum lancea, et alium cum sagittis, in guerra. Escaet. de anno primo Edw. I. Harl. MS. Brit. Mus. No. 2087, p. 24.

§ Thomas de Walkingham, filius et heres Johannis de Walkingham, dat Regi sex marcas pro ten' in North Gyneldall, et Est

Gineldale,

OKENARDSON, &c. COUNTY OF HANTS.

John de Plesset, some time Earl of Warwick, held the manor of Okenardson, with the manors of Kedelinton and Bradeham, by the service of a barony, and to find in the King's army two knights, or thirteen esquires, for forty days, at his proper costs *.

WALLINGFORD, COUNTY OF BERKS.

In Edward the Confessor's time it was counted a borough, and contained in it (as we find in Domesday Book) two hundred and seventy-six houses ¶, yielding nine pounds ‡§‡ tax; and those that dwelt there did the King service on horseback, or else §*§ by sea †.

¶ Hagas.

‡§‡ De gablo.

§*§ Per aquam.

MENESTOKES, COUNTY OF HANTS.

John le Roches, who married Alicia, the daughter and heir of William de la Tour, made fine with the King by forty shillings, for the relief of her, the said Alicia, for one tenement in Menestokes,

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Gineldale, per servicium inveniendi unum balistarium in munitione Castri Eboraci, in tempore guerræ. De termino Hill. a° 30 Edw. I. Harl. MS. Brit. Mus. No. 34, p. 24.

* Johannes de Plesset, quondam Comes Warwici, m. de Okenardson, cum m. de Kedelinton et Bradeham, per ser' unius baroniæ, inveniendi in exercitu Regis duos milites, vel 13 servientes, per 40 dies, ad custum suum proprium. Prima pars Escaet. tempore Henrici Regis, filij Regis Johannis. Ibid. No. 2087, p. 2.

† Burgus habebatur Edwardi Confessoris temporibus, et continebat (ut est in eo Libro quo Angliæ Lustrum condebat Gulielmus Primus) 276 hagas, i. e. domos, reddentes IX libras de gablo, et qui ibi manebant faciebant servitium Regis cum equis, vel per aquam. Camd. Brit. 205, and Bishop Gibson's edit. 1772, vol. i. p. 226.

in

in the county of Southampton, held of the King in capite, by the service of finding one archer in the army of our lord the King for forty days, at the costs of the King *.

PARVA ORTON, COUNTY OF OXFORD.

Richard, son and heir of John Bray, of Netherotton, gave to the King twenty-one shillings and eight pence, for his relief for two messuages, three yard lands, and seven virgates of land, with the appurtenances, in Parva Orton, held of the King as parcel of the serjeanty which was formerly of William Fitz Alan, in the said town of Parva Orton, in the hundred of Wotton, in the county of Oxford, held of the King by the service of bearing an ensign in the King's army before the foot soldiers of the said hundred of Wotton †.

HARKERCET, COUNTY OF SALOP.

Sir John de Charleton, of Apley, knight, held, the day he died, the manor of Harkercet, to him and the heirs of his body, by finding one footman, with a bow and three arrows, when our lord the King should go into Wales, in the time of war, to abide with the

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* Johannes le Roches, qui Aliciam, filiam et heredem Willielmi de la Tour, duxit in uxorem, fecit finem cum Rege per XL s. pro relevio ipsius Alicie, scilicet pro uno ten'to in Menestok, in com. Sutht. ten. de Rege in capite per servitium inveniendi unum sagittarium, in exercitu Regis, per XL dies, sumptibus Regis. De termino Mich. a° 38 Edw. III. Rot. iij°. Harl. MS. Brit. Mus. No. 34, p. 225.

† Richardus, filius et heres Johannis Bray, de Netherotton, dat Regi 21 s. 8 d. de relevio suo, pro ij messuagiis, iij virgat', et vij. virgat' terr. cum pertinentijs' in Parva Orton, ten't de Rege ut p'cell. scrjantiæ que quondam fuit Willielmi Filij Alani, in dicta villa de Parva Orton, in hundredo de Wotton, in com. Oxon. ten't de Rege per servitium portandi pencellum, in exercitu Regis, ante pedites dicti hundredi de Wotton, &c. De termino Mich. a° 27 Edw. III. Ibid. p. 192.

King until the said arrows should have been drawn upon the enemies of our lord the King*.

BRADEFORDE, COUNTY OF WILTS.

Ralph de Stopham held in fee of the Earl of Winchester, at Bradeford, six pounds thirteen shillings and four pence, yearly rent of assize, and he was to find for the said manor one footman to serve our lord the King with a bow and arrow ¶ (Bosone), for forty days, at the costs of the said Ralph, for all services †.

¶ Bosone, the same as Buzonem. See note on Bryanston, p. 126.

OLD WINDSOR, COUNTY OF BERKS.

The manor of Old Windsor was confirmed, in 1328, to Oliver de Bordeaux, who at the same time procured the King's licence to empark his wood of Folijohn in the Forest, and a charter of various privileges, particularly that all the lands which he had purchased of John de London should be out of the regard of the Forest ‡. These lands were held, it appears, by the service of finding a man, with a lance and dart, to attend the royal army §.

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* Johannes de Charleton, de Apley, miles, tenuit die quo obijt, m. de Harkercet, sibi et hered. de corpore, ad inveniendum unum hominem pedit' cum arcu, et iij sagittis, quando dominus Rex adiret Wall. tempore guerre, ad comorand. cum Regi donec tractasset sagittas prædictas hostibus dñi Rex. Cotton MSS. Titus, C. x. p. 19.

† Radulphus de Stopham, tenuit de feodo Comitis Wynchester, apud Bradeford, £vj xiiij s. ivd. de redd. assis. per ann. et debuit invenire pro dicto m° unum hominem peditem, ad servic' domini Regis cum arca et bosone, per 40 dies, ad custum dicti Rad'i. pro omnibus servic'. Anno 56 Hen. III. Harl. MS. Brit. Mus. No. 4120, p. 11.

‡ Pat. 2 Edw. III.

§ Pat. 5 Edw. II. Lysons's Mag. Brit. vol. i. p. 414.

SAVOY,

SAVOY, LONDON.

Henry the Third granted to Peter of Savoy, uncle to his Queen Elinor, daughter of Berenger of Provence, all the houses upon the Thames, where this building now stands, to hold to him and his heirs, yielding yearly at the exchequer three barbed arrows for all services *.

REDBURGH, COUNTY OF HANTS.

Roger Baudet held a certain serjeanty in Redburgh, for which he was to pay yearly at the exchequer one hundred barbed arrows †.

And he also held one yard land in Yeutis and Andover, by the like service ‡.

DAGGEWORTH, COUNTY OF SUFFOLK.

Nicholas de Daggeworth, son and heir of John de Daggeworth, gave to our lord the King three fletched arrows, feathered with eagle's feathers, for his relief for certain lands and tenements in Daggeworth, which the said John held of the King in capite, by the service of three fletched arrows, feathered with eagle's feathers, to be paid to the King yearly §.

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* Pennant's London, p. 146.

† Serjantia Rogeri Baudet, in Redburgh, pro qua debuit reddere per annum ad Scacc. centum sagittas barbellatas. Serjantiæ, &c. in com. Suhantone, tempore Regis Hen. III. Harl. MS. Brit. Mus. No. 313, p. 34.

‡ Rogerus Baudet tenet ibidem unam virgatam terræ per centum sagittas solvend. dño Regi annuatim. Ibid. p. 27.

§ Nicholaus de Daggeworth, filius et heres Johannis de Daggeworth, dat dño Regi tres flecch. pennat. de Aquila, pro relevio suo, de quibusdam terr. et ten. in Daggeworth, quia dictus Johannes tenuit de Rege in capite, per servitium trium flecch. pennat. de aquila, Regis annuatim redd. De termino Mich. a° 8 Edw. III. Ibid. No. 34, p. 119.

BRADWELL, COUNTY OF ESSEX.

William de la Donne, son and heir of Robert de la Donne, acknowledged that he held of our lord the King in capite, one messuage, one hundred acres of land, four acres of meadow, three acres of pasture, &c. and ten shillings and seven pence rent, with the appurtenances, in the town of Bradwell, in the said county of Essex, by the service of the third-part of one knight's fee, and of rendering to our lord the King, whensoever he should pass into Wales, for the defence of the kingdom of England, one lance of the value of two shillings for all services *.

KYNGESHAM, COUNTY OF SUSSEX.

John Taverner, son and heir of Elizabeth Taverner, holds the manor of Kyngesham, with the appurtenances, together with the advowson of the church of the same manor, of the King in capite, by the service of paying to him one spindle full ¶ of thread (to make a string) for the King's cross bow, when he should come into those parts, for all services †.

¶ Fusillum. See note on Chichester, p. 156.

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* Willielmus de la Donne, filius et heres Roberti de la Donne, cogn̄. se tenere de Rege in capite, unum messuag. c acr. terræ, iv acr. prati, iii acr. past. &c. ac xs. viij.d. reddit. cum pertin'. in villa de Bradwell, in dcō com. Essex, per servic' iij ptis. i. feodi mil. et per servic'. reddendi dn̄o Regi unam lanceam precii ij s. quandocunque eidem R. Walliam transire placuit pro defensione Regni Angl. pro omnibus servicijs. Trin. fin. 20 Hen. VII. rot. 40. Harl. MS. Brit. Mus. No. 5173, p. 25.

† Johannes Taverner, filius et heres Elizabethe Taverner, tenet manerium de Kyngesham, cum pertin'. unâ cum advoc'. ecclesie eiusdem manerij, de Rege in capite, per servitium reddendi Regi unum fusillum fili lindi, pro balista Regis cum ipse venerit, in partes illas, pro omni servitio. De termino Trin. a°. 19 Ric. II. Ibid. No. 34, p. 340.

GRADELE,

GRADELE, COUNTY OF LINCOLN.

Ralph le Fletcher holds eight pounds of land in Gradele, of the gift of our lord the King, by the payment of four marks yearly, and two oxgangs of land for twenty fletched arrows yearly *.

LEUNESTON, COUNTY OF DEVON.

Geoffery de Alba-marlia (D'Aumarle), amongst other things, held the hamlet of Leuneston, of our lord the King in capite, rendering therefore to the King, as often as he should hunt in the Forest of Dartmore, one loaf of oat bread of the value of half a farthing, and three barbed arrows feathered with peacock's feathers [*]; and upon the loaf the price to be marked †.

[*] Tres sagittas barbatas, pennis pavonum pennatas. See note on Ravensworth.

In the 43d year of Edward III. Margaret D'Aumarle (or Albemarle), one of the sisters and heirs of William, son of Sir William D'Aumarle, knight, and Elizabeth D'Aumarle, another sister of the said William, gave to the King seventy-five shillings and sixpence farthing for their relief for three-parts of one knight's fee, for the manor of Wodbury, and sixpence for the price of three barbed arrows, and a farthing for the price of one loaf of oat bread, for the manor of Leuneston, held of the King; viz. for the said manor of

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* Radulphus le Fletcher tenet viij libr' terræ in Gradele, de domino dñi Regis, per iiij marcas per annum, et duas bovatas terræ pro xx fletchis per annum. Harl. MS. Brit. Mus. No. 3875, p. 196.

† Galfridus de Albamarlia, tenet hamlett' de Leuneston, de domino Rege in capite, reddendo inde domino Regi quotiens fugauit in Dertemore, unum panem avenum valoris dimid'. quadrantis, et tres sagittas barbatas, pennis pavonum pennat. et super præd'. panem positas. Inquis. post mortem Galf. de Albamarlia, anno 14 Edw. II. Ibid. No. 6126, Inq. 33.

Leuneston,

Leuneston, which is held of the King in capite, by the serjeanty of giving to our lord the King, when he should come to hunt in the Forest of Dartmore, three barbed arrows, fixed in a loaf of oat bread, when eight loaves were worth one penny; but it is not said how the manor of Wodbury is held*.

LAKESTOKE, COUNTY OF WILTS.

William Randolf held, the day he died, in his demesne, as of fee, one messuage, and one fulling mill, with fifty acres of land, three acres of meadow, and twelve acres of pasture, with the appurtenances, in Lakestoke, of the King in capite, paying therefore yearly to our lord the King six barbed arrows, at the Feast of the Nativity of Saint John the Baptist, to be received by the hands of the Keeper of the Forest of Charidon†.

CHERBURGH, COUNTY OF DORSET.

In the 7th of Henry V. John Morville died seised of this manor. John, his brother and heir, held it, according to Mr. Coker, by the

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* Margareta de Albemarla, una sororum et heredū Willielmi filij Willielmi de Albamarlia, ch'r. et Elizabeth de Albamarlia, soror'. et heres dicti Willielmi, dant Regi LXXV s. vj d. q^{a}. pro relevio suo, pro tribus partibus unius feodi mil. in Wodbury; et vj d. de precio trium sagittarum barbill'. et q^{a}. de precio unius panis aven. pro manerio de Leuneston, ten't de Rege, viz. dictum manerium de Leuneston, de Rege in capite, per serjantiam dandi domino Regi, cum venerit ad chaceand'. in Foresta de Dertmore, tres sagittas barbell'. fixas in uno pane de avēn. unde octo panes, valent 1 d.; non dicit ib'm. quomodo dcūm manerium de Wodbury tenet. De termino Trin. a°. 43 Edw. III. Rot. 2°. Harl. MS. Brit. Mus. No. 34, pp. 249, 250.

† Willielmus Randolf tenuit die quo obijt, in dnicō suo, ut de feodo, unum messuagium, unum molendinum fullonicum, cum L acr' terræ, iij acr'. prati, et xii acr'. pasturæ, cum pertinen'. in Lakestoke, de Rege in capite, per parvam seriantiam, redd'. inde annuatim Regi sex sagittas barbatas, ad festum Nativitatis Sci. Johannis Baptistæ, percipiend. per manus custod. Forestæ de Charidon. Esc. 35 Edw. III. Ibid. No. 2087, p. 138.

service

service of one horse comb, price four pence, to be paid yearly by the hands of the sheriff at the Feast of Saint Michael *.

PERTON, COUNTY OF STAFFORD.

In or about the 5th year of King Edward III. John de Perton held the manor of Perton, in Staffordshire, of the King in capite, by grand serjeanty, to wit, by the service of one man, armed with an aketon ‡§‡, an haubergeon ¶, a steel cap, and a lance, in the King's army, when he was engaged in a war with Wales †.

‡§‡ Aketone. See note on Westcourte, p. 161.

¶ Hambergellus. See note on Brokenerst, p. 127.

HECKINGTON, COUNTY OF DERBY.

Gilbert de Gaunt holds three carucates of land in Heckington, of our lord the King in capite, and he was to defend his whole barony by the service of fifty knights ‡.

FAINTRO, COUNTY OF SALOP.

Peter le Chamberleyn, who married Isabella, the only daughter and heir of Ade de Faintro, came to the exchequer, and made for

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* Per servitium unius pectinis equi, pretium IV d. per manus vice comitis annuatim ad festum Sancti Michaelis solvend. Hutchins's Hist. Dorset. vol. ii. p. 184.

† Et memorandum quod compertum est per inquisitionem, quod prædictus Johannes tenuit in dominico suo, ut de feodo, die quo obijt, manerium de Perton, cum pertinentiis in comitatu Staff. de Rege in capite, per magnam serjantiam, viz. per servicium unius hominis armati, cum aketon. hauberon. capello ferr. et lancea, cum duobus equis discoopertis, per quadraginta dies in exercitu dicti Regis, Walliæ, &c. Staff. Originale, 5 Edw. III. rot. 15. Madox's Baronia, p. 243.

‡ Gilbertus de Gaunt, tenet tres carucat'. terre de domino Rege in capite, et defendit tot. baron'. per servicium L militum. Inquis. fcā. Wapintag. de Aswardburg. Harl. MS. Brit. Mus. No. 3875, p. 112.

his

his relief for half a mark, for land held of the King in capite in Faintre, as of the inheritance of the aforesaid Ade, by the serjeanty of being hostler ¶ in the King's army *.

¶ Hostiarius, an hostler. Cole's Latin Dict.

SYTHYNGE, COUNTY OF NORFOLK.

John, son and heir of William de Calthorp, holds of the King in capite, one messuage and fifty acres of land in Sythynge, by the service of one barbed arrow, of the price of a penny, to be paid to the King yearly by the hands of the sheriff †.

BARNEBY, COUNTY OF YORK.

Dionysia, daughter and heir of Robert de Crepping, holds one toft, and four oxgangs of land, with the appurtenances, in Barneby, near Pucklington, in the county of York, by the service of finding part of one archer within the King's Castle of York, for forty days, in the time of war ‡.

HYWISHE, COUNTY OF WILTS.

John, son and heir of Nicholas de Cotteley, holds the manor of

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* Petrus le Chamberleyn, qui habet in ux. Isabell'. unicã fil'. et heredem Ade de Faintro, ven'. ad Scacc. et finem fecit pro relevio per dimid'. marcam, pro terr'. de Rege ten't in capite, in Faintre, de her'. predictæ Ade, per seriantiam hostiario Regis in exercitu suo. Harl. MS. Brit. Mus. No. 34, p. 4.

† Johannes, filius et heres Willielmi de Calthorp, tenet de Rege, in capite, unum messuagium et 50 acr' terræ in Sythynge, per servitium unius sagitte barbate, precij 1 d. redd. Regi annuatim per manus vic'. De termino Trin. anno 39 Edw. III. Rot. 1°. Ibid. p. 235.

‡ Dionisia, filia et heres Roberti de Crepping, tenet unum toftum, et IV bovat. terræ, cum pertinentijs, in Barneby juxta Pucklington, in com. Ebor, per servitium inveniendi partem unius sagitt'. infra castrum Regis Ebor. per 40 dies, tempore guerre. De termino Hillarij, anno 11 Ric. II. Rot. 1°. Ibid. p. 300.

Hywishe

Hywishe of the King in capite, by grand serjeanty, (to wit) by finding for our lord the King one armed horseman, or esquire, in the King's army in England, at his proper costs, for forty days* .

BLANFORD BRYAN, COUNTY OF DORSET.

Eve, daughter and heiress of Ralph de Stopham, acknowledged to hold as of the inheritance of the said Eve, a certain tenement in Blanford Bryan, of the King in capite, by the service of finding for our lord the King, in his army in Wales, one footman, with a bow without a string, and an arrow ¶ without feathers †.

¶ Buzone. Vide Buzonem, note on Bryanston, p. 126.

WAUSSINGEL, COUNTY OF CAMBRIDGE.

Robert Malenteys holds a certain serjeanty in Waussingel, for which he was to find two footmen, for forty days, in the army of our lord the King in Wales, as keepers of his small pavilion, with bows and arrows, and each of them was to have from our lord the King four-pence daily for keeping the same ‡.

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* Johannes, filius et heres Nicholai de Cotteley, tenet manerium de Hywishe, de Rege in capite, per magnam serjantiam, scilicet inveniendi Regi unum servientem equitem et armatum in exercitu suo in Anglia ad custos suos proprios, per XL dies. De termino Pasche, a° 38 Edw. III. Rot. ij°. Harl. MS. Brit. Mus. No. 34, p. 229.

† Eva, filia et heres Radulphi de Stopham, cognovit tenere de hered'. predicte Eve quædam ten. in Blanford Bryan, de Rege in capite, per servicium inveniendi domino Regi in exercitu, suo Wallie unum servientem peditem cum arcu, sine chorda, et buzone sine pennis. De termino Mich'is. a° 30 Edw. I. Ibid. p. 23.

‡ Serjantia Roberti Malenteys, in Waussingel, per qua debuit invenire duos homines pedites, per XL dies, in exercitu dñi Reg'. in Wallia, custodientes parvum papilonem cum arcubus et sagittis et quilibet eorum debuit habere de dño Rege iiij d. per diem pro custodia. De serjantijs arentatis per Rob'm. Passelewe. Testa de Nevill. Ibid. p. 357.

HUNGERFORD, COUNTY OF BERKS.

Simon Punchard holds two yard-lands in Hungerford, by the serjeanty of being the King's spearman, and they were worth ten shillings *.

BRUNESLEG AND BROCOLMSTOW, COUNTY OF NOTTINGHAM.

Gilbert de Brunsleg holds half a carucate of land in Brunesleg, and half a carucate of land in Brocolmstow, by the service of finding one bullock or plough horse ¶, and one sack in the King's army in Wales, by serjeanty †.

¶ Affri vel Affra. Bullocks or plough horses. And in Northumberland to this day they call a dull or slow horse a false Aver or Afer. Spelm. Blount's Law Dict. sub. voce Affrus Affra, a bullock or heifer. Law Fr. and Lat. Dict. by F. O. edit. 1701.

BARNESTAPLE, COUNTY OF DEVON.

Geoffry de Canvill holds a part of the borough, with the Castle of Barnestaple, of our lord the King in capite, by the death of Matilda, wife of the said Geoffry, who was heir of Henry de Tracy, by the service of two knights or four esquires, with coats of mail, iron helmets, and lances, when our lord the King should march with an army, for forty days, at the cost of the aforesaid Geoffry ‡.

NETHER-

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* Simon Punchard tenet duas virg' terre in Hungerford, per serjantiam hastillar' et val. x sol. Esc. in com. Berks. Testa de Nevill. p. 107.

† Gilbertus de Brunsleg tenet dimidiam caruc' terre in Brunesleg, et dimid' caruc' terre in Brocolmstow, per servic' inveniendi unum affrum et unum saccum in exercitu Reg'. Wallie, per seriantiam. Testa de Nevill. p. 2.

‡ Galfridus de Canvill tenet predictum burgum de

NETHERCOT, COUNTY OF OXFORD.

William Buffin holds a fourth part of one knight's fee in Nethercot, by serjeanty to be with a Wambais ¶, and an iron head-piece, against the King's enemies, for forty days, at his proper costs *.

¶ Perpunctum. See note on the borough of Porchester.

HEMMINGEFORD, COUNTY OF CAMBRIDGE.

The serjeanty which was formerly William Russi's, in Hemmingeford, was held, for which he was to find for our lord the King one spindle-full of yarn (or worsted), when the King should go into Ireland, to repair the pavilion of our lord the King †.

PUKERELESTON, COUNTY OF SOMERSET.

Lady Custance de Pukereleston holds Pukereleston by finding one man and a horse, with a sack and an ax (or hatchet), at the summons of our lord the King, in his army in Wales ‡.

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de Barnestaple cum Castello de dño Rege in capite, per decensum Matild'. ux. predicti Galfri'. que est heres Henr' de Tracy, per servic'. duorum militū vel quatuor armigezar' cum loric', capell' ferreis, et lancea quod dns Rex vadit in exercitu, per XL dies, ad custum predicti Galfri'. Inquis. Co. Devon, a° 3° Edw. I. Rot. Hundr'. vol. i. p. 63. No. 3.

* Willielmus Buffin tenet quartā partem feodi unius militis in Nethercot, per serjant' habend' perpunctum et capellum ferreum in host' R. per XL dies, ad custum suum proprium. Tenentes per serjant' in com. Oxon. Testa de Nevill. p. 108.

† Serjantia que quondā fuit Willielmi Russi, in Hemmingeford, per quam debuit invenire dño R. unam fussellatā fili lanei quando Rex ierit in Hibn' ad reparand' papilonem dni Reg'. Ibid. p. 357.

‡ Dna Custancia de Pukereleston tenet Pukereleston inveniendo unum hominem et unum equum, et unum saccum et unam securim ad summonitionem dni Regis ad exercitum suum in Wallia. Ibid. p. 162.

SECT. VI.

Of Petit Serjeanties, performed in the King's Household, and by finding him with Clothes and Provisions, &c.

BROKENERST, COUNTY OF HANTS.

Peter Spileman paid a fine to the King for the lands which the said Peter held by the serjeanty of finding an esquire (servientem) with a Hambergell ¶, or coat of mail, for forty days, in England, and of finding litter for the King's bed ¶, and hay for the King's palfrey ¶, when the King should lie at Brokenerst, in the county of Southampton *.

¶ A shirt or coat of mail, straw for the King's bed, and hay for his horse. Blount. It is evident that straw was used in the King's bed, so late as the time of King Henry VIII. See Archæologia, vol. iv. p. 312. See also under Brokenerst, p. 127.

AYLESBURY, COUNTY OF BUCKS.

William, son of William de Alesbury, holds three yard-lands of our lord the King, in Alesbury, in the county of Bucks, by the serjeanty of finding straw for the bed of our lord the King, and to straw his chamber, and by paying three eels to our lord the King,

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* Petrus Spileman finem fecit cum Rege pro terris quas dictus Petrus tenuit, per serjantiam inveniendi unum servientem, cum Hambergello, per XL dies in Anglia, et inveniendi litteriam ad lectum Regis, fœnum ad palefridum Regis, quando Rex jacuerit apud Brokenerst, in com. Southampton. Fines, Hil. 1 Edw. II. Wilts. Blount, 18.

when

when he should come to Alesbury in winter[*]. And also finding for the King, when he should come to Alesbury in summer, straw for his bed, and moreover grass or rushes to strew his chamber ¶, and also paying two green geese ‡§‡; and these services aforesaid, he was to perform thrice a year, if the King should happen to come three times to Alesbury, and not oftener *.

[*] Yeme. Winter.

Shakspeare frequently mentions this custom; so in Cymbeline, Jachimo, speaking of Imogen, (act ii. sc. 2.) has

——— " Our Tarquin thus
" Did softly press the RUSHES, ere he waken'd
" The chastity he wounded."

It was the custom in the time of our author to strew chambers with rushes, as we now cover them with carpets.

And, in the second part of King Henry IV. act v. sc. 5. when King Henry V. is proceeding to his Coronation, two grooms enter strewing rushes.

The first groom calls for " More rushes, more rushes."

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* Willielmus filius Willielmi de Alesbury, tenet tres virgatas terræ de domino Rege in Alesbury, in com. Buck. per serjantiam inveniendi stramen ad lectum domini Regis, et ad straminandam cameram suam, et reddendi tres anguillas domino Regi, cum venerit apud Alesbury in Yeme, et etiam inveniendi domino Regi, cum venerit apud Alesbury, in estate stramen ad lectum suum, et præter hoc herbam ad juncandam cameram suam, et etiam reddet duas gantas, et hæc servitia prædicta faciet ter in anno, si contigerit ipsum Regem ter venire apud Alesbury, et non pluries. Plac. Coron. de 14 Edw. I. Bucks. Blount, 28.

It

It has been already observed, that, at ceremonial entertainments, it was the custom to strew the floor with rushes. Chambers, and indeed all apartments usually inhabited, were formerly strewed in this manner. As our ancestors rarely washed their floors, disguises of uncleanliness became necessary things. Note in Chalmer's edit. of Shakspeare.

¶ Herbam ad juncandam cameram suam. Grass or rushes to strew the King's chamber.

‡§‡ Duas Gantas. Two green geese. Blount. From Ganza, or Ganta, a goose, or perhaps more properly a gander. E. See Ainsworth's Dict.

May not this mean Gannets, or Solan geese, as they are now called? Or is it the Crested Diver (Podiceps Cristatus) which has the provincial name of Gaunt at this day? Its skin is soft and satin-like, and much used for tippets and other ornaments for ladies. W.

HAVERING, COUNTY OF ESSEX.

The King granted to Richard, son of William de Havering, for his homage and service, six score acres of land in Havering, by the service of finding litter in the chamber of Havering, on every coming of the King there *.

* Rex concessit Ricardo, filio Willielmi de Havering, pro homagio et servicio suo sexies viginti acras terræ in Havering, per servicium inveniendi litteriam in camera de Havering in quolibet adventu Regis, &c. Claus. 19 Hen. III. M. 5. Communicated by Thomas Astle, Esq.

STOW,

STOW, COUNTY OF CAMBRIDGE.

John de Curtese held thirty acres of land in Stow, in the county of Cambridge, by the serjeanty of carrying a truss of hay ¶ to the necessary-house of our lord the King, when the King passed through those parts, and it is rated at the exchequer at ten shillings a year *.

¶ Trusula, diminutive of trussa, a truss or bundle. See Ainsworth's Dict. of Law Lat. E.

BURES, COUNTY OF ESSEX.

William de Bigod holds, with his wife, the town of Bures and the hundred, of our lord the King in capite, to wit, the town of Bures, by the serjeanty of the chandelry ||§||, and the town was worth a hundred shillings, and for the hundred he paid at the exchequer eighteen pounds †.

||§|| Eschanderia. The chandry, where the candles were kept. Blount.

LINDESHULL, COUNTY OF HANTS.

William le Moyne (or the Monk) holds two hides of land in Lindeshull, in the county of Southampton, of our lord the King

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* Johannes de Curtese tenuit xxx acras terræ in Stow, in com. Cantabr. per serjantiam adducendi unam trussulam fœni ad cloacham domini Regis, cum ipse Rex transierit per partes illas, et arrentatur ad Scaccarium domini Regis ad x s. per ann. Placita Coronæ apud Cantabrigiam, 21 Edw. I. Blount, 28.

† Willielmus de Bigod tenet, cum uxore sua, villam de Bures, et hundredum, de domino Rege in capite; scil. villam de Bures per serjantiam eschanderiæ, et valet villa c s. et de hundredo, reddit ad Scaccarium xviii l. Plac. Coron. 11 Hen. III. Rot. 1. apud Chelmsford. Blount, 50.

in

in capite, by the serjeanty of keeping the door of the King's larder *.

SCHIPTON, COUNTY OF GLOUCESTER.

William le Moyne holds the manor of Schipton, in the county of Gloucester, of our lord the King, by the serjeanty of keeping the larder of the King †.

FROLLEBURY, COUNTY OF HANTS.

William de Wintershull holds the manor of Frollebury, in the county of Southampton, in capite of our lord the King, by the serjeanty of keeping the doors of the King's wardrobe ‡.

BENHAM, COUNTY OF BERKS.

William de Valence holds ten pounds a year of land in that town, which had escheated to our lord the King by (the attainder of) Hugh Wake, by the serjeanty of keeping the door of the King's chamber §.

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* Willielmus le Moyne tenet duas hidas terræ in Lyndeshull, in com. Southampton, de domino Rege in capite, per serjantian custodiendi hostium lardarii domini Regis. Plac. Cor. 8 Edw. I. Rot. 23. South. Blount, 85.

† Willielmus le Moyne tenet manerium de Schipton, in com. Glouc. de domino Rege, per serjantiam custodiendi lardarium domini Regis. Plac. Itin. de anno. 5 Hen. III. Glouc. Blount, 56.

‡ Willielmus de Wintershull tenet manerium de Frollebury, in com. Southampton, in capite de domino Rege, per serjantiam custodiendi hostium garderobæ domini Regis. Plac. Cor. 8 Edw. I. Rot. 23. South. Blount, 85.

§ Willielmus de Valence tenet decem libratas terræ de domino Rege in eadem villa, quæ fuit escaeta domino Regi, per Hugonem Wake, per serjantiam custodiendi hostium cameræ domini Regis. Plac. Coron. apud Windesor, 12 Edw. I. Blount, 38.

CUMBERTON,

CUMBERTON, COUNTY OF CAMBRIDGE.

Alexander Hered holds half a hide of land in Cumberton, in the county of Cambridge, of our lord the King, by the serjeanty of being the King's baker *.

ASHLEY, COUNTY OF ——.

John de Hastings holds the manor which is called the Uppe-hall, in Ashele, in capite of our lord the King, by the serjeanty of being pantler ¶ to him †.

¶ Pannetarius. Pantler. An officer who keeps the bread in a King's or nobleman's house, from the French Panetier.

PUSHILL, COUNTY OF OXFORD.

Pushill, in the chiltern parts of Oxfordshire, was held by the family of D'Oyly, by paying yearly to the King a table-cloth of three shillings price, or three shillings for all service ‡.

KINGSTON-RUSSEL, COUNTY OF DORSET.

William Russel holds Kingston, in the county of Dorset, in capite of our lord the King, by serjeanty of being keeper of the door of his butlery ¶, at the four principal feasts yearly §.

¶ Boti-

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* Alexander Hered tenet dimidiam hidam terræ in Cumberton, com. Cantabr. de domino Rege, per serjantiam essendi pistor domini Regis. Plac. Coron. 14 Edw. I. Cant. Blount, 42.

† Johannes de Hastings tenet manerium quod vocatur le Uppe-hall in Ashelt, in capite de domino Rege, per serjantian essendi pannetarius domini Regis. Rot. fin. 6. Joh. m. 28. in dors. Blount, 68.

‡ Holland's Addit. to Camden's Brit. tit. Oxfordshire.

§ Willielmus Russel tenet Kingeston, in com. Dorset, in capite de domino Rege, per serjantiam

¶ Botilarium, the same as Botelaria. A buttery or cellar. Ainsworth's Dict. Law Lat.

HO, COUNTY OF ESSEX.

Jeremy del Ho and Ralph de Coggeshale hold the fee of Ho, in Rivahale, which is of the Honor of Bologne, and worth forty shillings (yearly) and they ought to hold it by the service of the chamberlainship ‡*‡ in the county of Devon, and now they do no service for it except payment of two wart-penys ‖§‖ a year, to the hundred of Witham *.

‡*‡ Chamberlangeria. Chamberlainship. Blount.

‖§‖ Wart-penys. Ward-pennies, or money paid to the sheriff or castellain, towards the guard or defence of a castle. Blount.

UPTON, COUNTY OF GLOUCESTER.

William de Kingsham holds two acres of land there, by the serjeanty of keeping the door of the King's dispensary [§] †.

[§] Dispensorium. A buttery, from the French DEPENSE, a buttery or pantry.

LILLESTON, COUNTY OF MIDDLESEX.

In the 22d year of King Edward I., Otho Fitz William held the

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serjantiam essendi custos ostii botilarii domini Regis, per quatuor principalia festa per annum. Plac. Coron. apud Schyreburne, 8 Edw. I Rot. 14. Blount, 47.

* Jeremy del Ho, et Radulfus de Coggeshale tenent feodum del Ho in Rivahale quod est de Honore Bononiæ, et valet XLS. et debent tenere per servitium Chamberlangeriæ, in com. Devon, et modo nullum servitium faciunt, nisi duos wart-penys per ann. ad hundredum de Wyham. Plac. Coron. 11 Hen. III. Rot. 1. apud Chelmsford. Blount, 49.

† Willielmus de Kingsham tenet duas acras terræ per serjantiam custodiendi hostium Dispensorii domini Regis. Plac. Itin. de anno 5 Hen. III. Glouc. Blount, 56.

manor

manor of Lilleston, in the county of Middlesex, of King Henry, father of the present King, in capite, by the serjeanty of keeping the King's money stamp ¶. But the master of the knight's templers now hold it, &c *.

¶ Cuneum Monetæ. Is expounded by the learned Spelman, sigillum ferreum quo nummus cuditur, (an iron stamp with which money is coined,) the King's stamp for coinage: and from this cuneum, comes our word coin, quasi cune. Blount.

LITTLE HOLLAND, COUNTY OF ESSEX.

William Drury, who died 7th May, 31 Eliz. 1589, held the manor of Little Holland, in the county of Essex, of the queen, as of her manor of Wickes, alias Parke-hall, late parcel of the Duchy of Lancaster, by the service of one knight's fee, and the rent of one pair of gloves turned up with hare's skin †.

HENLEY, COUNTY OF WARWICK.

Lands in Henley, in the county of Warwick, were held by Edmund Lord Stafford, by the service of three shillings, or a pair of scarlet hose ‡.

COTTINGTON, COUNTY OF NOTTINGHAM.

Walter de Marisco (or de Marsh) held the manor of Cottinton, in the county of Nottingham, by the service of presenting the King yearly with a pair of scarlet hose §.

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* Oto Filius Willielmi tenuit manerium de Lilleston in com. Middlesex, de domino Rege Henrico, patre domini Regis nunc, in capite, per serjantiam custodiendi cuneum monetæ domini Regis. Sed magister Militiæ Templi modo tenet, &c. Plac. Coron. 22 Edw. I. Blount, 65.

† Per servic. 1. feodi mil. et reddit. unius paris chirothecarum de pelle leporina duplicat. Inquis. 27 Apr. 32 Eliz. No. 210. Communicated by Thomas Astle, Esq.

‡ Escaet. 24 Edw. I. n. 59. Blount, 2.

§ Testa de Nevill. Blount, 87.

LYNDEBY, COUNTY OF NOTTINGHAM.

John de Metham, and Sybilla his wife, held of the King in capite, the moiety of the town of Lyndeby, by the service of paying only a coat or cloak of grey furred skins ¶, at the Exchequer of our lord the King *.

The town of Lindeby, in the county of Nottingham, was an escheat of the King's of the honor of Peverell, and William de St. Michael had one moiety of it, by the gift of King John, paying yearly in the King's chamber a fur of grise ‖§‖ †.

¶ Pelicium de Griseo. A grey furred coat or pilch. Blount.

In Romeo and Juliet, act iii. sc. 1. Mercutio says to Tybalt:

" Will you pluck your sword out of his pilcher by the ears?"

We should read PILCHE, which signifies a cloak or coat, or skins, meaning the scabbard. Note. Chalmers's edit. of Shakspeare.

This word occurs in the old ballad of the Turnament of Tottenham, where one of the combatants exclaims:

" I make a vowe, quoth Tirry, and sweare by my crede,
" Saw thou never young boy forther his body bede;
" For when they fight fastest, and most are in drede,
" I shall take Tib by the hand, and away her lede:
" Then bin mine armes best;
" I beare a PILCH of ermin,
" Powder'd with a cat's skinne,
" The cheefe is of perchmine, that stond'th on the crest."

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* Johannes de Metham et Sibilla uxor ejus tenuerunt de Rege in capite medietatem villæ de Lyndeby, per servitium reddendi pelicium de griseo, ad Scaccarium domini Regis tantum. Escaet. 5 Edw. II. Blount, 38.

† Testa Nevilli. Blount, 93.

Pilch,

Pilch, a vestment made of skins. Gloss. to Percy's Relics of ancient Poetry, vol. ii. p. 20.

‖§‖ Grey Fur. Blount. Gris was an animal, but not known as I take it in England. The fur, however, was in esteem here. Vide Cotgrave. Du Fresne, *v.* Griseum. P.

WEST HAURED, COUNTY OF BERKS.

One William de Insula (de l'Isle) held one carucate of land, with the appurtenances in West Haured, by the serjeanty of buying ale for the use of our lord the King, and it is worth by the year one hundred shillings *.

RAKEY, COUNTY OF NORFOLK.

Walter de Burgh and his partners, hold sixteen pound ¶ lands in Rakey, in the county of Norfolk, by the serjeanty of paying two mues ‖§‖ (or muids) of red wine, and two hundred of pears called permeines, to be paid at the feast of St. Michael yearly, at the King's Exchequer †.

¶ Librata Terræ. Is a pound land or so much as is yearly worth xx s. Blount. See p. 81.

‖§‖ Mues Vini. Mue, muid, Fr.; muta, Lat.; a hogshead. A. See Muid de Vin. Boyer's Fr. Dict. E.

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* Quidam Willielmus de Insula tenuit unam carucatam terræ, cum pertin. in West Haured, per serjantiam emendi cervisiam ad opus domini Regis; et valet per ann. c s. Plac. Coron. apud Windesor, 12 Edw. I. Rot. 29, in dorso. Blount, 39.

† Walterus de Burgh et participes sui, tenent xvi libratas terræ in Rakey, in com. Norf. per serjantiam duorum mues vini rubei et ducentorum pirorum de permeines, solvendorum ad festum Sancti Michaelis quolibet anno ad Scaccarium domini Regis. Rot. Fin. 6 Joh. m. 39. Blount, 69.

RUNHAM,

RUNHAM, COUNTY OF NORFOLK.

Walter de Hevene held the manor of Runham in the county of Norfolk, in capite, of our lord the King, by the serjeanty of two mues of wine ‡*‡ made of permains, to be paid to the King at his Exchequer, yearly, at the feast of St. Michael *.

‡*‡ How much muta vini, or a mue of wine was, I know not, but it is worth the observing, that in King Edward the First's time, permain-cyder was called wine. Blount. Muta vini, a hogs-head. A. See the note above. E.

STONEY ASTON, COUNTY OF SOMERSET.

Bartholomew Peytevyn (Poictouvin) holds two carucates of land in Stoney-Aston, in the county of Somerset, of our lord the King in capite, by the service of one sextary ¶ of clove wine ‖§‖, to be paid to the King yearly, at Christmas. And the said land is worth ten pounds a year †.

¶ A sextary of July-flower wine, and a sextary contained about a pint and an half, sometimes more. Blount.

‖§‖ Sextarium Vini Gariophilati. Clove wine, of the nature of hippocras, or spiced wine. A. See page 72, Winterslew.

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* Walterus de Hevene tenuit manerium de Runham, in com. Norf. in capite, de domino Rege, per serjantiam duarum mutarum vini facti de permains, solvend. domino Regi ad Scaccarium per annum, ad festum Sancti Michaelis. Rot. fin. 6 Joh. m. 48, in dorso. Blount, 69.

† Bartholomæus Peytevyn tenet duas carucatas terræ in Stoney-Aston, in com. Somerset, de domino Rege in capite, per servitium unius sextarii vini gariophilati, reddendo domino Regi per annum, ad Natale Domini. Et valet dicta terra per ann. xl. Plac. Coron. de ann. 8 Edw. I. Somerset. Blount, 76.

STERT,

STERT, COUNTY OF SOMERSET.

Matthew de Chamfleur holds the manor of Sterte, in the county of Somerset, in capite of our lord the King, by the serjeanty of one grune [*] of wine, to be paid yearly, at the King's Exchequer, at the feast of St. Michael. It is rated at III s. a year rent *.

[*] What quantity this gruna vini was, I am to seek. Blount.

N. B. Blount's scribe, I suspected at first, misread gruna for gauna, a gallon; but as 3 s. seems to be too much for a gallon of wine, I now think the word was not gauna, but cuna, or cuva. P.

BISCOPESTRE, COUNTY OF ——.

King Griffin (Griffith ap Llewelyn ap Sitsyllt, or Griffith ap Conan) had a manor at Biscopestreu; and he had one carucate of land in demesne, and his men six carucates. When the King himself came thither every carucate paid to him two hundred fowls ¶, one cask ‡§‡ full of ale, and one rushin [‡] of butter †.

¶ Hesthas. Hestha may be a corruption of the Latin hecta, a little loaf of bread. Sir H. Spelman interprets these hestha's, capons, from the Fr. hestaud and hestaudeau; but it seems more probable that every plowland should pay two hundred loaves, rather than so many capons. Blount. Estaudeaux, barn-

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* Mattheus de Chamfleur tenet manerium de Sterte, in com. Somerset, in capite de domino Rege, per serjantiam unius grunæ vini, solvend. per annum ad Scaccarium domini Regis, ad festum Sancti Michaelis. Arrentata est ad III s. per annum. Plac. Cor. de ann. 8 Edw. I. Somerset. Blount, 76.

† Habuit Rex Griffin unum manerium Biscopestreu, et in domino unam carucatam habebat, et homines ejus sex carucas. Quando ipse Rex ibi veniebat, reddebat ei unaquæque caruca cc hesthas, unam cunam (cuvam) plenam cervisia, et unam butyri ruscam. Domesday, tit. Cestre. Blount, 80.

door

door fowls, vulgarly so called. Hestaudeau is a young hen, (pullet) pronounced corruptedly in the Scottish language at this day howtoudys. A.

‡§‡ Cuna. Cuva, a jug or cask. A. A tub or cup full of ale. Blount.

[‡] Rusca Butyri. A tub of butter: in Ireland still called a rushin of butter. Blount. Rusca, Lat.; Ruche, Fr. a hive. A. Rusca, a tub or barrel; rusca butyri, a firkin of butter. Ainsworth's Law Lat. Dict. E.

YARMOUTH, COUNTY OF NORFOLK.

This town, by charter, is bound to send to the sheriffs of Norwich a hundred herrings, which are to be baked in twenty-four pies or pasties, and thence delivered to the lord of the manor of East Carlton, who is to convey them to the King *.

CARLTON, COUNTY OF NORFOLK.

Eustace de Corson, Thomas de Berkedich, and Robert de Wethen, hold thirty acres of land in the town of Carlton in the county of Norfolk, by the serjeanty of carrying to our lord the King, wheresoever he should be in England, twenty-four pasties of fresh herrings at their first coming in †.

WINGFIELD, COUNTY OF SUFFOLK.

Geoffrey Frumband held sixty acres of land in Wingfeud in

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* Camd. Brit. tit. Norfolk.

† Eustachius de Corson, Thomas de Berkedich, et Robertus de Wethen, tenent triginta acras terræ in villa de Carlton in com. Norfolk, per serjantiam ducendi domino Regi, ubicunque fuerit in Anglia, viginti et quatuor pastillos de *fresh alec.* in primo adventu. Pla. Coron. de ann. 14 Edw. I. Rot. 3. Norf. Blount, 67.

the

the county of Suffolk, by the service of paying to our lord the King two white doves yearly *.

MIDLOVENT, COUNTY OF SUSSEX.

William de Thadeham holds two hides of land at Midlovent in the county of Sussex, of our lord the King in capite, and he used to pay for the same unto him yearly, two white capons ¶; and now he pays a mark †.

¶ Duos Chapones albos. Two white capons.

BOSEHAM, COUNTY OF SUSSEX.

William Papylon holds land in Boseham by the same service ‡.

Roger Papilon holds one messuage, one mill, and three yard lands in Boseham in the county of Sussex, by the service of carrying two white capons to our lord the King, as often as he should pass by the gate of the said Roger §.

ELSTON, COUNTY OF NOTTINGHAM.

Thomas Rooper and William Wright claimed against Francis Leek, Esq. the manor of Elston in the county of Nottingham, with

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* Galfridus Frumband tenuit sexaginta acras terræ in Wingfeud in com. Suffolk, per servitium reddendi domino Regi duas albas columbas per annum. Plac. Coron. 4 Edw. I. Rot. 6. dorso. Blount, 77.

† Willielmus de Thadeham tenet duas hidas terræ apud Midlovent in com. Sussex, de domino Rege in capite, et solebat reddere pro eadem terra domino Regi per annum duos chapones albos, et modo reddit unam marcam. Plac. Coron. de ann. 7 Edw. I. Rot. 93. Sussex. Blount, 82.

‡ Et Willielmus Papylon tenet terram in Boseham per idem servitium. Plac. Coron. de ann. 7 Edw. I. Rot. 93. Sussex. Blount, 82.

§ Rogerus Papilon tenet unum messuagium, unum molendinum, et tres virgatas terræ in Boseham in com. Sussex, per servitium portandi domino Regi duos albos capones, quotiens transierit per portam ipsius Rogeri. Plac. Cor. 16 Edw. I. Rot. 67. dorso. Sussex. Blount, 83.

the appurtenances, and the rent of one pound of cummin seed, two pairs of gloves, and a steel needle, in Elston, Thorpe, and Stoke by Newark *.

FINCHINGFIELD, COUNTY OF ESSEX.

John Compes held this manor of King Edward III. by the service of turning the spit at his Coronation †.

EDBURTON, COUNTY OF BUCKS,

In William the First's time was a royal manor, and some virgates of land here were given by the King, that the owner should find litter ¶, or straw, for the King's bed, when he came there ‡.

¶ Literitium. This word, not noticed by our Glossaries, is derived from the Fr. lit, and signifies bedding, though now applied only to animals, and frequently to dirt and disorder. Gough. See also note under Brokenerst, p. 180.

WRITTEL, COUNTY OF ESSEX.

Gilbert de Mapertshale holds two hides of land there by serjeanty of being lardiner ‖*‖ §.

‖*‖ The officer in the King's household who presided over the larder. Kelham's Dict. of Norm. French.

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* Mich. 32 Hen. VIII. Rot. 122. Nottingh. Blount, 87.

† Camd. Brit. tit. Essex.

‡ Gough's Camd. edit. 1789, vol. i. p. 314.

§ Gilbertus de Mepertshale, tenet duas hidas, per serjantiam lardinariæ. Ex. Lib. Rub. Scacc. Appendix to Brady's Introduct. p. 23.

OGRES, OR OWRES, COUNTY OF DORSET.

William le Moynne held the manor of Ogres, of our lord the King in capite, by the service and serjeanty of being caterer (or purveyor) in the King's kitchen, and keeper of his larder *.

CUMBERTON, COUNTY OF CAMBRIDGE.

The small manor of Heveds in this parish, belonged, when the survey of Domesday was taken, to Erchanger the Baker: it appears, that, in the reign of Henry III. it was the property of Robert de Herdewyk, who held it by the serjeanty of providing a hot simnel every day for the King's dinner, for which service he was allowed a quarter of wheat every week, and all the bran of the bread made from the King's demesne †. This estate being then in the family of Heved, is described in a record of the ensuing reign, as held by the service of being the King's baker ‡.

WELLS, COUNTY OF DORSET.

Richard de Wells held this manor ever since the Conquest by the service of being baker to our lord the King §.

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* Willielmus le Moynne tenuit m. de Ogres, de R. in capite, per ser. seriantiæ quod esset emptor coquinæ, et custos lardenarij Regis. Esc. anno 23 Edw. I. Harl. MS. Brit. Mus. No. 2087, p. 38, and Camd. Brit. Dorset.

† Camb. Serjantia Roberti de Herdewyk in Cumberton, per quam debuit ferre domino Regi unum siminellum calidum singulis diebus ad prandium suum, et pro hoc servicio deberet idem Robertus habere qualibet septimana unum quarterium frum'ti et totum furfur de pane d'nico Reg'. Testa de Nevil, p. 357, No. 605.

‡ Lysons's Magna Brit. vol. ii. pp. 168, 169, cites Blount's Tenures.

§ R. de Welles, t. manerium de Welles, à Conquestu Angliæ per servitium pistoris. Camd. Brit. Dorset.

WILMINGTON, COUNTY OF KENT.

The manor of Wilmington, in Boughton Aluph parish, was anciently held by a family of the same name, by the service of finding for the King one "pot-hook for his meat" whenever he should come within the manor of Boughton Aluph *.

NEWINGTON BUTTS, COUNTY OF SURREY.

In the reign of Henry III. the Queen's goldsmith held an acre of land in Newington, by the service of rendering a gallon of honey to the King †.

EYSTAN, COUNTY OF ESSEX.

Ralph the Monk (le Moigne) held Eystan by serjeanty of the lardinary ¶‡.

¶ See note on Writtel.

CHILTON, COUNTY OF SOMERSET.

In the time of Edward III. the manor of Chilton was the property of the family of de Wigbere, or Wigborough, so denominated from their manor of Wigborough, near South Petherton. In the first year of that reign Richard de Wigbere held the manors of Chilton, Hunstile, and Wigbere of the King in chief, by the service of being

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* Beauties of England and Wales, vol. viii. p. 1178.

† Lysons's Environs, vol. i. p. 391. Niweton. . Reginæ Aurifaber tenet unam acram in Niweton de domino Rege in capite, per servitium unius galonis de melle reddendo domino Regi. Inquis. Co. Surrey temp. Regis Johannis. Harl. MS. Brit. Mus. No. 313, fol. 21.

‡ Radulphus Monachus, ten. Eystane, per serjantiam lardinariæ. Ex. Lib. Rub. Scacc. Append. to Brady's Introduct. p. 23.

door-

door-keeper to the King's chamber, and by the rent of forty shillings per annum *.

BRILL, COUNTY OF BUCKS,

In the time of King Edward the Confessor was the King's demesne, and was let out in socage for the reserved rent of one hundred capons yearly for the King's table ¶ †.

¶ In the simplicity of older times, when gold and silver were scarce, the household of the King was supported by provisions furnished from his demesnes. By degrees the servants here employed obtained a fixed tenure of the estates, rendering certain services, and supplying certain provisions ‡. Many lands were from time to time granted on condition of yielding such supplies, but these reservations were small, and many of them only to be rendered when the King travelled into the country where the lands lay. In some, special care was taken that he should not make this service burthensome by coming too often; as in the case of William, son of William Alesbury, who held lands in Alesbury, by finding (amongst other things) three eels for the King when he should come to Alesbury in the winter, and two green geese in the summer; but this was not to exceed three times in the year §. The town of Yarmouth in Norfolk is bound to send to the sheriffs of Norwich a hundred herrings, which are to be baked in twenty-four pies or pasties, and thence delivered to the lord of the manor of East Carlton, who is to convey them to the King.

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* Collinson's Hist. of Somerset, vol. iii. p. 89.

† Kennet's Paroch. Antiq. p. 52.

‡ Blackstone's Com. lib. ii. cap. vi. p. 99.

§ Blount's Tenures, p. 123.

They

They are still sent to the clerk of the kitchen's office at Saint James's; but the pies could never have been of much service as provisions, unless they were made differently from what they now are, as our ancestors had stronger teeth and stomachs than we have*. In 1778 the sheriffs of Norwich attended with them in person, and claimed the following allowance in return, viz.

6 White loaves
6 Dishes of meat } out of the King's kitchen.
1 Flaggon of wine.
1 Flaggon of beer.
1 Truss of hay.
1 Bushel of oats.
1 Pricket of wax.
6 Tallow candles.

But no precedent appearing of these things having been delivered, they were refused †.

ASHWELL HALL, COUNTY OF ESSEX.

In the reign of King Henry II. the manor of Ashwell was possessed by a family surnamed from it de Ashwell, and afterwards jointly by the families of Ashwell and Semenour, or Somner‡. They held it in petit serjeanty, by the service of finding a broche, or spit of maple, to roast the King's meat, on the day of his Coronation¶ §.

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* Blount's Tenures, p. 135.

† Records of the Board of Green Cloth. Archaeologia, vol. viii. pp. 330, 331.

‡ Liber ruber de serjeanc'. fol. 19, et Inquis. et Fragm. Antiq. or Antient Tenures, p. 52.

§ Morant's Hist. of Essex, vol. ii. p. 369, and Note.

¶ The

¶ The serjeancy, at first, was of being hostilarius domini Regis. The word hostilarius is derived from the French hostelier, entertainer of guests or strangers; and is used by Henry de Knyghton, col. 2371. Query, whether it was not something like almoner? In the Inquisition, 22 Edw. I. it is thus expressed; quod quidem servitium solebat fieri per serjantiam hostilarii. It was converted into a yearly payment of 6s. 8d. into the King's Exchequer. Morant.

NEWTON SERMANVILE, COUNTY OF SOMERSET.

John Burnell, son and heir of Henry Burnell, Esq. holds three messuages, eleven tofts, one pigeon-house, one garden, one carucate, one hundred and sixty acres of land, &c. with the appurtenances, in Newton Sermanvile, in the county of Somerset, of our lord the King, by the service and rent of one table cloth, and one towel, of the price of twenty shillings yearly, at the feast of St. Michael the Archangel, for all services *.

TORELL, COUNTY OF ESSEX.

William Torell holds Little Torell by serjeanty of the Napery ¶ †.

¶ Napery. See Ashelee, p. 64.

WALTHAM, COUNTY OF ESSEX.

Mamgarus le Napper held land in Waltham by serjeanty of the Napery ‡.

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* Johannes Burnell, filius et heres Henrici Burnel, Ar'. tenet tria mess'. xi toft, unum columbar' unum gardinum, unam carucatam, clx acr'. terr'. &c. cum pertin'. in Newton Sermanvile, in com. predict', de dño Rege, per servic'. et redd'. vnius mappæ, et vnius manutergij, precij xx s. annuatim, ad festum Sancti Michaelis Archangeli pro omnibus servicijs. Michi's f. anno 7 Henricj VII. Rotulo tertio. Harl. MS. Brit. Mus. No. 5174, p. 9.

† Willielmus Torel tenet Parva Toriel per serjantiam Napariæ. Ex Lib. Rub. Scacc. Append. to Brady's Introduct. p. 23.

‡ Mamgarus le Napper terram in Waltham per serjantiam napariæ. Ibid. 24.

WIN-

WINCHESTER, COUNTY OF HANTS.

In the 12th year of King Edward II. Robert de Dunstaple paid or rendered at the Exchequer, three pilches of grey¶, each having seven fesses, viz. for the 8th, 9th, and 10th year of the present King, due for a tenement in the city of Winchester, which he held of the King in capite. And the said three pilches were delivered to John de Stokesby, one of the Ushers of the Exchequer, to be carried to Ralph de Stokes, clerk of the King's great wardrobe *.

¶ Pellicia de Griseo. See Pelicium de Griseo, in the note on Lyndeby, p. 188.

ELMESALE, COUNTY OF YORK.

John Besett, (amongst other things) gave to the King eight-pence for his relief for forty-eight acres of land in Elmesale, in the county of York, which John his father held of the King, by the service of paying at the Castle of Pontefract, one pair of gloves furred with fox's skin, or eight-pence, yearly †.

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* Suhamton Robertus de Dunstaple, tenens terrarum quæ fuerunt Willielmi le Taillour, reddit ad Scaccarium xxviij die Julij, tria pellicia de griseo, quorum quodlibet est de vij fessis, pro tribus annis, videlicet pro annis octavo, nono, et decimo Regis nunc, pro quodam tenemento quod de Rege tenet in capite in civitate Wyntoniæ. Et memorandum quod predicta tria pellicia, liberantur Johanni de Stokesby, uni Hostiar. de Scaccario, eodem die, ad deferendum Radulpho de Stokes, clerico magnæ garderobæ Regis. Trin. Redditus, 12 Edw. II. Rot. 48, a. Madox's Hist. of the Exchequer, p. 612.

† Johannes Besett, dat Regi 8 d. pro relevio suo, pro 48 acr'. ter'. in Elmesale, in com. Ebor'. quod Johannes pater tenuit de Rege per servitium redd'. ad Castrum de Pontefract unum par cirotecarum de pelle vulpino furrat', vel 8 d. per annum. De termino Mich. anno 2° Edw. III. Harl. MS. Brit. Mus. No. 34, p. 96.

WOCKING,

WOCKING, COUNTY OF SURREY.

Phillip Bassett held of the King in capite, the manor of Wocking, in the county of Surrey, by the service of half a knight's fee; and by one pair of gloves furred with grise ¶, to be paid yearly at the King's Exchequer *.

¶ See note on Lyndeby, p. 188.

THE CITY OF CHESTER.

When the King himself came in person to Chester, every carucate yielded him 200 fowls ¶, and one tun of ale, and one rushin ‡‖‡ of butter †.

¶ Hestas. See Hesthas.

‡‖‡ And rusca butyri. Note on Biscopestre, pp. 191, 192.

LOUINTON, COUNTY OF SUSSEX.

William de Gundevill holds a certain serjeanty in Louinton, (to wit) one hide of land, by rendering four white capons ¶ when our lord the King shall come to the Rape of Arundell; and the land is worth yearly twenty shillings ‡.

¶ Quatuor albos capones. See note on Midlovent, p. 193.

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* Ph'us Bassett tenuit de R. in capite maner'. de Wocking, in com. Surr. per servic' dim. feodi militis, et pro uno pari cirothecarum furrat' de grisio, reddend. annuatim ad Scaccarium Regis. Esc. temp. Regis Edw. fil. R. Johannis. Harl. MS. Brit. Mus. No. 708, p. 17.

† Lib. Domesday, tit. Cestre.

‡ Will. de Gundevill tenet quandam serjantiam in Louinton, scil. unam hydam terre, per quatuor albos capones, redd. quando dns Rex venerit ad Rapum de Arundell; et terra valet per ann. xx solid. Escaet. in com. Sussex temp. Hen. III. Harl. MS. Brit. Mus. No. 313, p. 24.

LEYHAM, COUNTY OF SUFFOLK.

Philippa Roos (Lady le Roos), widow, one of the sisters and heirs of John late Earl of Worcester, Joan Ingoldesthorpe another sister and heir of the said late earl, and Edward Dudley, then Lord Dudley, the next of kin and another heir of the said late earl, acknowledged that they held of the King, in capite, a third part of a capital messuage in the manor of Leyham, in the county of Suffolk, and one hundred and eighty acres of land and a half, four acres of pasture, &c. rendering one capon, and the third part of one capon ‡§‡, and the third part of one pound of pepper, and by the service of the fortieth part of one knight's fee *.

‡§‡ Tertiam partem unius caponis. See note on Redworth.

SELNESTON, COUNTY OF NORTHAMPTON.

Geoffery de Brauntesdon, son and heir of John de Brauntesdon, made fine with our lord the King for his relief for one messuage, three cottages, and three yard lands, in Selneston, which the said John held of the King, in capite, by the service of keeping the King's wines, when they should happen to be in his cellar at Selneston †.

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* Philippa Roos, vidua, Dña le Roos, una sororum et heredum Johannis nuper Comitis Wigorn. Johanna Ingoldesthorpe, altera sororum et heredum ipsius nuper comitis, et Edwardus Dudley, tunc Dns Dudley, consang'. et alter hered. ipsius nuper Comitis cogn' se tenere de R. in capite, tertiam p'tm. capitalis mess. m. de Leyham, in com. Suff. 180 acr. terr. et dimid'. 4 acr. pastur'. &c. redd. vn' caponis, et tertiam p'tem unius caponis, et tertiam p'tem unius libre piperis, de redd. per servicium xl^me p'tis unius f. mil. Hill. fin. anno 3 Hen. VII. Ro. 3. Harl. MS. Brit. Mus. No. 5174, p. 3.

† Galfridus de Brauntesdon, filius et heres Johannis de Brauntesdon, fecit finem cum dño Rege, pro relevio suo, pro uno messuagio, 3 cotagiis, et tribus virgat. terræ in Selneston, quas dictus Johannes tenuit de Rege in capite, per servitium custodiendi vina dñi. quando sunt in celario apud Selneston. De termino Trin. anno 33° Edw. I. Ibid. No. 34, p. 43.

BRADBRUGGE, COUNTY OF SUSSEX.

Margaret, one of the sisters and heirs of Richard de Whelghton, held a moiety of one toft, one pigeon-house, forty acres of land, and half an acre of pasture, with the appurtenances, at Bradbrugge, in Boseham, in the county of Sussex, of our lord the King in socage, by the service of two white capons to be paid to our said lord the King, when the same lord the King should ride through the land aforesaid, for all services *.

RONNEHAM, COUNTY OF NORFOLK.

In the ninth year of King Edward II. Ranulph de Helebek rendered at the Exchequer, two hundred pearmains, and two modia ¶ of wine, for the manor of Ronneham, which he held of the King in capite, in the county of Norfolk. The pearmains were delivered to John de Eggemere, usher of the exchequer, to be sent to the treasurer's wife, and the wine was delivered to the same person, to be kept by him till the treasurer came to the Exchequer †.

¶ Modius vini. A hogshead of wine. Blount.

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* Margareta, una filiarum et heredum Ric'i. de Whelghton, tenuit med. unius tofti, unius columbaris, xl. acr'. terr'. et dimid. acr'. pasture, cum pertinentiis, apud Bradebrugge, in Boseham, in com. Sussex, de dño Rege in socagio, per servitium duoru' caponum alborum, eidem dño Regi solvend. cum idem dñus Rex per terram predictam equitaverit pro omni servitio. De termino Hillarii, anno 12 Ric. II. Ro. iij°. Harl. MS. Brit. Mus. No. 34, p. 305.

† Norfolcia. Redditus. Ranulphus de Helebek reddit ad Scaccarium ducenta piremanna, et duo modia vini, pro manerio de Ronneham, quod de Rege tenet in capite, in comitatu Norfolciæ. Et memorandum quod piremanna predicta liberantur Johanni de Eggemere hostiario ad mittendum consorti Thesaurarij per præceptum J. de Foxle, et vinum prædictum liberatur prædicto Johanni de Eggemere, custodiendum usque ad adventum dicti Thesaurarij. Mich. fines, &c. 9 Edw. II. Rot. 109. Madox's Hist. Exheq. p. 611.

HEREFORD, THE TOWN OF.

The prior of Hereford holds one messuage in Hereford, which Richard de Hay left to the church of St. Guthlace in Alms, and that messuage was held of our lord the King by the service of being his baker *.

NEWBURGH, COUNTY OF SALOP.

Alexander de Newburgh owes the service of being vintner to our lord the King for Newburgh †.

CHESHAM, COUNTY OF BUCKS.

Richard de Wedon gave to the King twelve shillings and sixpence, for his relief of two messuages, and three parts of one yard land, &c. with the appurtenances, in Chesham, held of the King by the serjeanty of being Naperer ¶ of our lord the King ‡.

LITTLE MESSENDEN, COUNTY OF BUCKS.

Walter Mauntel held a certain serjeanty in Little Messenden, by being Naperer ¶ of our lord the King §.

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* Prior de Hereford tenet unum messuag'. in Hereford, quod Ric'us. de Haya legavit eccl'ie. S^ti. Guthlaci in Elymosinam, et messuagium illud tenebatur de dño Rege per servicium pistoris. De Seriancijs temp. Hen. II. Harl. MS. Brit. Mus. No. 6765, p. 34, from Testa de Nevil.

† Alexander de Novo Burgo debet servic'. vinar' dñi Regis de Novo Burg. Salopp. Tenentes in cap. de dño Rege per seriant'. Harl. MS. Brit. Mus. No. 1087, p. 15.

‡ Ric'us. de Wedon dat Regi xii s. vi d. pro relevio suo de duobus messuagiis, tribus partibus unius virg. terræ, &c. cum pertinentijs, in Chesham, de Rege per serjantiam essendi naparius dñi Regis. De termino Mich. anno 13 Edw. III. Ibid. No. 34, p. 145.

§ Serjantia Walteri Mauntel, in Parva Messenden, pro qua debuit esse naparius dñi Regis. Serj. &c. com. Bucks. Ibid. No. 313, p. 53.

¶ Naparius.

¶ Naparius. A table-decker, or one who took charge of the napery (table-cloths, and other linen). See Ashelee, p. 64.

THE CATHEDRAL CHURCH OF LINCOLN,

Was obliged yearly for its lands to pay the King of England a rich cloak furred with sables, which custom was bought out with one thousand marks of silver, by Hugh Bishop thereof. temp. Richard I.*

REDEN COURT, COUNTY OF ESSEX.

Joane Swinderton, sister and heir of Thomas Newenton, died in 1445, possessed of the manor of Redene, alias Reden Court. She had in 1422 passed this manor to trustees, I suppose, for a settlement. It contained one messuage and one hundred acres of arable, formerly William Flemings, holden of the King by the service of finding Litter ‡‖‡ in the King's chamber as often as he came to Havering †.

‡‖‡ See note on Edburton, p. 194.

CLYXBY, COUNTY OF LINCOLN.

John de Clyxby, parson of the church of Symondesburne, acknowledged himself to hold one messuage, and three oxgangs and a half of land, with the appurtenances, in Clyxby, in the county of Lincoln, of the King, in capite, by the service of one night-cap, (or hood) and one falcon, to be paid to the King yearly at Mi-

* Daniel's Chron. p. 105. Polewhele's Hist. of Cornwall, vol. ii. pp. 60, 61.

† Morant's Hist. of Essex, vol. i. p. 64.

chaelmas,

chaelmas, for all services; which said night-cap was appraised at a halfpenny *.

WESTHENRETH, COUNTY OF BERKS.

William de Spersholt holds a third part of Westhenreth, of the King in capite, by the service of purchasing ale in the household of our lord the King †.

MIDELINTON, COUNTY OF OXFORD.

Henry Fitz William holds of our lord the King one piece of land in Midelinton, by the serjeanty of finding one towel to wipe the hands of our lord the King, when he shall hunt in the forest of Witchwood, in the parts of Lankeleg, and that land was worth forty shillings ‡.

BRAY, COUNTY OF BERKS.

Hugh de Saint Philibert holds of our lord the King, in the town of Bray, fifty shillings of land, by the serjeanty of serving our lord the King with his boots §.

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* Johannes de Clyxby, persona ecclesie de Symondesburn, attach. tanquam se tenere unum messuagium, et tres bovat terr. et dimid'. cum pertin'. in Clyxby, in com. Lincoln, de Rege in capite, per servitium unius capicij, et pro uno falcone, Regi annuatim solvend'. ad festum Sancti Mich'is, pro omni servitio, quod quidem capitium appreciatur ad ob'. De termino Trin. a° 33 Edw. III. Rot. 1. Harl. MS. Brit. Mus. No. 34, p. 212.

† Willielmus de Spersholt tenet terciam partem de Westhenreth de Rege in capite, quod debet emere cervis' in hospicio dñi Regis, &c. Rotuli Hundredorum Berk'. vol. i. p. 16.

‡ Henric' filius Willielmi ten'. de dño Rege in Midelinton, unā trā per serjantiam inveniendi unā tualliam ad manus dñi Regis, tergend' quando venat' in foresta de Wigewode in p'tibus de Lankeleg, et valet XL s. terra ipā. Escaet' dñi Regis de com. Oxon. Testa de Nevil, p. 107.

§ Hugo de Sco' Philiberto tenet de dño Rege in villa de Bray L solid'. terre per serjant' serviendi de ocreis dñi Reg'. Esc. com. Berks. Ibid. p. 108.

NIWENTON,

NIWENTON, COUNTY OF OXFORD.

Emma de Hamton holds of our lord the King in the town of Niwenton, forty shillings of land, by the service of cutting out the linen clothes of the King and Queen *.

THE TOWN OF LANCASTER.

William Gardinar holds seven acres of land in Lancaster, by the service that he should find in the castle, pot herbs and leeks, and his land is worth two shillings and four-pence †.

LUDEWELL, COUNTY OF OXFORD.

Robert de Eston and Jordan de Wotton hold of our lord the King one hide of land, in the town of Ludewell, by the serjeanty of preparing or dressing the herbs of our lord the King in Woodstock ‡.

WINTERBURN, COUNTY OF WILTS.

Gunnore de la More held a certain serjeanty in Winterburn, for which he was to keep the brushwood ¶ and litter of our lord the King §.

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* Emma de Hamton tenet de dño Rege in villa de Niwenton, XL s. terre per serviciū scindendi linos pannos dñi Regis et Regine. Escaet' dñi Regis de com. Oxon. Testa de Nevil, p. 107.

† Willielmus Gardinar tenet vij acras terre in Lanc'. per servic' quod inve'iat' in castro olera et porrecta, terra sua valet ij s. iiij den'. Ibid. p. 372.

‡ Robertus de Eston et Jordanus de Wotton ten'. de dño Rege unā hidam ter'. in villa de Ludewell, per serjantiam parandi herbarios dñi Regis in Wodestokes. Ibid. p. 107.

§ Serjantia Gunnore de la More in Winterburn, per quam debuit custodire buscam et literam dñi Reg'. Ibid. p. 146.

¶ Busca,

¶ Busca, (Fr. Busche) underwood, billet, also brushwood. Blount's Law. Dict. sub. voce.

GOULTHORP, BILLINGELAY, AND SWINTON, COUNTY OF YORK.

Our lord the King had eighteen bovates of land and a half in Goulthorp, Billingelay, and in Swinton, which were his escheats, and he gave them to Daniel Pincerne by the service of one sextary [*] of wine, with the flaskets ‖§‖, to be rendered at London, at the feast of Saint Michael, and that land was worth five marks *.

[*] Sextary. See note on Stoney Aston, p. 190.

‖§‖ Flasketa. See note on Swinton.

SECT. VII.

Of Petit Serjeanties performed by keeping and taking Care of the King's Whores, Laundresses, and Women.

BOROUGH OF GUILDFORD, COUNTY OF SURREY.

Robert Testard held certain land in the town of Guldeford, by

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* Rex habuit xviij bovat' terre et di' in Goulthorp, Billingelay, et in Swinton, que fuerunt eschaete sue et illas dedit Danieli Pinc'ne per serviciū unius sextar' vini, cum flaschetis, reddend' apud London, ad festum Sci' Mich'is, valet v m'r. Testa de Nevil, p. 375.

serjeanty

serjeanty of keeping the whores ¶ in the court of our lord the King. And it is set at xxv s. a year rent *.

Thomas de la Puille holds one serjeanty in the town of Guldeford, of the gift of Richard Testard, for which he formerly used to keep the laundresses §‡§ of the King's court; and now he pays at the Exchequer xxv s. †

¶ By meretrices was, in these times, understood laundresses. Blount. But certainly the King's household used to be furnished with meretrices, properly so called; for, amongst the articles devised for the establishment of good order in the King's household, 22 Hen. VIII. is the following, viz. "That the Knight Marshal take good regard that all such unthrifty and common women as follow the court be banished." Cap. 41. Archæologia, vol. iii. p. 155. E. The laundresses are called lotrices in the next article. P.

§‡§ Lotrices. Laundresses. A.

BOCKHAMPTON, COUNTY OF BERKS.

William Hoppeshort holds half a yard-land, in that town, of our lord the King, by the service of keeping for the King six damsels,

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* Robertus Testard tenuit quandam terram in villa de Guldeford, per serjantiam custodiendi meretrices in curia domini Regis. Et arrentata est ad xxv s. Plac. Cor. 19 Hen. III. Surrey. Blount, 8.

† Thomas de la Puille tenet unam serjantiam in villa de Guldeford de dono Richardi Testard, per quam aliquando solebat servare lotrices curiæ domini Regis, et modo reddit ad Scaccarium xxv s. Plac. Coron. de ann. 39 Hen. III. Surrey. Blount, 79.

to wit, whores ¶, at the cost of the King *. This was called pimp-tenure †.

GATESHILL, COUNTY OF SURREY.

Robert de Gatton holds the manor of Gateshill, in the county of Surrey, by the serjeanty of being Marshal of twelve girls who followed the King's court ‡.

Hamo de Gatton holds the manor of Gateshull, in the county of Surrey, of our lord the King, by serjeanty of being Marshal of the whores ¶ when the King should come into those parts. And he was not to hold it but at the will of the King §.

¶ The word meretrices was heretofore used for lotrices, or laundresses. Blount. Tralatitious Terms, meretrix meant formerly what it now means. Custos meretricium publice venalium in Lupanari de Roth. A.

In the Gent. Mag. for 1773, p. 302, it is said, that, "among other strange customs in England, there is one, that, whenever the King comes to Lothesly manor, near Guildford, the lord is to present his Majesty with three whores."

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* Willielmus Hoppeshort tenet dimidiam virgatam terræ in eadem villa de domino Rege, per servitium custodiendi domino Regi sex damisellas, scil. meretrices, ad custum domini Regis. Plac. Coron. apud Windesor, 12 Edw. I. Rot. 28, in dorso. Blount, 39.

† Jacob's Law Dict. sub voce Pimp-Tenure.

‡ Robertus de Gatton tenet manerium de Gateshill, in com. Surrey, per serjantiam Marescalli duodecim puellarum quæ sequuntur curiam domini Regis. Plac. Coron. 19 Hen. III. Surrey. Blount, 80.

§ Hamo de Gatton tenet manerium de Gateshull, in com. Surrey, de domino Rege, per serjantiam ut erit Marescallus meretricum cum dominus Rex venerit in partibus illis, et non tenet nisi ad voluntatem ipsius Regis. Plac. Coron. 19 Hen. III. Surrey. Blount, 82.

At

At p. 358, a correspondent in some measure rectifies the mistake, by informing us, that, "instead of Lothesly, it was the manor of Catteshill that was meant;" and that this manor "was holden by the service of being Marshal of the meretrices when the King came that way; that it is well known that meretrix, in later Latin writers, is equivalent to lavatrix, or lotrix; and therefore that these twelve young women (for such, as he observes, are they called, and such is their number said to have been by Blount, in his Account of Ancient Tenures, p. 80), were to follow the court in the capacity of laundresses, to be furnished by the lord of the manor of Catteshill."

Another correspondent, in vol. xlix. p. 341, carries the custom back again to Lothesly, which he tells us "was holden in grand serjeanty by the master of the King's meretrices, i. e. (says he) laundresses." Perhaps a more full and accurate account of this matter may not be unacceptable.

From the accession of King Henry II. our Kings had a mansion-house and park at Guildford, where they occasionally resided and kept their court; during which time, certain of the inferior offices of the household were supplied by the tenants of two different estates, holden of the Crown in this neighbourhood.

1. One of these was what is now called the manor of Poyle, in Guildford, which had been given in earlier times to the family of Testard. During the minority of William, an heir of this family, in the time of Henry II., the wardship of him and his estate was given to one Ranulph de Broc, from whom it descended to Edeline, his daughter, who held it "per serjantiam mareschalli in curia domini

 Regis."

Regis*." Stephen de Turnham, who married her, succeeded to the trust, and held it by the same service†. To this William, who died in the 14th of Hen. III., anno 1230, succeeded Robert, his son, who is described as holding it in 19 Henry III., 1235, "per serjantiam custodiendi meretrices in curia domini Regis‡." Thomas succeeded to the inheritance; and after him, Richard, his brother; in the account of whose serjeanty it is set forth as a part of his office of mareschal, that he was "servare lotrices curiæ domini Regis§." About this time Richard sold this estate to Thomas de la Puille, or Poyle (from which it took its present name), who held it by the same service‖; and in his family it continued till 9 Hen. V. But this whimsical tenure, having before this been converted into knight's service, we hear no more of it after the 11th Edw. II., or thereabouts.

2. The other estate holden by this tenure, was the manor of Catteshill, in Godalming, distant about four miles from the court at Guildford. Ranulph de Broc, already spoken of as guardian of the heir of Testard, had a grant of this manor from King Henry II., to hold by the service of "ostiarius in camera domini Regis¶." Edeline, his daughter, and Stephen de Turnham her husband, held it by the same service**. Robert de Gatton, who married a granddaughter and co-heir of Stephen's, is called "mareschallus custodiendo meretrices de curia domini Regis††," and "mareschallus

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* Test. de Nev. in Esch.

† Test. de Nev.

‡ Blount, p. 8. Plac. Com. Surr. 19 Hen. III.

§ Blount, p. 79. Plac. Cor. 39 Hen. III.

‖ Blount, p. 79. Plac. Cor. 39 Hen. III.

¶ Test. de Nevil.

** Ibid.

†† Plac. Cor. 25 Hen. III.

duodecim

duodecim puellarum que sequuntur curiam domini Regis*." Hamo de Gatton, his son and heir, " mareschallus meretricum cum dominus Rex venerit in illis partibus †," and " ostiarius cameræ Regis ‡." Hamo the younger, " mareschallus de communibus de fœminis sequentibus hospitium domini Regis §." Robert de Northwode, who married Elizabeth daughter and heir of the last Hamo, and died seised of this manor in 34 Edw. III., anno 1360, is stiled, " ostiarius in camera Regis ‖." Joan and Agnes, daughters and at length heirs of Robert, on a partition made between them in 37 Edw. III., are said to have holden by the service of " mareschallus in hospitio Regis ¶." After which we hear no more of it, except that Nicholas Hering, who married Agnes, claimed in her right the office of usher (Ostiarius) of the King's chamber at the Coronation of Richard II., but the consideration thereof was postponed.

What we collect from all this is, that the office of Marshal of the King's household, as often as the court resides at Guildford, was executed by the lords of the manors of Poyle and Catteshill, who held their lands by this tenure; and that though they are respectively stiled, in different records, Marshal of the King's court, Marshal of the King's household, and Ostiarius or usher of the King's chamber, their office was one and the same; it being part of the office of Marshal, by himself or deputy, to keep the door of the King's chamber **. We learn moreover that it was part of their duty (as often as the King came into those parts, not otherwise)

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* Blount, p. 80.
† Blount, 82. Plac. Cor. 7 Edw. I.
‡ Esch. 20 Edw. I. n. 25.
§ Esch. 29 Edw. I. n. 58.
‖ Esch. 34 Edw. III. n. 72.
¶ Rot. Commun.
** Spelm. Gloss. Madox, Excheq. c. 2. s. 5.

to

to provide women servants for the meaner offices of the household, and that these women servants were, on different occasions, called by different names, and amongst the rest by that of meretrices; which last hath given occasion, it seems, to ludicrous reflections on the court of that time, as if the grants of the Prince had been made subservient to his pleasures. Whereas, in truth, the word meretrices was here used in an indifferent sense, and agreeably to the known import of the word mereo or mereor, from which it is derived, as a general description of such women as served for hire, and who, in the present instance, are accordingly called, in the different records, puellæ, communes feminæ, and lotrices, the service here spoken of being, after all, no other than this, viz. that whereas the court, in those days, was frequently removed to Guildford, certain persons, who held immediately of the King in that neighbourhood, were obliged, by the terms of their respective grants, to provide, as often as this should happen, a certain number of female servants for the laundry and other inferior offices of the household.

The manor of Shirefield, in Hampshire, was holden temp. Edw. II. and III. by John de Warbleton, by the same serjeanty; and probably with a view to the occasional residence of the court at Odiham, in its neighbourhood *.

SCHYREFEND, OR SHIREFIELD, COUNTY OF HANTS.

John de Wintershul holds the manor of Schyrefend, in the county

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* Gent. Mag. 1789, p. 320, and seq.

aforesaid,

aforesaid, by the serjeanty of finding a serjeant to keep the whores in the army of our lord the King *. See p. 79.

ESTON, COUNTY OF OXFORD.

Henry de la Mare holds, in the town of Eston, two marks of land, by the serjeanty of keeping the whores, who followed the court of our lord the King †.

SECT. VIII.

Of Petit Serjeanties relating to the Execution of the Laws.

AYLESBURY, COUNTY OF BUCKS.

Margery de Aspervil held one yard-land of our lord the King in capite, in Aylesbury, in the county of Bucks, by the serjeanty of keeping all the distresses made for the King's debt by the summons of the Exchequer ‡.

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* Johannes de Wintreshul tenet manerium de Shyrefend, in com. prædicto, per serjantiam inveniendi unum serjantum ad custodiendum meretrices in exercitu domini Regis. Plac. Coron. 8 Edw. I. Rot. 13. South. Blount, 85.

† Henricus de la Mere tenet in villa de Eston ij marc' terre per serjantiam custodiendi meretrices sequentes curiam dñi Regis. Testa de Nevil.

‡ Margeria de Aspervil tenet unam virgatam terræ de domino Rege in capite, in Aylesbury, in com. Bucks, per serjantiam custodiendi omnes districtiones factas pro debito domini Regis per summonitionem Scaccarii, Pla. Cor. in com. Bucks, 14 Edw. I. Blount, 41.

BAKTON, COUNTY OF DEVON.

Geoffrey Arblaster holds certain land in Bakton, in the county of Devon, by the serjeanty of keeping the gaol of the county of Exeter*.

BRODEHAM, COUNTY OF DEVON.

Geoffrey de la Hull, and Millicent his wife, hold one ferling ¶ of land in Brodeham, in the county of Devon, by the serjeanty of being bedel of our lord the King in that hundred †.

¶ Ferlingus, or ferlingata terræ, is the fourth part of a yard-land. Blount. See Virgata Terræ, under Nether Overton, p. 130, and Hida Terræ, under Badew, p. 143. The same as Ferdell, Fardingdeal, or Ferundell. But quære. E.

WINDESOR, COUNTY OF DORSET.

John de Windesor held the manor of Windesor, in the county of Dorset, which was worth twenty pounds a year, by serjeanty that he and his heirs should weigh the money coming to the Exchequer of our lord the King ‡.

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* Galfridus Arblaster tenet quandam terram in Bakton, in com. Devon, per serjantiam custodiendi gayolam, in com. Exoniæ. Plac. Coron. de anno 9 Edw. I. Devon. Blount, 44.

† Galfridus de la Hull, et Millisenta uxor ejus, tenent unum ferlingum terræ in Brodeham, in com. Devon, per serjantiam essendi bedellus domini Regis in hundredo isto. Plac. Coron. ut supra. Blount, 45.

‡ Johannes de Windesor tenuit manerium de Windesor, in com. Dorset, quod valet per ann. £xx, per serjantiam quod ipse et hæredes sui debent ponderare denarios venientes ad Scaccarium domini Regis. Plac. Coron. apud Schyreburne, 8 Edw. I. Dorset. Rot. 13. Blount, 47.

OKETON,

OKETON AND DALTON, COUNTY OF YORK.

Anketil Malore holds certain land and ten shillings rent, in Oketon and Dalton, in the county of York, by serjeanty to the King by archery; which land the King gave to the said Anketil in marriage, with the daughter and heir of William de Muletorp; and he holds the aforesaid land of one archery for finding an esquire (servientem) to keep the Castle of York, in the time of war, for forty days, at his own proper charge. He was also to find an esquire (servientem) to conduct the treasure of our lord the King through the whole county, at his own proper charge, and out of the county, at the King's charge*.

THE CITY OF HEREFORD.

The Knight's Hospitallers hold in Hereford, one messuage, with the appurtenances, which Philip Fitz Odo held by the serjeanty of being a catchpoll¶, or bailiff, and which he left to them in pure alms, or frank almoigne†.

¶ Serjantiam Cachepolli. The learned Spelman says, he understands the word catchpoll to mean a serjeant at mace. Gloss. 133. We retain the word catchpoll still for a sheriff's bailiff, or such-like officer. Blount.

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* Anketil Malore tenet quandam terram et x s. redditus in Oketon et Dalton, in com. Ebor. de serjantia domini Regis, per archeriam quam terram dominus Rex dedit eidem Anketilo in maritagio cum filia et hærede Willielmi de Muletorp; et tenet prædictam terram unius archeriæ, quod inveniet unum servientem ad custodiam Castri Ebor, tempore guerræ, per XL dies, ad custum proprium. Debet etiam invenire unum servientem ad ducendum thesuarum domini Regis, per totum comitatum ad custum proprium, et extra com. ad custum domini Regis. Plac. Coron. 15 Hen. III. Ebor. Rot. 1. dorso. Blount, 48.

† Hospitalarii tenent in Hereford, unum messuagium cum pertin. quod Philippus filius Odonis tenuit per serjantiam cachepolli, quod eis legavit in puram eleemosynam. Testa de Nevil. Blount, 49.

TWIGWORTH, COUNTY OF GLOUCESTER.

Robert le Sauvage holds one yard-land in Twigworth, of our lord the King, by the service of five shillings a year; and he ought to carry the King's writs, which come to the sheriff through that county, at his own proper charge *.

STAPELTON, COUNTY OF GLOUCESTER.

John de Allebyr holds one yard-land in Stapelton, in the county of Gloucester, by serjeanty of carrying the writs of our lord the King from the Castle of Gloucester, one day's journey ‖§‖, at his own proper charge, and further at the charge of the King †.

‖§‖ Dieta. A day's journey. Blount. See Ainsworth's Dict. of Law Latin.

WALETON, OR WALTON, COUNTY OF LANCASTER.

Richard de Waleton holds fourteen oxgangs of land ¶ with the appurtenances, in Waleton, in the county of Lancaster, of our lord the King, by the serjeanty of making executions of the writs of our lord the King, and attachments in the wapentakes of Derby and Makerfield; and he is bailiff of the same in fee ‡.

¶ See Carleton, p. 145.

SIN-

* Robertus le Sauvage tenet unam virgatam terræ in Twigeworth de domino Rege, per servitium quinque solidorum per annum, et debet portare brevia domini Regis quæ veniunt ad vicecomitem per comitatum istud, ad custum suum proprium. Plac. Itin. de anno 5 Hen. III. Glouc. Blount, 56.

† Johannes de Allebyr tenet unam virgatam terræ in Stapelton, in com. Glouc. per serjantiam ad portandum brevia domini Regis de Castello Gloucestriæ, per unam dictam ad custum suum proprium, et ultra ad custum domini Regis. Plac. Itin. ut supra. Blount, 56.

‡ Richardus de Waleton tenet quatuordecim bovatas terræ cum pertinentiis in Waleton, in com.

SINGLETON-PARVA, COUNTY OF LANCASTER.

Thomas de Singleton holds Little Singleton, in the county of Lancaster, by the service of making attachments and executions of the writs of our lord the King, and attachments of pleas of the crown, in the wapentakes of Amonderness and Blackburnshire, from the day his father died seised *.

GLAPTON, COUNTY OF NOTTINGHAM.

Gervas de Glapton, John de Skerrington, and others, hold a moiety of one messuage and of three oxgangs of land in Glapton, by the service of finding an under-bailiff, for the fee of Peverell, in the county of Nottingham †.

ABBEFORD, COUNTY OF OXON.

Lawrence of the Exchequer held two carucates of land in Abbeford, in the parish of Aston, by the serjeanty of being Marshal before the Justices in Eyre, through all England, and before the Justices of the Bench, and the Barons of the Exchequer ‡.

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com. Lanc. de domino Rege, per serjantiam faciendi executiones ad brevia domini Regis, et attachiamenta in wapentachiis de Derby et Makerfield, et est ballivus eorundem de feodo. Plac. Coron. anno 20 Edw. I. Lanc. Blount, 63.

* Thomas de Singleton tenet Parvum Singleton, in com. Lanc. per servitium faciendi attachiamenta et executiones ad brevia domini Regis, et attachiamenta ad Placita Coronæ in wapentachiis de Amonderness et Blakeburnschire, die qua pater suus obiit seisitus. Plac. Coron. ut supra. Blount, 63.

† Gervasius de Glapton, Johannes de Skerrington, et alii, tenent medietatem unius messuagii et trium bovatarum terræ in Glapton, per servitium inveniendi unum sub-ballivum, pro feodo Peverelli, in com. Nottingham. Plac. Coron. de anno 3 Edw. III. Rot. 6. in dors. Notting. Blount, 72.

‡ Laurentius de Scaccario tenuit duas carucatas terræ in Abbeford, in parochia de Aston, per serjantiam essendi Marescallus coram Justiciariis Itinerantibus per totam Angliam, et coram Justiciariis de Banco et Baronibus de Scaccario. Plac. Coron. 13 Edw. I. Oxon. Blount, 72.

NETTLEBED, COUNTY OF OXON.

Oliver de Stanford held certain land in Nettlebed, in the county of Oxford, by the serjeanty of being Sealer of the Writs ‖§‖ in the Chancery of our lord the King *.

‖§‖ Serjantiam Espicurnantiæ. By the office of spigurnel, or sealer of the King's writs in Chancery. Blount.

WYLINGTON, COUNTY OF SOMERSET.

Walter de la Lynde holds the bedellery ‡*‡ of the hundred of Wylington, and of the hundred of West-Peret, in the county of Somerset, by the serjeanty of finding bedells ‡*‡, to do the office of bedells ‡*‡, in the hundreds aforesaid: and the said Walter says, that our lord King Henry (III.) father of our lord the now King (Edward I.) granted to John de Lynde, his father, the aforesaid bedellery ‡*‡, by his charter, which he produced, &c. †

‡*‡ Bedellery, is the same to a bedell, as bailiwick to a bailiff; i. e. the extent or circuit of his office. Blount. Bedell is derived of the French word Bedeau, which signifies a messenger of a court, or under-bailiff, a verger or mace-bearer. Co. Litt. 234, b. Boyer's French Dict. tit. Beadeau. E.

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* Oliverus de Stanford tenuit quandam terram in Nettlebed, in com. Oxon. per serjantiam espicurnantiæ in Cancellaria domini Regis. Plac. Coron. ut supra. Blount, 72.

† Walter de la Lynde tenet bedelleriam hundredi de Wylington, et hundredi de West-Peret, in com. Somerset, per serjantiam inveniendi bedellos ad officium bedellorum faciend. in hundredis predictis; et Walterus dicit quod dominus Henricus Rex, pater domini Regis nunc, concessit Johanni de la Lynde patri suo prædictam bedelleriam per cartam suam, quam profert, &c. Plac. Coron. de ann. 8 Edw. I. Somers. Blount, 75.

HAN-

HANLEGH, COUNTY OF SUFFOLK.

Robert Bardolf holds a certain tenement in Hanlegh, in the county of Suffolk, in capite, of our lord the King, by the serjeanty of being, and doing the office of bailiff of the Honor of Hanlegh *.

LEDEREDE, NOW LEATHERHEAD, COUNTY OF SURREY.

William Frankelen holds certain land in Lederede, in the county of Surrey, of the King's fee, by finding a pavilion or hall [§] for the county court, as often as the county court should happen to be there held.

And Walter le Hore holds certain land in the same town, of the King's fee, by finding a certain house for a prison, when any prisoner should happen to be taken at the sheriff's turn; but the prison ought to be in the custody of the sheriff.

And William de Oxencroft holds certain land, in the same town, of the fee of the lord the King, by finding a pound for cattle ¶, when any cattle should be taken for the debt of our lord the King †.

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* Robertus Bardolf tenet quoddam tenementum in Hanlegh, in com. Suffolk, per serjantiam essendi et faciendi officium ballivi Honoris de Hanlegh, in capite de domino Rege. Plac. Coron. de ann. 14 Edw. I. Rot. 9. Suffolk. Blount, 77.

† Willielmus Frankelen tenet quandam terram in Lederede, in com. Surrey, de feodo Regis, inveniendo Scaunam ad comitatum quotiescunque contigerit comitatum ibi teneri. Et Walterus le Hore tenet quandam terram in eadem villa de feodo Regis, inveniendo quandam domum ad prisonam, cum contigerit aliquem prisonem capiari ad turnum vicecomitis, sed prisones debent esse in custodia vicecomitis. Et Willielmus de Oxencroft tenet quandam terram in eadem villa de feodo domini Regis inveniendo parcum ad averia, cum aliquæ averia capta fuerint pro debito domini Regis. Plac. Coronæ, 19 Hen. III. Surrey. Blount, 81.

[§] Scaunam.

[§] Scaunam. In the record it seems to be so written; perhaps it should be Scenam, or a hall or pavilion, wherein the assizes or county court was to be held. Blount.

Quere, Scamnum. A bench?

¶ Parcum ad Averia. A pound for cattle.

ELYNG, COUNTY OF HANTS.

Roger de Elyng holds certain land in Elyng, in the county of Southampton, by the service of carrying the writs which were to be sent to the sheriff of Southampton, in the Isle of Wight, and the hundreds of Christ's Church, Ringwood, and Fording-bridge *.

ESTON, COUNTY OF OXON.

In the fifty-second year of King Henry III. a writ issued to the sheriff of Oxfordshire, reciting, that it appeared by inquisition that Roger de l'Exchequer, and his ancestors, held their land of Eston, in the county of Oxford, of the King, and his ancestors Kings of England, by the service of keeping the door of the King's Exchequer, and not by knight's service, of the Honor of Wallingford †.

MITCHAM, COUNTY OF SURREY.

William Figge, who died 24th Edw. III. was seised of a house

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* Rogerus de Elyng tenet quandam terram in Elyng, in com. Southampton, per servitium ad ferenda brevia domini Regis, quæ mittenda sunt vicecomiti Southampton, in Insula de Wight, in Hundredis de Christ Church, Ringewode, et Ford. Plac. Coron. 8 Edw. I. Rot. 30. South. Blount, 87.

† Madox's Excheq. p. 720.

and

and lands at Mitcham, which he held by the service of receiving the King's distraints for the hundred of Wallington *. And Agnes, wife of Geoffry Prior, who died 7th Hen. IV. held a house and lands by the same service †.

DUNMOW, COUNTY OF ESSEX.

In the year 1285 it was found that Nicholas Attenasse held a virgate of land here, by the tenure of providing a pound for the King's bailiffs of this hundred to impound cattle, by the sheriff's precept and summons of the Exchequer, and the bailiffs used to receive sixpence ‡.

MORDEN, COUNTY OF HEREFORD.

Henry de Monemouth held Morden by service, for which he was to summon the lords of Wiggmore at Wiggmore, Broos at Gingston, and of Cary at Webbeley, and distrain on them for the debts of our lord the King when it should be needful, and to conduct the King's treasure from the Castle of Hereford to London, and to have every day twelve pence. And because it was an unfit service, therefore it was changed by the consent of the same Henry, so that the said Henry should pay to the King yearly twelve pence, and do service for a moiety of the fortieth part of one knight's fee, and thus be quit of the service aforesaid §.

THE

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* Esch. 23 Edw. III. pt. 2. No. 15.

† Esch. 6 Hen. IV. No. 45. Lysons's Environs of London, vol. i. p. 352, and notes.

‡ Morant's Hist. of Essex, vol. ii. p. 423.

§ Henry de Monemouth held Morden by service, pro qua debet summonire dominos de Wiggmore apud Wiggmore, Broos apud Gingston, et de Cary apud Webbeley, et distringere eos pro debitis dñi Regis cum necesse fuerit, et conducere thesaurum dñi Regis a Castro Hereford usque London, et habere quolibet die xii d. Et quia servicium debile est ideo mutatur de consensu ejusdem Henrici, ita quod dictus Henricus reddat dño Regi per an. xii d.

Et

THE FLEET PRISON, LONDON.

William Babington, brother and heir of Edward Babington, deceased, acknowledged himself to hold, and his said brother to have held, the day he died, of the King in capite, one messuage with the appurtenances, in the suburbs of London, which is called the Prison of Fleet, and a certain rent in the same suburbs and city, by the serjeanty of keeping all the prisoners to be committed there, and also of repairing the Bridge of Fleet as often as it should be needful *.

LESTO AND SUTTON, COUNTY OF KENT.

The heirs of Robert Wallens held a certain field in the hundred of Sutton, called Rede, which was worth yearly ten shillings, and they paid therefore to our lord the King thirteen pence; and their ancestors were keepers of the pleas of the crown of our lord the King of Lesto and Sutton †.

SOUTHAUTON, COUNTY OF DORSET.

Guy de Beauchamp, late Earl of Warwick, held the manor of

Et faciet servicium 40^{mae} partis feodi unius militis, et sic quietus sit de predicto servicio. Plac. Coron. 20 Edw. I. Gough's Camd. Brit. edit. 1789, vol. ii. p. 461.

* Willielmus Babington, frater et herēs Edwardj Babington, defunctj, cognovit se tenere et dictum fratrem suum tenuisse die quo obijt, de Rege in capite, unum messuagium cum pertin'. in suburbijs London, quod vocat' Prisona de Flete, et quasdam redd'. in eisdem suburbijs et in dicta civitate, per seriantiam custod'. omnes prisonas ib'm committend'. Et etiam ad reparand'. pontem de Flete, quotiescunq. necesse fuerit. Mich. fin. anno xvj° R. Hen. VII. Rotulo quarto. Harl. MS. Brit. Mus. No. 5174, p. 17.

† In hundredo de Sutton, heredes Roberti Wallens tenent quendam campum, qui vocatur Rede, et valet per annum x sol. et reddunt inde dño Regi xiij d. Et antecessores sui erant custodes de Placit. Corone dñi Regis de Lesto de Sutton. Testa de Nevil. temp. Regis Hen. III. Ibid. No. 313, p. 10.

Southauton as of the inheritance of Alicia, sometime his wife, of our lord the King, by the serjeanty of bearing a rod before the Justices in Eyre in the county aforesaid *.

GLENTWORTH, COUNTY OF LINCOLN.

Ralph Holmesworth held land in Glentworth by the service of being Usher before the Justices in Eyre of our lord the King at the Common Pleas †.

WYNFORD, COUNTY OF DORSET.

William de Monteacute (amongst other things) held Wynford, by the gift of Hugh de Courtenay, by serjeanty, viz. by the service of finding a bedell ¶ to serve in the hundred of Wynford, in the office of bedell for all service ‡.

¶ Bedellus. See note on Clymeslond.

KYNGESTON, COUNTY OF HEREFORD.

Simon de Stanfforde held one yard land in Kyngestone, by the serjeanty of summoning the Bishop of Hereford before the Justices of our lord the King §.

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* Guidonis de Bello-Campo, nuper Com. Warr'. ten. maner. de Southauton de hereditate Alicie, quondam uxoris sue, de dño Rege, per serieantiam portandi virgam coram Justic. in com. predicto itinerantibus. Inquis. Guid. de Bello-Campo, anno 9 Edw. II. Harl. MS. Brit. Mus. No. 6126, p. 21.

† Radūs Holmeswell terr'. de Glentworth per ser'. essendi Hostiarius coram Justiciarijs R. in itinerationibus ad Placita Communia. Esch. tempore Hen. filij Regis Johannis. Ibid. No. 2087, p. 12.

‡ Et Wynford de dño Hugone de Courtenay per serjeantiam, viz. per servicium invenienti unum bedellum de serviend. hundredo de Wynford, in officio bedellar' pro omni servicio. Inquis. W. de Montagu, anno 13 Edw. II. No. 31. Harl. MS. Brit. Mus. No. 6126.

§ Simon de Stanfforde ten. unam virgatam per serianciam summonendi Epūm Hereford coram Justiciarijs dñi Regis. De Serianciis tempore Henrici Regis filij Regis Johannis.' Ibid. No. 6765, p. 21.

WOODCOTE, COUNTY OF HANTS.

John Marshall held the manor of Woodcote, within the parish of Bromden, of the King in capite, by the service of keeping his gaol in the Castle of Winchester *.

MANEFENE AND NAKERTON, COUNTY OF LINCOLN.

The heirs of P. de Ulcets held Manefene and Nakerton, by the service of being Coroners †.

CRESBY, COUNTY OF LANCASTER.

Robert Fitz Osbert held half a carucate of land there by being reeve ¶ or bailiff of the manor of Cresby, in the forest of Derbyshire ‡.

¶ Præpositus. See note on Clymeslond.

FEDE, COUNTY OF HANTS.

Thomas de la Fede holds the town of Fede by the service of weighing the (King's) money at the Exchequer §.

BRIDEBROKE, COUNTY OF ESSEX.

Simon de Blaveny holds a certain serjeanty in Bridebroke, by

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* Johannes Marshall m. de Woodcote, infra parochiam de Bromden, de R. in capite, per ser'. custodiendi gaolam R. Castri sui Wincestr. Anno 15 Rici'. II. Harl. MS. Brit. Mus. No. 2087, p. 225.

† Hered. P. de Ulcets tenet Manefene et Nakerton, per servic'. quod sit Coronator. Inquis. anno regni Regis Henrici II. xxviij de serjeanc'. Regis, &c. Ibid. No. 3875, p. 188.

‡ Robertus filius Osberti tenet dimid. caruc'. ter'. per esse præpositus de manerio de Cresby, foreste de Derbyshire. Feodary for the county of Lancaster, Harl. MS. Brit. Mus. No. 2085, p. 434.

§ Thomas de la Fede tenet villam de Fede, per ponderacōem denar' ad Scaccarium. Esc. &c. Co. Suhantone, tempore Regis Johannis. Ibid. No. 313, p. 32.

making

making the distresses and attachments of the fee which were of the Earl Marshal *.

DANYGATE, COUNTY OF YORK.

John Thwaytes, and Joan his wife, held the manor of Danygate, in the county of York, called the Prison of the Lardonary, with the appurtenances, of our lord the King, by the service of keeping the King's gaol in his forest of Galtres, to receive every year of our lord the King and his heirs for keeping the said gaol, £7. 12 s. 1 d. by the hands of the sheriff of the county aforesaid, for the time being, at Easter and Michaelmas, by equal portions, and two oaks every year in the forest aforesaid, and one buck in summer, and one doe in winter, every year within the said forest, also with liberty to hunt foxes and hares in the said forest, at all times in the year †.

RILLATON, COUNTY OF CORNWALL.

Richard de Okebeare, brother and heir of Roger de Okebeare, paid twelve shillings and sixpence for his relief for a fourth-part of the manor of Rillaton, held of the King as of his duchy of Cornwall, by the service of two shillings yearly, and by the service of doing suit at the court of Rillaton, from month to month, and of finding

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* Simon de Blaveny tenet quandam serjantiam in Bridebroke ad faciend'. districtiones et attachiamenta de feodis, que fuere Comitis Mareschalli. Morant's Hist. of Essex, vol. ii. p. 345, note (d).

† Johannes Thwaytes, et Johanna uxor ejus, tenent manerium de Danygate in com. Ebor'. vocatum Prisona Lardonarie, cum pertin'. de Rege, per servitium custodiendi gaolam Regis foreste sue de Galtris, præcipiend'. quolibet anno de dño Rege et hered'. suis pro custodia gaole predicte, £vij. xij s. 1 d. per manus vic'. com. predicti pro tempore existen., ad festa Pasche et Sancti Michi's, per equales portiones, ac duas quercos quolibet anno in foresta predicta, ac unum damum tempore estimal. et unam damam venal. singulis annis infra forestam predictam, ac ad venandum vulpes et lepores in forestam predicta, omni tempore anni. De termino Hil. anno 4 Hen. VI. Harl. MS. Brit. Mus. No. 34, p. 441.

one man every fourth year to oversee the bailiwick of the said manor, and to collect the dues arising from the pleas and perquisites of the court*.

MERDESELDE, COUNTY OF LEICESTER.

John, son of Agnes, late wife of John son of John de St. Piers, gave to the King fifteen shillings for six oxgangs of land in Merdeselde, held of the King by grand serjeanty, (to wit) to carry the writs of our lord the King through England for forty days, at the King's summons, at his proper costs †.

HAWARDYN AND BOSELE, &c. COUNTY OF CHESTER.

The manors of Hawardyn and Bosele, with the appurtenances, in the county of Chester, are held of the King in capite, by Robert de Monhault Earl of Arundell, by being Steward of the county of Chester, viz. by the service of setting down the first dish before the Earl of Chester, at Chester, on Christmas-day: and the manors of Leston and La Lee, with a moiety of the town of Wrichholme, with the appurtenances, in the county of Chester, are held of our lord the King by the service of two knights' fees and a half, and

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* Ricardus de Okebeare, frater et heres Rogeri de Okebeare, dat 12 s. 6 d. de relevio suo pro quarta parte manerij de Rillaton ten. de Rege ut de Ducatu Cornubie, per serv'. duorum solidorum per annum, et per servitium faciendi sectam ad curiam de Rillaton de mense in mensem, et inveniendi unum hominem quolibet quarto anno ad intend'. ball'io dictj manerij, ad levand' debita de placitis et perquisitis curie. De termino Pasche, anno 9° Edw. II. Harl. MS. Brit. Mus. No. 34, p. 72.

† Johannes, filius Agnetis que fuit uxor Johannis filij Johannis Sancto Petro, dat Regi xv s. pro sex bovat'. terr'. in Merdeselde ten. de Rege per magnam serjantiam, viz. quod tenetur portare brevia domini Regis per Angliam, per 40 dies, ad summonitionem Regis, ad custum proprium. De termino Pasche, anno 30 Edw. I. Ibid. p. 25.

by

by the service of finding one judger ¶ in the county of Chester, from six weeks to six weeks *.

¶ In Cheshire, to be a judger of a town, is to serve at the lord's court on the jury. Sir P. Leicester's Hist. Antiquit. Blount's Law Dict. sub verbo.

GUILDFORD, COUNTY OF SURREY.

Edeline de Beoks holds a certain serjeanty in the town of Guildford, and beyond by being Marshal in the Court of our lord the King, and it is worth yearly one hundred shillings †.

YORK, THE CITY OF.

William de Malehovers holds one piece of land with the advowson of the Chapel of St. Mary Magdalen, at York, by the service of finding benches for the county court ‡.

NOTTINGHAM, THE TOWN OF.

Gilbert Glutun holds certain land with a bakehouse, in the town of Nottingham, which were worth yearly forty shillings, by the

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* Maneria de Hawardyn et Bosele, cum pertinentijs, in com. Cestr'. tenentur de Rege in capite (per Robert'. de Montealto Com. Arundell) per servicium Senescallatus com. Cestr'. viz. servitium assidendi primum ferculum coram domino Com. Cestr'. apud Cestr'. die Natalis Domini. Et quod maneria de Lestone et La Lee, et medietas ville de Wrichholme, cum pertinentijs, in com. Cestr'. ten'. de domino Rege per servicium duorum feod'. mil'. et dimid'. et per servicium inveniendi unum judicatorem in com. Cestr'. de sex septimanis in sex septimanas. De termino Hil. anno 31 Edw. I. Harl. MS. Brit. Mus. No. 34, p. 31.

† Edelina de Beoks tenet quandam seriantiam in villa de Geldeford, et extra per Mariscall. in cur'. dñi Regis, et valet per annum c solid. Escaeta, &c. Com. Surrey, temp. Regis Johannis. Ibid. No. 313, p. 22.

‡ Willielmus de Malehovers tenet unā terrā, et advocacoēm capelle Sancte Marie Magdelene, per servicium inveniendi bancos ad comitatum. Testa de Nevil, p. 368.

service

service of being summoner ¶, and bearing the writs of our lord the King through both counties, (to wit) Nottingham and Derby, at his proper costs *.

¶ Summoner (Summonitor.) Is a small officer that calls or cites men to any court. Blount's Law Dict. sub voce.

SECT. IX.

Of Petit Serjeanties performed by keeping the King's Forests, Chaces, and Parks, and by hunting, finding, and keeping of Dogs, &c.

GIDDING-MAGNA, COUNTY OF HUNTINGDON.

John Engayne holds one carucate of land in Great Gidding, in the county of Huntingdon, by the serjeanty of hunting the wolf, fox, and cat, and driving away all vermin out of the forest of our lord the King in that county †.

PIGHTESLEY, COUNTY OF NORTHAMPTON.

Sir John D'Engayne, knight, and Elena D'Engayne, hold of our

* Gilbertus Glutun tenet quandam terram cum quodam furno in villa de Nottingh'. que valet per annum xls. per servic'. existendi sumonitor et ferendi brevia'. dñi Reg'. per utriusque com. scil'. Not'. et Derb'. ad custum suum proprium. Testa de Nevil, p. 17.

† Johannes Engayne tenet unam carucatam terræ in Magna Gidding in com. Hunt. per serjantiam currendi ad lupum, vulpem, et cattum, et amovendi omnem verminam extra forestam domini Regis in comitatu isto. Plac. Coron. 14 Edw. I. Rot. 7. Dorso. Hunt. Blount, 60.

lord

lord the King in capite, twenty pounds of land, with the appurtenances, in Pightesley, in the county of Northampton, by the service of hunting the wolf for his pleasure in that county *.

Thomas Engaine held certain lands in Pightesle (now called Pitchley) in the county of Northampton, by the service of finding, at his own proper costs, certain dogs for the destruction of wolves, martons, cats, and other vermin within the counties of Northampton, Rutland, Oxford, Essex, and Buckingham †.

BERICOTE, COUNTY OF WARWICK.

King Henry II. enfeoffed one Boscher, his servant, with the manor of Bericote in the county of Warwick, by the service of keeping a white young Brach ¶, (brachetam) with red ears, to be delivered to the King at the year's end, and then to receive another to breed up, with half a quarter of bran ‡.

¶ Bracheta. A bitch hound. R. We call a bitch, which follows a hare by the scent, a brach, at this time. Spelm. §. A. Fr. Brachet. Cotgrave. P.

It is mentioned in King Lear, act i. sc. 4, where the Fool says to Lear:

" Truth's a dog that must to kennel; he must be whipp'd out, when lady the brach may stand by the fire and stink."

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* Johannes D'Engayne, miles, et Elena D'Engayne, tenent de domino Rege in capite, viginti libratas terræ, cum pertin. in Pightesle, in com. Northampton, per servitium fugandi ad lupum pro voluntate sua in comitatu isto. Plac. Coron. 3 Edw. I. Rot. 20, in dorso. Blount, 71.

† Rot. fin. 42 Edw. III. m. 13. Blount, 15.

‡ Sir W. Dugd. Antiq. of Warwickshire. Blount, 2.

§ Gloss. 87.

Brach

Brach is a bitch of the hunting kind. Note on the passage, which confirms the above note.

Shakspeare notices the brach again in Troilus and Cressida, act ii. sc. 1, where Thersites says to Patroclus:

" I will hold my peace when Achilles' brach bids me, shall I?"

The commentators are not agreed on the meaning of this word, some referring it to a species of dog, and some to an ornament called a broche or broach. Chalmers's edit. of Shakspeare.

STANHOW, COUNTY OF NORFOLK.

Joan, late wife of John King, holds a certain serjeanty in Stanhow in the county of Norfolk, by the service of keeping bracelettum deymerettum ‡§‡ of our lord the King *.

‡§‡ Bracelettum deymerettum. Bracelettas and bercelettus I conceive to be the same, and to mean a small hound or beagle, from brache. Vide supra. P. and quære what the meaning of deymerettum is? E.

SETENE OR SEATON, COUNTY OF KENT.

Bertram de Criol held the manor of Sétene in the county of Kent, of the King by serjeanty, viz. to provide one man called veltrarius ¶, a vautrer, to lead three greyhounds when the King should go into Gascony, so long as a pair of shoes of four-pence price should last †.

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* Johanna, quæ fuit uxor Johannis King, tenet quandam serjantiam in Stanhow in com. Norf. per serjantiam custodiendi unam bracelettum deymerettum domini Regis. Rot. fin. 6 Joh. m. 58. Blount, 70.

† Escaet. 34 Edw. I. n. 37. Kent. Blount, 9.

Sir

Sir Richard Rockesley, knight, held lands at Seaton in the county of Kent, by the serjeanty of being the King's vautrer [‡], in Gascogny, until he had worn out a pair of shoes of the price of four-pence *.

¶ This veltrarius, or vautrarius, comes from the French vaultre, a mongrel hound for the chace of the wild boar. This vautrarium Regis is by some mis-written vantrarium, and englished the King's fore-footman. Blount †.

[‡] Greyhounds in Germany are called welters, in Italy veltres, &c. E ‡.

COTES, COUNTY OF DERBY.

Sir Stephen de Segrave, in King Henry the Third's time, purchased the manor of Cotes in the county of Derby, of the daughters and heirs of Stephen de Beauchamp, to hold by the service of one brache yearly §.

WODEHAM-MORTIMER, COUNTY OF ESSEX.

Hardekyn holds a certain tenement in Wodeham-Mortimer in the county of Essex, by serjeanty of nursing one brachet ‖§‖ of our lord the King, when he should send it to him to nurse, and keeping it till it should be fit to run ‖.

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* Richardus Rokesley, Miles, tenebat terras Seatoniæ in com. Hantiæ, per serjantiam esse vautrarium Regis in Gasconia donec perusus fuit pari solitarum pretii IV d. Rot. fin. Mich. 11 Edw. II. Blount, 35.

† Coke on Lit. fo. 69, b. Spelm. Gloss. p. 550.

‡ Jac. Law Dict. sub verbo Veltrarius.

§ Claus. 13 Hen. III. m. 20. Blount, 11.

‖ Hardekynus tenet quoddam tenementum in Wodeham-Mortimer in com. Essex, per serjantiam ad nutriendam unum Brachettam domini Regis, cum dominus Rex ei illam miserit ad nutriendam, et custodiendi quousque habilis fuerit ad currendum. Plac. Coron. de 13 Edw. I. Blount, 26.

‖§‖ Brachettam.

‖§‖ Brachettam. A little brache, or bitch hound. Blount. Vide supra, p. 232.

BENHAM, COUNTY OF BERKS.

William Lovell holds two carucates of land of our lord the King, at Benham in the county of Berks, by the serjeanty of keeping a kennel of ¶ harriers at the King's cost *.

¶ Meuta Deynectorum Canum. A pack of I know not what dogs. Blount.

N. B. Muta, or Meuta, as more rightly in Blount, page 39, undoubtedly signifies a kennel, and is the word mew Latinized. The monstrous word deynectorum is the creation of Blount's scribe, either for harectorum, see the next article, and then means harriers, or heymectorum, terriers.

BOKHAMPTON, COUNTY OF BERKS.

John le Bay holds two hides of land of our lord the King, in Bokhampton, by the serjeanty of keeping a kennel of little harriers ¶, at the King's cost †.

¶ Meuta Caniculorum Harrectorum. A kennel of little hounds, called harriers. Blount.

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* Willielmus Lovell tenet duas carucatas terræ de domino Rege apud Benham in com. Berks, per serjantiam custodiendi unam meutam deynectorum canum, ad custum domini Regis. Plac. Coron. apud Windesor, 12 Edw. I. Blount, 38.

† Johannes le Bay tenet duas hidas terræ de domino Rege in Bokhampton, per serjantiam custodiendi unam meutam caniculorum harrectorum, ad custum domini Regis. Plac. Coron. apud Windesor, 12 Edw. I. Rot. 28, in dorso. Blount, 39.

PORS-

PORSCAUNDEL, COUNTY OF DORSET.

Juliana, the wife of John Fitz Alan, held half a hide of land in Porscaundel, in the county of Dorset, in capite of our lord the King, by serjeanty of keeping the lame (hurt or wounded) dogs ¶, if there should be any such, as often as the King should hunt in his forest of Blakemore; and by giving one penny for enclosing ‖§‖ the King's park of Gillingham *.

¶ Canes lesos. Leash hounds, or park hounds, such as draw after a hurt deer in a leach, or liam. Blount. I can meet with no such word in this sense: why may it not be dogs that have received some hurt? læsos, from lædo. A.

‖§‖ Clausturam. A tax for fencing. A.

UPMINSTER, COUNTY OF ESSEX.

John Engayne holds the manor of Upminster, in the county of Essex, which is worth £xxx a year, by the serjeanty of keeping the hare dog or greys hounds ‡*‡ of our lord the King †.

‡*‡ Canes Leporarios. Hounds for the hare, or greyhounds. Blount.

BOYTON, COUNTY OF ESSEX.

William de Reynes formerly held two carucates of land in Boyton,

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* Juliana, uxor Johannis filii Alani, tenuit dimidiam hidam terræ in Porscaundel in com. Dorset, in capite de domino Rege, per serjantiam custodiendi canes domini Regis lesos, si qui fuerint, quotiescunque dominus Rex fugaverit in foresta sua de Blakemore. Et ad dandum unum denarium ad clausturam parci domini Regis de Gillingham. Plac. Coron. apud Schyreburne, 8 Edw. I. Rot. 10. Dorset. Blount, 46.

† Johannes Engayne tenet manerium de Upmenistre in com. Essex, quod valet per ann. xxx l. per serjantiam custodiendi canes leporarios domini Regis. Plac. Coron. 13 Edw. I. Essex. Blount, 50.

in the parish of Finchingfend (Finchingfield) in the county of Essex, by the serjeanty of keeping for the King five wolf dogs ¶. And the dean and chapter of London now hold that land *.

¶ Canes Luporarios. Wolf dogs. Blount.

ASLABIE, COUNTY OF YORK.

Richard, son of Wydo (Guy) de Aslabie, in the county of York, holds two carucates of land by the service of teaching one hare dog ‡*‡, belonging to the King †.

‡*‡ Canem Liverium. Perhaps the same with leporarium, from the French lievre, a hare. A. Or a slip-dog, from Fr. lievrer, i. e. greyhound held in a lease or slip. P. [*]

[*] Slips are a contrivance of leather to start two dogs at the same time. Thus, in King Henry V. act iii. sc. 1, King Henry says to his soldiers:

" For there is none of you so mean and base,
" That hath not noble lustre in your eyes,
" I see you stand like greyhounds in the slips,
" Straining upon the start."

Again in Julius Cæsar, act ii. sc. 1.

Marc Antony.

" And Cæsar's spirit ranging for revenge,
" With Ate by his side, come hot from hell,

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* Willielmus de Reynes aliquando tenuit duas carucatas terræ in Boyton, in parochia de Finchingfend in com. Essex, per serjantiam custodiendi domino Regi quinque canes luporarios; et decanus et capitulum Londoni modo tenent terram illam. Plac. Coron. 13 Edw. I. Essex. Blount, 52.

† Richardus, filius Wydonis de Aslaby, tenet duas carucatas terræ, per servitium aptandi unum canem liverium domini Regis. M. S. Penes Sam. Roper, Arm. Blount, 108.

" Shall

" Shall in these confines, with a monarch's voice,
" Cry Havock, and let slip the dogs of war."

This is a term belonging to the chace. Slips were contrivances of leather, by which greyhounds were restrained till the necessary moment of their dismission. Note. Chalmers's edit. of Shakspeare.

LINCOLN, COUNTY OF.

The King commands the barons (of the Exchequer) to allow to Robert de Chadworth, sheriff of Lincoln, LVI s. VII d. which by the King's command he delivered to John de Bellovent, for the maintenance ¶ (food) of seven greyhounds ‖§‖, and three falcons and a laner hawk ‡*‡, and for the wages of a huntsman [†], from the day of St. John the Baptist, to the Vigil (Eve) of Saint Michael next following, both days inclusive; to wit, for the maintenance ¶ of each dog ‖§‖ and hawk, a penny halfpenny a day, and for the wages of the aforesaid huntsman [†] two-pence a day *.

¶ Putura. Food or maintenance. Blount. Putura (quasi Potura) a custom of foresters and others to take horses and man's meat, &c. gratis, of tenants and neighbouring inhabitants. Ainsworth's Dict. of Law Lat. E.

‖§‖ Leporarios. Greyhounds, or harehounds. Blount. See p. 236.

* Rex mandat baronibus, quod allocent Roberto de Chadworth, vicecomiti Lincoln, LVIs. VII d. quos per præceptum Regis liberavit Johanni de Bellovento, pro putura septem leporariorum et trium falconum, et alanararii, et pro vadiis unius bracenarii, a Die Sancti Johannis Baptistæ usque ad Vigiliam Sancti Michaelis prox. sequen. utroque die computato; viz. pro putura cujuslibet leporarii et falconis per diem 1d. ob. et pro vadiis prædicti bracenarii per diem 11 d. Communia 16 Edw. I. Pasch. Rot. 10. in dorso. Blount, 125.

‡*‡ Alanararii.

‡*‡ Alanararii. A falconer. Blount. A lanier, a kind of hawk. A. As the word is Lanarius or Lanerius, it is difficult to account for the first vowel in Alanararii, and therefore, if there be such a word as Aladarius, I should suspect it to be mis-read for Aladarii, i. e. Alaudarii, meaning a hawk to fly at larks, as the Espervarius did at sparrows, and other small birds. P.

[†] Bracenarii. A huntsman, for so Bracenarius signifies, from the French Braçonnier, which denotes the same. Blount. Keeper of the hounds. A. Braconer. A hunter. Kelham's Norm. Fr. Dict. E

SHEFFIELD, COUNTY OF YORK.

From the office of , in the thirty-ninth year of Edward III. after the death of T. Lord of Fournyvale.

County of York; The castle and lordship of Sheffield, with its members and appurtenances, in the county of York, are held of our lord the King in capite, as of his Crown, by homage and fealty, and by one knight's fee, and by the service of paying to the King and his heirs, yearly, two white hares ¶ on the feast of the Nativity of St. John the Baptist *.

The foregoing is a translation of the title of a roll, as given in the Gent. Mag. for 1764, p. 329, in a letter signed E. G.

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* 39 Edw. III. de officio est anno tricesimo nono Edvardi Tertii, post mortem T. domini de Fournyvale. Com. Ebor. Castrum et dominium de Sheffield, cum membris et pertinentibus suis in com. Ebor. tenentur de domino Rege in capite, ut de corona, per homagium et fidelitatem, et per bonum unam feodum militis et per servitium reddend. Domino Regi et heredibus suis per annum duos lepores albos in festo Nativitatis Sancti Johannis Baptistes. From a MS. written in the reign of King Henry VII. by Mr. Henry Jakes, in the possession of the Rev. Mr. E. Goodwin, of Sheffield, 1764. Gent. Mag. vol. 34, p. 329.

" I presume

" I presume it would be a very difficult matter for the present " owner of the castle and manor of Sheffield, to procure annually " two white hares in this kingdom, and therefore there must be, at " first sight, some mistake in the case. But I have seen the ori- " ginal, from whence the above is transcribed, and from thence " shall give it, as it ought to be read, since of the transcript above, " taken from the magazine, no sense can possibly be made."

From the office of the Escheator, in the thirty-ninth year of Edward III. after the death of Thomas Lord of Fourneyvale.

County of York; The castle and lordship of Sheffield, with its members and appurtenances, in the county of York, are held of the lord the King in capite, as of his Crown, by homage and fealty, and by the service of one knight's fee, and by the service of paying to our lord the King and his heirs, yearly, two white greyhounds, on the feast of the Nativity of St. John the Baptist*.

" It stands now in the MS. Lepor, but it has been corrected " so by some ignorant person, for originally it was Lepar, which " means Leporarios, greyhounds, and white dogs of that species " could easily be obtained; it was moreover the custom of tenures, " as appears from Blount, to present such things as hawks, falcons,

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* De officio Esc. anno 39 Edwardi Tertii, post mortem T. domini de Fourneyvale. Com. Ebor. Castrum et dominium de Sheffield, cum membris et pertin. (i. e. pertinenciis) suis in com. Ebor. tenentur de domino Rege in capite, ut de Corona, per homagium et fidelitatem et per servicium uuius feod. milit. (i. e. Militaris) et per servicium reddend. (reddendi) domino Regi, et heredibus suis per annum duos Lepor. (i. e.) Leporarios) albos in festo Nativitatis Sancti Johannis Baptistæ. Letter from the Rev. Mr. Pegge to the editor, 20th Oct. 1781.

" dogs,

" dogs, spurs, &c. See also Sir James Ware's Antiq. of Ireland, " vol. ii. p. 167. P."

¶ Notwithstanding the great scarcity of white hares in this kingdom, as mentioned by the learned author of the above observations, yet the editor has been informed of several instances of such creatures having been seen and caught: and amongst others of the following, viz. that a few years ago a white hare was killed in a farm, called Wood-Nook, adjoining to Wentworth Park, in Yorkshire, by Mr. William Parker, the then occupier of that farm, and Joshua Cobb, park-keeper to the late Marquis of Rockingham. E. And about seven years ago, a white hare was found in the grounds near Great Aycliff, in the county of Durham, which for upwards of two years had been several times hunted by many dogs, and as often beat them; for which reason the hare was reputed a witch by the vulgar. At last she was killed. Mr. Allan, of Darlington, got the skin, had it stuffed, and hung up as a curiosity for above two years, till it decayed, and was thrown away. It was not of a very white fur, but rather a grey. A. Yet these instances are not mentioned as militating against the observation of the learned author of the above note, but merely as being matters of curiosity, things given in tenures being usually such as are commonly had and procured. E.[*]

[*] There is no occasion to alter words or misconstrue terms to remove doubts which do not exist, as the author of the notes in the Gentleman's Magazine has done, and I am of opinion, that hares, and not hounds, were intended by the grant. There

are

are two distinct species of hares in this country, the common and the varying hare. The common does sometimes turn white, but rarely, the other is smaller than the common, of a lead colour in summer, and regularly turns whiter as the winter approaches, and in winter becomes all white, except the ears and a bluish tinge on the ridge of the back, and regains its blue or lead colour with the spring. This species of hare may now be extinct in the manor of Sheffield, but it continues in the Highlands of Scotlands, where I have often seen them, and is acknowledged by naturalists to be a distinct species, called the varying hare. W.

RIDDESDALE, COUNTY OF NORTHUMBERLAND.

In the tenth year of William the Conqueror, Robert de Umfranvil, Knight, obtained from that King a grant of the lordship, valley, and forest of Riddesdale, in the county of Northumberland, by the service of defending that part of the country for ever from enemies and wolves, with that sword which King William had by his side, when he entered Northumberland, with liberty also to hold and determine Pleas of the Crown *.

TURROCK, COUNTY OF ESSEX.

King Richard I. gave to Henry de Grey, of Codnor, the manor of Turroc, in Essex; which grant King John confirmed, and by his charter vouchsafed him the privilege to hunt the hare and fox in any

* Testa Nevilli. Blount, 15.

lands belonging to the Crown, except the King's own demesne parks; a special favour in those times *.

CHESTERTON, COUNTY OF WARWICK.

Gilbert le Harpour held lands in Chesterton, in the county of Warwick, of the King by grand serjeanty, viz. to keep the place called Teddesley Hay ¶, within the forest of Canoke, at his own cost †.

¶ Hay. A separate inclosure, within a forest or park, fenced with a rail or hedge, or both; of which there were several in this forest of Cank. Blount.

TEYNTON, COUNTY OF GLOUCESTER.

Hugh de Kilpec holds the manor of Little Teynton, in the county of Gloucester, of our lord the King, by the serjeanty of keeping the Hay of Hereford ‡§‡ at his own cost. He had two daughters, who were his heirs, of whom Philip Marmion married one, and William de Cantilupe had the custody of the other for the King ‡.

‡§‡ This Hay of Hereford was a great woodland ground near the city, and heretofore reputed a forest. Blount.

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* Carta 1 Joh. m. 29. Blount, 132.

† Escaet. 32 Edw. I. n. 43. Blount, 36.

‡ Hugo de Kilpec tenet manerium de Parva Teynton, in com. Glouc. de dom. Rege, per serjantiam servandi Hayam de Hereford ad custum suum. Idem habuit duas filias, quæ sunt ejus hæredes, quarum Philippus Marmion desponsavit unam, et Willielmus de Cantilupo habet custodiam alterius per dom. Regem. Plac. Coron. 32 Hen. III. Rot. 10. in dorso. Blount, 57.

BURSTALL, olim BORESTALL, COUNTY OF BUCKS.

King Edward the Confessor gave the rangership of Bernwode forest, in Bucks, with a hide of land, to Nigell and his heirs, to be held by a horn. This Nigell had killed a large boar there, and this was his remuneration *.

King Edward the Confessor had a royal palace at Brill, or Brehull, in Bucks, to which he often retired for the pleasure of hunting in his forest of Bernwood. This forest, it is said, was much infested by a wild boar, which was at last slain by one Nigell, a huntsman, who presented the boar's head to the King; and for a reward the King gave him one hide of arable land, called Derehyde, and a wood called Hulewood, with the custody of the forest of Bernwood, to hold to him and his heirs by a horn, which is the charter of the aforesaid forest. Upon this land Nigell built a lodge, or mansion-house, called Borestall, in memory of the slain boar. For proof of this, in a large folio vellum book, containing transcripts of charters, and evidences relating to this estate, (supposed to have been written in or before the reign of Henry VI.) is a rude delineation of the site of Borstall House and manor, and under it the figure of a man, presenting, on his knees, to the King, the head of a boar on the point of a sword, and the King returning to him a coat of arms, argent, a fesse gules, between two crescents, and a horn vert.

The same figure of a boar's head was carved on the head of an old bedstead, now remaining in the tower or lodge of that antient

* Mr. Pegge's Observations on the Horn as a charter; Archaeologia, vol. iii. p. 3. Kennett's Paroch. Antiq.

house or castle, and the arms are now to be seen in the windows, and in other parts. And what is of greatest authority, the original horn, tipt at each end with silver, gilt, fitted with wreaths of leather to hang about the neck, with an old brass seal ring, a plate of brass with the sculpture of an horn, and several lesser plates of silver, gilt, with Fleurs de Lis, (supposed to be the arms of Lisures, who intruded into this estate an office, at or soon after the Conquest) has been all along preserved by the lords of Borstall, under the name of Nigell's Horn, and was in the year 1773, in the possession of John Aubrey, Esq. (son and heir of Sir Thomas Aubrey, Baronet) to whom this estate has descended, without alienation or forfeiture, from before the Conquest to the present time, by several heirs female, from the family of Nigell to that of Aubrey.

An inquisition was taken in the reign of King Henry III. (A. D. 1266) in which are the following words: "Prædictus Willielmus, "filius Nigelli, et antecessores sui, tenuerunt dictas terram et "ballivam de domino Rege, ante tempus conquestûs Angliæ per "unum Cornu, quod est charta prædictæ forestæ." i. e. the aforesaid William Fitz Nigell and his ancestors, held the said land and bailiwick of our lord the King, from before the time of the Conquest of England, by a horn, which is the charter of the aforesaid forest *.

And in the reign of King Edward I., John Fitz Nigell holds one hide in Burstall, in the county of Bucks, of our lord the King, in

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* Archaeologia, vol. iii. p. 15, where see a print of the horn, and another of the plan of Borstall above mentioned. Also a particular description of the horn, and a genealogical account of the families who have possessed the estate from Nigell to the present time.

the

the forest of Bernewode, by the serjeanty which is called the Derhyde, belonging to his bailiwick of keeper of the forest, whereof the said John was keeper in fee *.

ALREDALE, COUNTY OF CUMBERLAND.

William de Boyville holds a serjeanty by finding a forester in the ward of Alredale, and he takes daily, for the support of his forester of the town of Alredale, three-pence from the feast of St. Michael to the feast of St. Philip and St. James the Apostles; and from that day to the feast of St. Michael, every day two-pence †.

BECKINGTREE, HUNDRED OF, COUNTY OF ESSEX.

John le Parker holds half a hide of land by the serjeanty of keeping the park of our lord the King, and the outwood ¶, and it was worth yearly half a mark ‡.

¶ Boscum Forinsecum. Outwood. E.

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* Johannes, filius Nigelli, tenet unam hidam in Burstal, in com. Bucks, de domino Rege, in foresto de Bernewode, per serjantiam quæ vocatur le Derhyde, pertinentem ad ballivam suam de custodiendo forestam, unde idem Johannes est custos de feodo. Plac. Coron. in com. Bucks, 14 Edw. I. Blount, 41.

† Willielmus de Boyvile tenet unam serjantiam, inveniendi unum forestarium in warda de Alredale, et capit per diem, ad sustentationem forestarii sui de villa de Alredale, quolibet die iii d. à festo Sancti Michaelis usque ad festum apostolorum Phillipi et Jacobi, et à die illo usque ad festum Sancti Michaelis singulis diebus ii d. Plac. Cor. 20 Edw. I. Cumbria. Blount, 43.

‡ Johannes le Parker tenet dimid. hidam terræ, per serjantiam custodiendi parcum domini Regis et Boscum Forinsecum, et valet per annum dimidiam marcam. Plac. Cor. 11 Hen. III. Rot. 1. apud Chelmesford. Blount, 50.

ENFIELD,

ENFIELD, COUNTY OF MIDDLESEX.

Richard de Plessetis holds twenty pound lands in Enefend, in the county of Middlesex, of our lord the King, by the serjeanty of being Chief Forester of the King, in the forests of Menedop, Exemore, Rychiche, and Selewode, in the county of Somerset*.

FROLLEBURY, COUNTY OF HANTS.

Henry de Edmunsthorpe holds one yard-land in Frollebury, in the county of Southampton, by the serjeanty of keeping the King's forest of Wytel †.

BOREBACH AND CONELESFELD, COUNTY OF WILTS.

Henry Sturmey, and M. his wife, hold of our lord the King in capite, the manors of Borebach and Conelesfeld, with the appurtenances, in the county of Wilts, by the service of keeping the bailiwick of the whole forest of Savernake, and the farm ¶ which is called la Verme, in the forest aforesaid, and also by the service of finding one man armed with a coat of mail |||, when the lord the King should require him, on this side the sea: and for the keeping of the forest and farm ¶ aforesaid, they are to enjoy all the rights and appurtenances under-written. All the foresters in fee

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* Richardus de Plessetis tenet viginti libratas terræ in Enefend, in com. Middlesex, de domino Rege, per serjantiam essendi capitalis forestarius domini Regis in forestis de Menedop, Exemore, Rychiche, et Selewode, in com. Somerset. Plac. Coron. apud Crucem lapideam. See p. 73. Rot. 15. Blount, 65.

† Henricus de Edmunsthorpe tenet unam virgatam terræ in Frollebury, in com. Southampton, per serjantiam custodiendi forestam domini Regis de Wytel. Plac. Cor. 8 Edw. I. Rot. 23. Blount, 85.

of

of the whole forest aforesaid, are to be attendant upon, and answerable to them, as to the chief forester of the forest aforesaid; and they are to have the horse and furniture, saddle, bridle, sword, and horn of the foresters in fee when they die: and they are to have their estovers, housebote, and heybote, through the whole bailiwick aforesaid, and all amerciaments for defaults made in the court of the forest aforesaid: and all pleas of hares, nets ††, terriers ‡‡, badgers §§, foxes, wild cats **, and partridges: and all amerciaments for the escapes of wild beasts [‡], and for dead wood †‡†, through the whole year, except in the fence-month ‡§‡: and to have all their cattle, except sheep and goats, in the forest aforesaid, quit of herbage through the year; and their hogs quit of pawnage through the whole year, except the fence-month. And they are to have the estrays through all the forest aforesaid, and the amerciaments for the expeditating *** dogs, and the aieries of sparhawks, honey, and nuts, and hips ‖‡‖, through all the forest aforesaid, after every regard ⅁ made; and to have their chace through the whole bailiwick of the forest aforesaid, at hares, foxes, wild cats **, badgers §§, and all such-like vermin. And they are to have the dead wood in the aforesaid farm of the Verme, for three weeks before the feast of St. Michael, to be felled without a tool. And they are to have in the same farm whatsoever is blown down by the wind, except the woodfall ‡‡, which belongs to our lord the King. And, after-pawnage ⸗, from the feast of St. Martin unto the feast of the Purification of the Blessed Mary. And all the croppings or boughs of timber ‡‖‡ felled for the use of our lord the King, or given by the King. And liberty to dig for gravel [*], and toll for passage §‖§, through all the farm aforesaid: and the

pasturage

pasturage of a certain nook (or corner) ≡ of heath ground beyond Colput, &c.*

¶ Farm. Censariam. See Ains. Dict. of Law Lat.

|||| Hominem armatum ad Loricam. Armed with a coat of mail. Blount.

Lorica. A coat of mail, either composed of ringlets of iron or small plates like scales, sewed on leather, so as to lap over each other. Grose's Milit. Antiq. vol. i. p. 10, note (p.)

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* Henricus Sturmy, et M. uxor ejus, tenent de domino Rege in capite maneria de Borebach et Conelesfeld, cum pertin. in com. Wiltes, per servitium custodiendi balivam totius forestæ de Savernake, et Censariam, quæ vocatur la Verme in foresta prædicta, et etiam per servitium inveniendi unum hominem armatum ad loricam, quando dominus Rex, cum habere voluerit, citra mare. Pro qua quidem custodia Forestæ et Censariæ prædictæ habere debent omnia jura et pertinentia subscripta. Omnes forestarii de feodo totius forestæ prædictæ, erunt eis intendentes et respondentes, tanquam capitali forestario forestæ prædictæ, et debent habere equitaturam, sellam, frenum, gladium, et cornu forestariorum de feodo cum obierint. Et debent habere estoverium suum ad housebote et heybote, per totam balivam prædictam, et omnia amerciamenta facta in curia forestæ prædictæ de defaltis. Et omnia placita de leporibus, rechibus, heymectis, tessonibus, vulpibus, murilegis, et perdicibus, et omnia amerciamenta de escapiis animalium, et mortuo bosco, per totum annum, excepto mense vetito. Et omnia averia sua, exceptis bidentibus et capris, in foresta prædicta quieta de herbagio per annum, et porcos suos quietos de pannagio per totum annum, excepto mense vetito. Et debent habere extrahuras per totam forestam prædictam, et amerciamenta de expeditatione canum, et aeria espervariorum, mel et nuces et cyppos, per totam forestam prædictam, post quodlibet regardum factum. Et habent chaceam suam per totam balivam forestæ prædictæ ad lepores, vulpes, murilegos, tessones, et ad omnimodas hujusmodi vermes. Et debent habere mortuum boscum in prædicta censaria de la Verme, per tres Septimanas ante festum Sancti Michaelis, sine utensili prosternendum. Et debent habere in eadem censaria quicquid vento prosternitur præter cablicium quod pertinet ad dominum Regem. Et retropannagium a festo Sancti Martini usque ad festum Purificationis Beatæ Mariæ. Et omnes Coopertiones de maeremio prostrato ad opus domini Regis, vel dato per dominum Regem. Et sabulonarium, et chyminagium per totam censariam prædictam. Et pasturam cujusdam anguli brueræ extra Colput, &c. Bundel. Petit. Parl. ann. incerto Edw. III. in Turræ. Blount, 88.

Loricam

Loricam consertam hamis, auroque trilicem.
Virgil Æneid. lib. iii. v. 67.

Rutulum thoraca indutus ahenis,
Horrebat squammis. Lib. xi. v. 487.

Isidorus. Squamma est lorica ex laminis æreis vel ferreis concatenata, in modum squammarum piscis. Milit. Antiq. vol. ii. p. 245, notes x, y.

†† Rechibus. Blount. Rethibus. A. Nets.

‡‡ Heymectis, (from the British Amhach) a terrier. E. Lhuyd's Archæol. fo. 426.

§§ Tessonibus. Badgers. Blount. From the French Taisson, or Tesson, the same. 4 Inst. 294.

** Murilegis. Wild cats. Blount. So called à legendo mures, of catching mice. 4 Inst. 294.

[‡] De Escapiis Animalium. For the escapes of wild beasts. Blount.

†‡† Mortuo Bosco. Dead wood. Blount.

‡§‡ Mense vetito. The Fence Month (or forbidden Month) which was from fifteen days before Midsummer Day, to fifteen days after, and was also called Tempus de Foyneson, because the deer did then fawn, or bring forth their young. Blount.

*** Amerciamenta de Expeditatione Canum. Expeditating dogs was the cutting out of the ball of their fore feet, to prevent them from running after game. Cromp. Jurisdict. 152. Jac. Law Dict. &c. E.

‖‡‖ Cyppos. Hips. Blount. Probably mis-read for Hyppos. P.

♭ Regardum. Regard. Blount. Visitation by the foresters. A.

 ‡‡ Cablicium.

Cablicium. Woodfall. A. Cablicia, plu. A sort of brush-wood, or wind-fallen wood. Cablish. Ainsworth's Law Lat. Dict. E.

Retropannagiam. This retro-paunage, I suppose, is the latter or after-paunage. For paunage begins at Michaelmas and ends at St. Martin's, in which time the beech-mast and acorns are ripe and fall. And retro-paunage begins at St. Martin's and ends at Candlemas, in which time hips and haws, and such-like berries, yield some nutriment to swine and poultry. Blount.

Coopertiones de Maeremio. Crops of wood or timber. Blount. Quære if not mis-read for cropertiones? P.

[*] Sabulonarium. Liberty to dig gravel or sand. Blount. From sabulum, fine gravel. Ains. A.

Chyminagium. (From the French chemin, a way or road.) Is a toll due by custom, for having a way through a forest. Jac. Law Dict. E.

Angulum Brueræ. A nook of heath ground. Blount.

WORMHILL, COUNTY OF DERBY.

Some persons formerly held lands at Wormhill, by the service of hunting and taking of wolves, from whence those persons were called Wolvehunt, as is manifest from the records of the Tower*.

And Nicholas Foljambe holds one messuage and thirty acres of land in Wormhill, by the service of keeping the forest of High Peak in the Champion ¶, with a bow and arrows, &c †.

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* Camd. Brit. tit. Derbyshire.

† Nicholus Foljambe tenet un. mess. et xxx acr. terr. in Wormhill, per custod. forest. de Alto Pecco in Campana, cum arcu et sagitta, &c. Ex record. in Turr. Lond. 13 Edw. II. MS. penes F. F. Foljambe, Arm.

¶ In

¶ In Campana. This may be rendered in the Champion, from the Fr. Campagne, vide Du Fresne, vol. ii. col. 99. P.

DELAMERE, THE FOREST OF, COUNTY OF CHESTER.

The Dones of Utkinton were foresters by inheritance of this forest; they were of an honourable family, descended from Ranulph of Kingleigh, to whom Ranulph the first [de Meschines] Earl of Chester gave the inheritance of that office of forester*. Mr. Cole † says, that in 1755, being at Torporley in Cheshire, he took notice of these arms in one of the windows; argent a bugle horn stringed sable: they were also painted on the walls of the church. His late worthy friend, that good antiquary, Mr. John Allen, rector of the parish, and senior fellow of Trinity College Cambridge, told him, that they belonged to the lords of the manor of Utkington, in this parish, as hereditary foresters of the forest of Delamere in that neighbourhood. He afterwards shewed him the horn of office itself in the library at Utkington, since pulled down, and lately belonging to Sir John Crew, a curious antiquary of that county, and a descendant from the family of Done of Utkington. On Sir John Crew's decease, it came to the present possessor, his heir, John Arden, of Yorkshire, Esq. descended from the Done family, who has now this horn in his possession. By a monument in Torporley church, it appears that Sir John Done, who died in 1629, bore the said coat on an escutcheon of pretence over his own quarterings, as chief forester of Delamere. The office and estate came to Henry Done, by Johanna daughter of Richard de Kingley, about 1233. Utkington, with the village of Kingley or Kingsley, was given by Randal Meschines Earl of Chester to Randal de Kingsley,

* Camd. Brit. tit. Cheshire.

† Mr. Cole, on the Horns, given by Henry I. to the cathedral of Carlisle. Archaelogia, vol. v. pp. 343, 344.

 together

together with the bailiwick of the forest of Delamere. It appears by a deed (6 Edw. II.) that Richard Done held the fifth part of the village of Kingsley, &c. by a quarter part of a knight's fee, and the master forestership of Mere [Delamere] and Mottram by himself and an horseman and eight footmen under him, to keep the forest, then valued at £10. 10s. 3d.

WRITTEL, COUNTY OF ESSEX.

Bryan Aquarius (the Waterman) holds the land which belonged to Walter de Martinwas', in Writtel, by the serjeanty of the forestership, and by twenty shillings rent*.

WHITFIELD, COUNTY OF DERBY.

John Foljambe, Esq. holds one messuage in Whitfield, and two oxgangs of land there, by the service of keeping the King's forest in Longdendale, in the forest of High Peak †.

HATFIELD, olim HETHFELD, COUNTY OF ESSEX.

Godfrey de Barenton (Barrington) holds half a yard land in Hethfield, by the serjeanty of keeping the King's park, and wood in the same town ‡.

HAVERING, COUNTY OF ESSEX.

William Hures holds his tenement in Havering by the serjeanty of keeping the park §.

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* Bryanus Aquarius tenet terram que fuit Walteri de Martinwas in Writele, per serjanciam forestariæ, et per xx sol. Ex Lib. Rub. Scacc. Append. to Brady's Introduct. fo. 23.

† Johannes Foljambe tenet un'. messuagium in Whitfield, et ii bovat' terræ per servic'. custod. forestam Regis in Longdendale, in foresta de Alto Pecco. Ex Record in Turr. Lond. 2 Edw. II. MS. penes F. F. Foljambe, Arm.

‡ Gofridus de Barenton tenet dimid. virgat. in Hethfeld, per serjantiam custodiendi parcum Regis et boscum in eadem villa. Ex Lib. Rub. de Scacc. Append. to Brady's Introduct. fo. 23.

§ Willielmus Hures tenet tenementum suum in Havering per serjantiam custodiendi parcum. Ibid. 24.

John

John Derwine holds his tenement there by serjeanty of keeping the Outwood ¶*.

¶ See note under Beckingtree, p. 245.

FOREST OF CANNOK, COUNTY OF STAFFORD.

Humfrey Swynerton, son and heir of Anne, who was the wife of John Mytton, deceased, and before late wife of Thomas Swynerton, father of the aforesaid Humfrey, acknowledged that he held of the King in capite, the bailiwick and stewardship of the forest of Cannok, in the county of Stafford, by grand serjeanty, viz. by the service of being steward and bailiff of the forest aforesaid †.

HOPE, COUNTY OF DERBY.

William Heyr held lands in the town of Hope, by the service of keeping the Forest of High Peak in Hopdale ‡.

HUNTINGDON, COUNTY OF STAFFORD.

Richard Lytelton, and Alicia his wife, daughter and heir of William Wynnesbury, acknowledged that they held, as in right of her the said Alicia, one messuage, one yard land, and twenty-seven shillings rent in Huntingdon, in the county of Stafford, of the King in capite, by grand serjeanty, viz. to keep the hay ¶ of Tedesley in the forest of Cannok, in the county aforesaid §.

¶ Hayam. See note on Brodgate Park.

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*Johannes Derwine tenet tenementum suum ibidem per serjantiam custodiendi forinsecum boscum. Ex Lib. Rub. de Scacc. Append. to Brady's Introduct. fo. 23.

† Humfridus Swynerton, filius et heres Annæ, que fuit uxor Johannis Mytton defunctj, et antea nuper uxor Thomæ Swynerton, patris predicti Humfridj, cognovit se tenere de Rege in capite ballivam senescalcie foreste de Cannok in com. Staff. per magnam serianciam, viz. per servic' essendi senescallus et ballivus foreste predicte. Pasch. fin. anno 19 Hen. VII. Harl. MS. Brit. Mus. No. 5174, p. 20.

‡ Willielmus Heyr ten' terras in villa de Hope, per serj. custod. forestam de Alto Pecco in Hopdale. Esch. anno 26 Edw. I. Ibid. No. 2087, p. 42.

§ Ricardus Lytelton et Alicia uxor eius, filia et heres Willielmi Wynnesbury, cognoverunt

GILLINGHAM, COUNTY OF SOMERSET.

Walter Joce held of the King in capite one carucate of land in the manor of Gillingham, and he was to keep the forest and deer §‖§ at his proper costs *.

§‖§ Venationem. Deer. See note on Stanhope.

WELDON, COUNTY OF NORTHAMPTON

William Danvers held the manor of Weldon by the service of being the King's huntsman, or keeper of his buck hounds, and he was to have in his keeping twenty-four buck hounds, and six hare dogs or greyhounds †.

Richard Pexsall, Esq. son and heir of Ralph Pexsall, and Editha his wife, held as of the inheritance of the said Editha, the manor of Little Weldon with the appurtenances, in the county of Northampton, of the King, by the service of keeping and feeding, at their proper costs, fifteen running or hunting dogs, of our lord the King, in the time of Lent ‡.

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runt se tenere ut in iure ipsius Alicie, unum mess'. unam virgat'. terr'. et xxvij s. redd'. in Huntingdon, in com. Staff. de R. in capite, per magnam serianciam, viz. custodiendi hayam de Tedesley in foresta de Cannok, in com. predicto. Mich'is fin. anno 19 Regis Henrici VII. Rotulo quarto. Harl. MS. Brit. Mus. No. 5174, p. 19.

* Walter Joce tenuit de R. in capite unam car'. terr'. in maner'. de Gellingham, et custodiet forestam virid. et venac. ad proprium custum, &c. Abridg. Inquis. post mortem, County of Somerset, anno 49 Edw. III. Ibid. No. 4120, p. 8.

† Willielmus Danvers tenuit m. de Weldon, per ser.' essendi venator R. de canibus suis damatias habend. in custodia sua 24 canes damarios et sex leporarios. Esc. anno 35 Edw. III. Harl. MS. Brit. Mus. No. 2087, p. 137.

‡ Ricardus Pexsall, ar'. filius et heres Radulfi Pexsall, ar'. et Edithe uxoris eius, tenet de hered. dicte Edithe m. de Parva Weldon cum pertin'. in com. predicto, de Rege, per servicium custodiendi et pascendi sumptibus suis proprijs, quindecim canes currentes dñi R. per 40 dies, tempore Quadragesimalj. Michi's fin. anno 31 Hen. VIII. Ibid. No. 5174, p. 56.

At

At the Coronation of King James II. the lord of the manor of Little Weldon, who at that time was also seised of the bailiwicks of keeper of the King's buck hounds, claimed to be keeper and master of the same, and to keep twenty-four buck hounds, and sixteen harriers, and to have certain fees and liveries for himself and servants; which claim was at that time disallowed, as not respecting the Coronation, but the claimant was left to take his course at law, if he thought fit*.

ANGORTBY, COUNTY OF LANCASTER.

Peter de Mundevil holds three oxgangs of land in capite, of our lord the King, in Angortby, by the service of a brachet ¶ of one colour †.

¶ Brachettum. See note on Wodeham Mortimer, p. 234.

QUEENHULL, COUNTY OF WORCESTER.

In the 15th year of King Edward II. William de Kerdyff, who held the manor of Queenhull in Worcestershire, of the King, by the service of rendering yearly a dog de mota §||§, rendered at the Exchequer six dogs de mota for six years past, which were delivered to Sir David de Betoigne to be carried to the King, who was then in Kent ‡.

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* Gent. Mag. vol. xxxi. p. 323.

† Petrus de Mundevill tenet tres bovatas in capite de dño Rege in Angortby, per servicium unius berachat unius coloris. Inquis. temp. Hen. III. De Honore Lancastr. extra Limam. Harl. MS. Brit. Mus. No. 5172, p. 19.

‡ Wygornia. Redditus. Willielmus filius et heres Paulini de Kerdyff, qui tenet manerium de Queenhull in comitatu Wygorniæ per servicium reddendi domino Regi per annum unum canem de mota, reddidit hic ad Scaccarium xxix° die Octobris sex canes de mota pro sex annis præteritis. Et memorandum quod prædicti canes liberantur eodem die Davidi de Betoygne, militi, ad ducendum domini Regi existenti in comitatu Kanciæ, in partibus de ledes. Trin. Visores, 15 Edw. II. Rot. 28, a. Madox's Hist. Exchcq. p. 612, and note.

§||§ Mota,

§§ Mota, or Muta, according to the barbarous and now obsolete Latinity of the antient Law-lexicographers, appears to have been used indiscriminately for a mew or kennel. The former is known to have been a place for feeding and training hawks; the latter for keeping hounds or dogs used in hunting. The editor, aware of this exposition, felt a powerful inducement to alter the translation from a dog de mota, as it now stands, to a "dog of the kennel," which he presumed to think would have been more consonant with the original etymon of the word mota, and more illustrative of the usages which prevailed at a time when falconry and hunting were not only the principal amusements of the great, but were in a great measure confined to them, and prohibited to their inferiors. A dog de mota, therefore, might, it is submitted, be with great propriety, and in the sense suggested by the editor, "a dog of the kennel," as contradistinguished to animals of the same species, which were not congregated or trained in kennels as hunting dogs were. But the editor's respect for Mr. Madox's translation, and diffidence of his own abilities, has induced him to leave the translation as he found it, with this note as to the probable signification of the passage.

STANFFORDE, COUNTY OF HEREFORD.

Hugh Pantulf holds Stanfforde by the gift of King Henry, father of King John, by the service of one brachet*.

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* Hugo Pantulfus tenet Stanfforde de dono Henrici Regis patris Regis Johannis, per servicium unius bracheti. Testa de Nevil. De Serianciis, &c. temp. Hen. II. Harl. MS. Brit. Mus. p. 32.

SOUTH-

SOUTHWARK, THE BOROUGH OF.

Thomas English, son and heir-male of William English, deceased, acknowledged himself to hold, and his said father to have held the day he died, a certain annual rent of ten pounds, with the appurtenances, in the vill of Southwark, to be received in fee from the fee-farm of the vill of Southwark, by the hands of the sheriff of London, farmer of the same vill, by grand serjeanty, viz. by the service of keeping certain greyhounds, or harehounds ¶ of the King, at the command of our said lord the King *.

¶ Leporarius. See note on Lincoln, p. 237.

HIGHTESTY, COUNTY OF NORTHAMPTON,

Was held upon condition to find dogs for the destruction of wolves, foxes, &c. †

BICKNOR, COUNTY OF GLOUCESTER.

Cecilia Muchgrave held the manor of Bicknor of the King in capite, by the service of fifteen shillings, to be paid yearly, viz. by the serjeanty of keeping a certain wood, in the forest of Deane, by means of one man with a bow and arrows ‡.

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* Thomas English, filius et heres masculus Willielmi English defunctj, cognovit se tenere et dictam patrem suum tenuisse, die quo obijt, quendam annualem redd'. £x cum pertin'. in villa de Suthwerke precipiend. de feod. firma de villa de Suthwerke, per manus vic'. London firmar' eiusdem ville, per magnam serianciam, viz. per servicium custodiendi quend' leporarium R. ad mandat' ipsius dñi Regis. Trin. fin. anno 17 Hen. VII. Harl. MS. Brit. Mus. No. 5174, pp. 18, 19.

† Camd. Brit. p. 525.

‡ Cecilia Muchgrave ten'. m. de Bicknor de R. in capite, per servic'. xv s. annuatim solvend. per seriantiam, viz. custod. quendam bosci in foresta de Deane, per unum hominem cum arcu et sagittis. 30 Edw. I. Cotton, MS. Brit. Mus. Titus, C. x. p. 17.

MIDDELTON LILLEBON, COUNTY OF WILTS.

William Michell, son and heir of John Michell, made fine with the King, by two shillings, for his relief for one messuage, forty acres of land, one acre of meadow, and two shillings and one penny rent in Middelton Lillebon, held of the King in capite, by the serjeanty of keeping his wolf dogs §‖§ *.

§‖§ Canes luparios. The same as canes luporarios. See note on Boyton, p. 236.

MANSFIELD WOODHOUSE, COUNTY OF NOTTINGHAM.

Alan, son and heir of Walter de Wulfhunte ¶, made fine with the King by two shillings and four-pence for his relief for one messuage and one oxgang of land with the appurtenances in Mammesfeld Woodhous, in the county of Nottingham, which the aforesaid Walter held of the King in capite, by the service of hunting wolves out of the forest of Shirewood, if he should find any of them †.

¶ It is probable that the persons called Wolvehunt, mentioned by Camden as holding lands at Wormhill in the county of Derby, (see p. 251.) were ancestors of, or descendants from this Walter de Wulfhunte.

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* Willielmus Michell, filius et heres Johannis Michell, fecit finem cum Rege per ij s. de relevio suo de uno messuagio, xl acr'. terr'. una acr'. prati, ijs. id. redd. in Middelton Lillebon tēt de Rege in capite, per serjantiam custodiendi canes luparios Regis. De termino Mich. anno 14 Edw. II. Harl. MS. Brit. Mus. No. 34, p. 80.

† Alanus, filius et heres Walteri de Wulfhunte, fecit finem cum Rege per 2 s. 4d. pro relevio suo pro uno messuagio et una bovata terræ cum pertinentijs in Mammesfeld Wodehous in com. predicto, q. dictus Walterus tenuit de Rege in capite, per servitium fugandi lupos extra forestam de Shirewode, si aliquis eos invenerit. De termino Trin. anno 21 Edw. III. Rot. 1°. Harl. MS. Brit. Mus. No. 34, p. 166.

LANGELEY,

LANGELEY, COUNTY OF OXFORD.

Thomas de Langeley, son and heir of John de Langeley, held (amongst other things) the manor of Langeley, in the county of Oxford, and one hide of land in the hamlet of Middleton, by the service of bearing a horn to keep the forest of Whichewode *.

SAINT BRIAVELS, COUNTY OF GLOUCESTER.

Robert le Bocer, son and heir of William Bocer, made fine by one mark for his relief of land, which he holds of the King in capite, in the forest of St. Briavels, by the service of finding one footman to keep the forest aforesaid †.

WELINGTON, COUNTY OF SALOP.

Roger le Forester, of Wellington, gave to our lord the King one mark for relief for his lands and tenements in Wellington, held of the King, by the serjeanty of keeping the hay §||§ in the forest of Wrokene ‡.

§||§ Heyam. The same as Hayam. See note on Huntingdon, p. 254.

PATTON, COUNTY OF WILTS.

John de Putton, son and heir of William de Putton, deceased,

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* Thomas de Langeley, filius et heres Johannis de Langeley, ten'. manerio de Langeley in com. predicto, et unam hidam terr'. in hamletto de Middleton de Rege, per servitium portandi cornu ad faciend'. custod'. foreste de Whichewode, &c. De termino Pasche, anno 5 Edw. III. Rot. 1. Harl. MS. Brit. Mus. No. 34, p. 111.

† Robertus le Bocer, filius et heres Willielmi Bocer, finem fecit per unam marcam pro relevio suo de ter'. quam de Rege tenet in capite de foresta Sancti Briavell, per servic'. inveniendi unum hominem peditem ad custodiam forestæ prædictæ. De termino Mich. anno 16 Edw. I. Rot. 1. Harl. MS. Brit. Mus. No. 34, p. 5.

‡ Rogerus le Forester de Wellington dat domino Regi unam marcam de relevio suo pro ter'. et ten't. suis in Wellington tenṭ de Rege, per serjantiam custodiendi heyam in foresta de Wrokene. De termino Mich. anno 21 Edw. I. Ibid. p. 14.

made fine with our lord the King by thirty shillings for his relief (amongst other things) of all the lands and tenements which the said William his father held of the King in capite the day he died, viz. for one messuage and one yard land in Patton, in the county of Wilts, which he held of the King in capite by the service of one horseman and one footman to keep the forest of our lord the King in Clarendon, at the proper costs of the said John *.

LAXTON, COUNTY OF NORTHAMPTON.

Sir Thomas de Aylesbury, knight, and Katherine his wife, held of the King in capite, as of his crown, the manor of Laxton (amongst other things) with the appurtenances, in the county of Northampton, by grand serjeanty, viz. by the service of taking wolves, foxes, wild cats ¶, cats, and other vermin, in the counties of Northampton, Rutland, Oxford, Essex, Huntingdon, and Buckingham †.

¶ Murilegus. See note on Borebach, &c. p. 249.

SAINT BRIAVELS, COUNTY OF GLOUCESTER.

William de Stanry, son and heir of William de Stanry, gave to

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* Johannes de Putton, filius et heres Willielmi de Putton, defuncti, finem fecit cum domino Rege per xxx s. pro relevio suo de omnibus ter'. et ten̄. quod dictus Willielmus pater tenuit de Rege in capite die quo obijt, viz. de uno messuagio, et una virgat. ter'. in Patton in com. Wiltes, q. ten̄. de Rege in capite, per servitium unius equitis et unius peditis custod'. forestam domini Regis de Clarendon, ad custos proprios ipsius Johannis. De termino Pasche, anno 35 Edw. I. Harl. MS. Brit. Mus. No. 34, pp. 45, 46.

† Thomas de Aylesbury, chr'. et Katerina uxor ejus, tenuerunt de Rege in capite, ut de corona sua, manerium de Laxton cum pertin'. in com. Northt.' per magnam serjantiam, viz. per servitium capiendi lupos, vulpes, murelegos, catos, et alia vermina, in com. Northt. Rotel. Oxon. Essex, Hunt. et Buk. De termino Pasche, anno 30 Hen. IV. Ibid. p. 363.

the

the King twenty shillings for his relief for certain lands and tenements at St. Briavels, held of the King in capite by the serjeanty of being his forester in the forest of Deene, and making attachments of the vert ‡§‡ and venison, and leading the persons attached to the Castle of St. Briavels *.

‡§‡ Vert, (Fr. verd, i. e. viridis, otherwise called green hue.) Every thing that grows and bears green leaf within the forest, that may cover a deer. Vert is also sometimes taken for that power which a man hath by the King's grant to cut green wood in the forest. Blount's Law Dict. sub verbo.

MORTON AND ELERKEY, COUNTY OF CORNWALL.

William Larcedekene, brother and heir of Stephen Larcedekene, (amongst other things) holds Morton and the manor of Elerkey of the King and his heirs, by the yearly rent of one hare dog or greyhound[*], to be paid at Easter, at Bodmyn, by the hands of the steward of the said county of Cornwall, for all services †.

[*] Leporarius. See note on Lincoln, p. 237.

COMELESSEND, COUNTY OF HANTS.

William de Limeres held of the King in capite, in the county of

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* Willielmus de Stanry, filius et heres Willielmi de Stanry, dat Regi xx s. pro relevio pro quibusdam ter.' et tēn. apud Sanctum Briavellum tēnt. de Rege in capite, per serjantiam essendi forestarius Regis in foresta de Deene, et faciendi attach'. de virid. et venatione, et ducendi attachiatos ad Castrum de Sancto Briavello. De termino Trin. anno 3 Edw. II. Harl. MS. Brit. Mus. No. 34, p. 56.

† Willielmus Larcedekene, frater et heres Stephani Larcedekene, tenet Morton et manerium de Elerkey de Rege et heredibus suis, an. redd. unum leporarium ad festum Pasche, apud Bodmyn, per manus Senescalli ipsius com. Cornub. pro omnibus servitijs. De termino Hil. anno 2 Ric. II. Harl. MS. Brit. Mus. No. 34, p. 276.

Southampton, one carucate of land in Comelessend, by the service of hunting the wolf with the King's dogs *.

WHITFIELD, COUNTY OF DERBY.

Humphrey de Monte (or Malmains) held the manor of Whitfield, with the appurtenances, by the serjeanty of bringing one brachet for the use of our lord the King, when the same lord the King should choose to receive it to hunt the stag hind ¶, buck, and doe †.

¶ Bissa, (a Gall. Bische) cerva major, a hynd. Blount's Law Dict. sub. verbo.

GUEDDING, COUNTY OF CAMBRIDGE.

Richard Engaine holds one hundred shillings of land, in the town of Guedding, by the serjeanty of taking wolves, and he was to do this service daily ‡.

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* Willielmus de Limeres tenuit de R. in ca- in com. Southampton, 1 caruc. terr. in Comelessend, per servic'. fugandi ad lupum cum canibus Regis. Esc. temp. H. R. fil. R. Johannis. Harl. MS. Brit. Mus. No. 708, p. 8.

† Umfridus de Monte ten'. maner'. de Whitefeld cum pertin'. per serjantiam affectādi unum bracketum ad opus dn̄i Reg'. cum ipse dn̄s Rex preceperit ad currend'. ad cervum et bissam et damum et damam. Testa de Nevil, p. 28.

‡ Ricardus Engaine habet in villa de Guedding c s. terre per serjant'. capiendi lupos, et facit servic'. suum cotidie. Ibid. p. 358.

SECT.

SECT. X.

Of Petit Serjeanties, performed by keeping for, and delivering Hawks, &c. to, the King.

EGMUND AND NEWPORT, COUNTY OF SALOP.

King Henry III. gave to Henry de Aldithelеy (ancestor to the Lord Audley, Earl of Castle-Haven) the lordships of Egmundun and Newport, in the county of Salop, for the yearly rent of a mewed sparhawk, to be delivered into the King's Exchequer every year at the feast of St. Michael *.

EASTBRIG, COUNTY OF KENT.

Hubert de Burgo, Earl of Kent, had a grant in fee from King Henry III. of the manor of Eastbrig, in Kent, to hold by the service of a sore ¶ sparhawk, at Lammas yearly †.

¶ I suppose it should be soar, which may mean one trained for the net, and taught to soar to make the game sit close. This term I see several times occurs, and is called sore by Blount. W.

WILTS, THE COUNTY OF.

The county of Wilts antiently paid to the King ten pounds for a hawk, twenty shillings for a sumpter horse ¶, one hundred shillings for hay, and in money five ores ‖§‖ ‡.

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* Carta, 11 Hen. III. p. 1. M. 5. Blount, 10.

† Carta, 17 Hen. III. p. 1. M. 24. Blount, 12.

‡ Domesday, tit. Wiltes. Blount, 22.

¶ Pro

¶ Pro Summario. For a sumpter horse. Blount. Summarius rather means a horse for carriage, than what we now call a sumpter horse, or lead horse. E.

‖§‖ This ore was a Saxon coin, valued at XVI d. a piece, and sometimes, according to the variation of the standard, at XX d. Blount.

STANDEBURY, COUNTY OF BERKS.

Robert de Tadeshale holds twenty pounds of land in Standebury, in the county of Berks, of our lord the King, by the serjeanty of keeping one girefalcon for him *.

HERTRUG, COUNTY OF BERKS.

Philip de Hertrug held certain land in Hertrug, in the county of Berks, which was worth forty shillings a year, by the serjeanty of mewing and keeping one goshawk §‡§ for the lord the King †.

§‡§ Osturcum. A pad, a Spanish gennet. A hawk rather. R. Often written Asturcus. Spelman, p. 441. See likewise the two following pages.

WILBURGHAM-MAGNA, COUNTY OF CAMBRIDGE.

William Loveday holds one messuage and eighty acres of land in Great Wilburgham, in the county of Cambridge, of our lord

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* Robertus de Tadeshale tenet viginti libratas terræ in Standebury, in com. Berks, de domino Rege, per serjantiam custodiendi unum girefalconem pro domino Rege. Plac. Coron. apud Windesor, 12 Edw. I. Blount, 37.

† Philippus de Hertrug tenuit quandam terram in Hertrug, in com. Berks, quæ valet per ann. XL s. per serjantiam mutandi et custodiendi unum osturcum domini Regis. Plac. Coron. apud Windesor, 12 Edw. I. Rot. 46. Blount, 40.

the

the King in capite, by the serjeanty of finding a sore sparhawk, and carrying it to the King's court, and there staying twelve days, with two horses, two boys ‡‖‡, and two greyhounds ¶, at the cost of the King *.

‡‖‡ Duobus Garcionibus. Two boys or grooms. Blount.

¶ Duobus Leporariis. Two harehounds or greyhounds. Blount.

RAGHTON, COUNTY OF CUMBERLAND.

Simon de Raghton, and Sir Robert de la Ferte, and Ivo son of Hugh de Fornecostes, hold one petit serjeanty in Raghton in the county of Cumberland, by keeping the King's aeries of goshawks ‖§‖. And it was worth yearly nine shillings, which they paid at the King's Exchequer †.

‖§‖ Aerias Austurcorum Domini Regis. The King's aeries of goshawks, (or falcons, as some will have it) from the French Austour, a goshawk. Blount.

The goshawk has various names, and is called L'Autour by Buffon, and Astur by Brisson, and there can be no doubt but that Osturcum here means the same, as is evident from looking at the note to p. 267. W.

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* Willielmus Loveday tenet unum messuagium, et octoginta acras terræ in magna Wilburgham, in com. Cantabr. de domino Rege in capite, per serjantiam inveniendi spervarium sorum, et cum hoc fecerit deferet illum ad curiam domini Regis, et ibidem faciet moram per XII dies, cum duobus equis, duobus garcionibus, et duobus leporariis, ad custum domini Regis. Plac. Coron. 21 Edw. I. Cant. Blount, 42.

† Simon de Raghton, et dominus Robertus de la Ferte, et Ivo filius Hugonis de Fornecostes, tenent unam parvam serjantiam in Raghton, in com. Cumbriæ, custodiendi aerias austercorum domini Regis. Et valet per ann. IX s. quos reddit ad Scaccarium domini Regis. Plac. Coron. 20 Edw. I. Cumbria. Blount, 42.

SALING,

SALING, COUNTY OF ESSEX.

Ralph Picot holds one carucate of land in Saling, in the county of Essex, by the serjeanty of keeping one sparhawk, at the cost of our lord the King. And the King was to find him maintenance for three horses, three grooms, and three greyhounds ¶. And the said Ralph was to mew the said sparhawk at his own proper costs *.

¶ Tres Garciones et tres Leporarios. Three boys or grooms, and three hounds for the hare, or greyhounds. Blount.

PECKHAM, COUNTY OF KENT.

John Peckam holds the manor of Peckam, in the county of Kent, in capite of our lord the King, by the service of mewing one goshawk ‡§‡ yearly †.

‡§‡ Servitium mutandi unum Osturcum. Of mewing a goshawk. Note, a goshawk is in our records termed by the several names of Osturcum, Hostricum, Estricium, Asturcum, and Austurcum, and all from the French Austour. Blount.

REDENHALL, COUNTY OF NORFOLK.

Peter, son of Robert le Espicer (spice seller) holds certain land in Redenhall, in the county of Norfolk, by the serjeanty of keeping one of the King's goshawks, at the costs of the King, from the

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* Radulfus Picot tenet unam carucatam terræ in Saling, in com. Essex, per serjantiam custodiendi unum spervarium ad custus domini Regis. Et dominus Rex inveniet eidem sustentationem suam ad tres equos, tres garciones, et tres leporarios, et idem Radulfus mutabit prædictum spervarium sumptibus suis propriis. Plac. Coron. 13 Edw. I. Essex. Blount, 51.

† Johannes Peckam tenet manerium de Peckam, in com. Kanciæ, in capite de domino Rege, per servitium mutandi unum osturcum per ann. Plac. Coron. 21 Edw. I. Rot. 27. Kanc. Blount, 61.

feast

feast of St. Michael, till Lent; and afterwards he is to mew the same at his own costs *.

RADECLYVE, COUNTY OF NOTTINGHAM.

The manor of Radeclyve is held of our lord the King in capite, by the service of mewing one goshawk ¶, and finding a person to carry it at the cost of the King †.

¶ Mutandi unum Estricium. Of mewing a goshawk. Blount. Taking care of it, and managing it in the moult. A.

Thus, in King Richard III. act i. sc. 1. Hastings says to Gloucester, speaking of Clarence,

> " More pity, that the eagle should be mew'd,
> " While kites and buzzards prey at liberty."

A mew was the place of confinement where a hawk was kept till he had moulted. See note on the passage. Chalmer's edit. of Shakspeare.

BOGHTON, OR BROUGHTON, COUNTY OF OXFORD.

John Mauduit holds the manor of Boghton, in the county of Oxford, in capite of our lord the King, by the serjeanty of mew-

* Petrus, filius Roberti le Espicer, tenet quandam terram in Redenhall, in com. Norf. per serjantiam custodiendi unum austurcum domini Regis, sumptibus domini Regis, a festo Sancti Michaelis usque ad Quadragesimam; et postmodum ipsum mutare debet sumptibus suis propriis. Plac. Coron. de ann. 14 Edw. I. Rot. 3. Norf. Blount, 67.

† Manerium de Radeclyve tenetur de domino Rege in capite, per servitium mutandi unum estricium, et inveniendi unum portatorem ad custos domini Regis. Plac. Coron. de ann. 3 Edw. III. Rot. 6. in dors. Notting. Blount, 72.

ing a goshawk ‡*‡ of the King's, or of carrying it to the King's court *.

‡*‡ Hostricum. See p. 267.

ASTON-BERNARD, COUNTY OF BUCKS.

John Molyns held the manor of Aston-Bernard, in the county of Bucks, of the King in capite, by the service of being Marshal of the King's Falcons and other Hawks †.

WARNEFORD, COUNTY OF HANTS.

Nicholas de Malmayns (malis manibus) holds a hundred shillings land in the town of Warneford, in the county of Southampton, for one soar sparhawk, to be paid to our lord the King, yearly, at the feast of St. Michael, at the Exchequer ‡.

HUCKNALL-TORCARD, COUNTY OF NOTTINGHAM.

Sir John Leeke ¶ holds the manor of Hucknall-Torcard, in the county of Nottingham, and certain messuages, lands, and tenements in Hucknall-Torcard, of our lord the King in capite, by the service of carrying one gerfalcon, from the feast of St. Michael the Archangel, until Lent, at the costs of the King, with three horses, for two shillings a day, and half a sextary of wine, and two robes, when he should be summoned to do this service. And

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* Johannes Mauduit tenet manerium de Boghton, in com. Oxon, in capite de domino Rege, per serjantiam mutandi unum hostricum domini Regis, vel istum hostricum portandi ad curiam domini Regis. Plac. Coron. 13 Edw. I. Rot. 50. dorso. Oxon. Blount, 74.

† Carta, 20 Edw. III. n. 18. Blount, 77.

‡ Nicholas de Malis Manibus tenet centum solidatas terræ in villa de Warneford, in com. Southampton, pro uno spervario soro, reddendo domino Regi, per annum ad festum Sancti Michaelis, ad Scaccarium. Plac. Coron. 8 Edw. I. Rot. 30. Blount, 86.

if

if his horses should die in the King's service, the King was to restore his horses to him *.

¶ This Sir John Leeke (who was ancestor to the Lords D'Eyncourt) died in the reign of King Henry VIII. Another Sir John Leeke held this manor by the same services in the 37th Hen. VI. See Blount, 93, and Escaet. 37 Hen. VI. E.

ACTON, COUNTY OF BUCKS.

The Lords Grey of Wilton, held the manor of Acton, in the county of Buckingham, by the serjeanty of keeping one gerfalcon for their sovereign lord the King: whereupon that family of the Greys had, for their badge or cognisance, a falcon sejant upon a glove †.

ETON, COUNTY OF BUCKS.

Reginald de Grey holds the manor of Eton, in the county of Buckingham, of our lord the King, by the service of keeping one falcon until it could fly, and for the keeping of it, when he took it to the King, he is to have the King's horse ‡§‡ with all its furniture and clothes: and is also to have the King's table, with the trestle |||| and table-cloth, and to have all the vessels with which the King was served that day: and he is to have a cask of wine ¶ immediately after the King shall have tasted of it ‡.

‡§‡ Equitatura

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* Manerium de Hucknall-Torkard, ac certa messuagia, terr. et ten. in Hucknall-Torkard, tenentur de domino Rege in capite, per servitium ad portand. unum gerfalconem a festo Sancti Michaelis Archangeli usque ad Quadragesimam, sumptibus domini Regis, cum tribus equis, pro duobus solidis per diem, et dimidium sextarii vini, et duobus robis, quando premunitur ad hoc faciendum. Et si equi sui moriantur in servitio domini Regis, dictus Rex equos suos sibi restaurabit. Ex M. S. penes F. F. Foljambe, Arm.

† Camd. Brit. tit. Bucks. Blount, 109.

‡ Reginaldus de Grey tenet manerium de Eton, in com. Buckingham, de domino Rege, per servitium custodiendi unum falconem

usque

‡§‡ Equitatura Regis. Signifies here, as I suppose, the King's horse and furniture. Blount.

‖‖ Tressello. From the French Treteau, or Trusteau, a trestle. E.

¶ Dolium Vini. A tun, pipe, hogshead, tub, or cask of wine. E. A cask. A.

DUNSTABLE, COUNTY OF BEDFORD.

The King of England gave to the King of Scotland three hundred pounds of land, for his homage, and for the annual service of one gerfalcon §§*.

§§ Pro annuo servitio unius Erodii. Mr. Hearne of Oxford, most unhappily conjectures that this word ought to have been written Corrodii. Now, a Corrody is an allowance of victuals from a religious house to a person living out of it, for some valuable consideration; it consequently is entirely foreign to the present purpose. 'Tis pity that M. Paris does not mention this service or tenure, p. 446, where he speaks of this business. However, there is no occasion for any correction or emendation here, since by Erodii may either be meant Ἐρωδιοῦ, an heron, the Greek word being only latinized. Ælian. Hist. Anim. lib. i. c. 1. et Annot. Bocharti Op. tom. iii. col. 321. seq. Or rather, that the gerfalcon is intended, called Eurodius by Nic. Upton, p. 187, on account of his flying at the heron. The presenting a

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usque ad volatum, et pro custodia illa cum falconem illum duxerit ad Regem, habebit equitaturam Regis, cum toto apparatu et indumentis domini Regis: et etiam habebit mensam domini Regis, cum tressello et mappa, et habebit omnia vasa de quibus dominus Rex servatus fu rit eo die: et habebit dolium vini immediate postquam dominus Rex ex ipso vino gustaverit. 9 Jan. 17 Edw. III. Inq. in com. Buck. Blount, 138.

* Rex Angliæ dedit ei (Regi Scotiæ) trecentas libratas terræ pro homagio suo, et pro annuo servitio unius Erodii. Annals of Dunstaple, p. 234.

falcon

falcon or hawk was a very common service; and for this sense again, see Bochart, col. 325. See also Du Fresne, and Littleton's and Ainsworth's Dictionaries. P.

The heron, or Ardea Major of Linnæus, is a voracious bird; and, according to Buffon, exhibits a picture of wretchedness, anxiety, and indigence. In England this bird was formerly ranked among the royal game, and protected as partridges and hares are now, by specific laws. Persons who destroyed their eggs were subject to a fine of twenty shillings for each offence. Heron hawking was at that time a favourite diversion among the nobility and gentry of the kingdom, and at whose table this bird was deemed a choice dish. A passage in Shakspeare that alludes to the heron, has occasioned much controversy with verbal critics. Allusive, and as a reproach to ignorance, it states, "He does not know a hawk from a hand-saw, or heron-shaw." The latter is the common name of the fowl; but in vulgar pronunciation it is often called in this proverb, hand-saw. An interesting account of the heron, with an accurate representation of it, are preserved in Bewick's "History of British Birds," vol. ii. Brayley and Britton's Beauties of England and Wales, vol. ix. p. 735.

Erodii. If it means a heron, it probably refers to that species called the Egret. The egret is the bird that by the statutes of the Order furnishes the plumes for the knights of the Thistle, and the grant being to the King of Scotland, the reddendo of the egret not inaptly connects itself with this explanation. W.

ILMER,

ILMER, COUNTY OF BUCKS.

At the Coronation of King James II. the lord of the manor of Ilmer claimed to be Marshal, Surveyor, and Conservator of his Majesty's Hawks in England, with divers fees, and the nomination of under-officers; which claim was not allowed, because not respecting the Coronation, but the claimant was left to take his course at law, if he thought fit *.

POLEY, COUNTY OF WARWICK.

Richard de Herthull, the day he died, held the maner of Poley, in the county of Warwick, in his demesne as of fee, by fealty and the service of one sparhawk, or two shillings, at the feast of St. James, &c.†

BARTON OR BERTON, COUNTY OF NOTTINGHAM.

King John granted to Robert de Hose, land in Berton, of the Honour of Nottingham, to be held by the service of yielding the King yearly one soar hawk, &c. ‡

COMBERTON, COUNTY OF CAMBRIDGE.

In 1296 it was in the family of La Merk §, from whom it obtained the name of Merks. It was held by the serjeanty of being keeper of the King's falcons, and descended by female heirs to the families of Hastings and Longueville ‖.

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* Sandf. Hist. Coron. Gent. Mag. vol. xxxi. p. 323.

† Ricardus de Herthull, die quo obijt tenuit manerium de Poley, in com. War. in dominico suo, ut de feodo, per fidelitatem et servitium unius esparvarij. vel 11 s. ad festum Sancti Jacobi, &c. Escaet. de anno 19 Edw. II. num. 53. Blount's Law Dict. tit. Esparvarius.

‡ Cartular. S. Edmund. MS. Jac. Law Dict. tit. Sorus Accipiter.

§ Cart. 25 Edw. I.

‖ Lysons's Mag. Brit. vol. ii. p. 168.

WEST PECKHAM, COUNTY OF KENT.

This manor was held, in the time of King John, by the service of bearing one of the King's goshawks beyond sea, when demanded, from the feast of St. Michael to that of the Purification. The manor was afterwards divided, and one part is now the property of Lord le Despencer, and the other of the Earl of Torrington *.

WHITE RODING, COUNTY OF ESSEX.

In 1296, or 1297, King Edward I. granted to John de Merks, in tail-general, the manor of White Roding, and the advowson of the church, with remainder to Cecily de Hastings, sister of the said John †. This Cecily was wife of Humfrey de Hastings, and held this manor, and that of Cumbreton in Cambridgeshire, at the time of her decease, in 1304, by the service of keeping two lanar falcons, or hawks, for heron hawking; and a greyhound trained to make a heron rise, from Michaelmas to the Purification, for the King's use ‡.

HALLINGBURY, COUNTY OF ESSEX.

Walter de Hauvill held sixty shillings of land in Hallingbury de Walla ¶, by the serjeanty of falconry, which he had of the grant of King Richard I. §

¶ De Walla. Quære. The late Dr. Pegge could not explain this.

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* Beauties of England and Wales, vol. viii. p. 1285.

† Cart. 25 Edw. I. numb. 6. Morant's Essex, vol. ii. p. 469.

§ Walterus de Hauvill tenuit LX sol. terr. in Hallingbury de Walla, per serjantiam falconariæ, per Regem Richardum. Lib. Rub. Scacc. Append. to Brady's Introduct. fo. 23.

DUNTON, COUNTY OF NORFOLK.

King Henry II. is said to have given this town, with Doketon and Kettleston, to Ralph de Hauvill, to be held by petit serjeanty, the keeping of the King's hawks or falcons; and in another record it is said by keeping of two gerfalcons for the King. Of this family were Henry and Hugh de Hauvile; and King John, in his sixth year, ordered the bailiffs of several ports to secure all the hawks and gerfalcons which should be brought beyond sea, till the said Henry and Hugh should choose what they thought fit for the King's use; and no one was allowed to buy any till this was done *.

☞ It is remarkable that in Wales, the Penhebogydd, or Master of the Hawks, was the fourth officer in rank and dignity, and sat in the fourth place from his sovereign at the royal table; that he was permitted to drink no more than three times, lest he should neglect his birds from intoxication; and that when he was more than usually successful in his sports, the prince was obliged, by law and custom, to rise up to receive him as he entered the hall, and sometimes to hold his stirrup as he alighted from his horse. Polewhele's History of Cornwall, vol. ii. p. 81.

WELLWYN, COUNTY OF HERTFORD.

Sir Robert Broughton, Knight, acknowledged that he held the manor of Wyllyen, in the county of Hertford, of the King in capite, by the service of rendering to the King a sore sparhawk, or two shillings, yearly, by the hands of the sheriff of Hertford for the time being †.

GRES-

* Blomefield's Hist. of Norfolk, vol. iii. p. 781.

† Robertus Broughton, miles, cognovit se tenere m. de Wyllyen, in com. Hertf.

de

GRESSINGHAM, COUNTY OF LANCASTER.

The heirs of William and Benedict held two oxgangs of land in Gressingham, by the serjeanty of keeping the aeries of hawks of our lord the King *.

ARDELEY, COUNTY OF ESSEX.

Baldwin Fillot holds certain land in the town of Ardeley, by the serjeanty of keeping a sparhawk, and that land was worth forty shillings †.

LANGLEY, COUNTY OF SALOP.

William Hurnell holds the town of Langley, of our lord the King, by the service of bearing one falcon, at the cost of the King ‡.

HERST-FAUCOVER, COUNTY OF KENT.

Henry Michelgrove held (amongst other things) the manor of Herst-Faucover, in the county of Kent, which was held of the King in capite by homage, and the service of keeping yearly one falcon for our lord the King §.

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de R. in capite, per servic'. redd'. Regj unum esparuareum sor'. annuatim vel ijs. ad man'. vic. Hertf. pro tempore existen. Mich's fin. anno 6 Hen. VII. Rot. 1. Harl. MS. Brit. Mus. No. 5174, p. 6.

* Heres Willielmi et Bened'cti ten'. ii bovat. terre ibm. per seriant'. custodiendi heieras accipitrum dñi Regis. Test. de Nevil. Ibid. No. 2085, p. 431.

† Baldwinus Fillot tenet in villa de Ardeley, quandam terram per seriant'. servandi nisum et valet terr. 40 solid. Inquis. temp. Hen. III. Harl. MS. Brit. Mus. No. 5172, p. 33.

‡ Willielmus Hurnell tenet villam de Langeley de dño Rege per servic'. portandi unum aucipe ad custum dñi Regis. Ibid. No. 1087, p. 13.

§ Henricus Michelgrove (int'. al'.) m. de Herst-Faucouer, in com. Kent, quod tenetur de R. in capite, per homagium et servic'. custodiendi unum falconem dicti dñi R. annuatim. Esc. anno 17 Ric'. II. Ibid. No. 2087, p. 236.

And Godfrey le Hutton held a certain serjeanty in Hurst, for which he was to keep the falcons of our lord the King*.

HUNTLESHAM, COUNTY OF SUFFOLK.

John Pypard paid to the King (amongst other things) two shillings for his relief for twelve pounds of land, in Huntlesham, in the county of Suffolk, held of the King by the service of one sparhawk ¶, yearly †.

¶ Nisus. The lesser hawk, or sparrow hawk. Cowell's Interpreter.

Falco Nisus is the Linnæan specific name of the sparrow hawk, but it is a mistake to call it the lesser hawk, which is the merlin hawk, and the least of the species that inhabits Great Britain. It was used in the humbler kinds of falconry as flying at larks, &c. W.

STANESBY, COUNTY OF DERBY.

John, son and heir of Roger de Sannage, gave to the King one sore sparhawk for his relief for the manor of Staynesby, in the county of Derby, which he holds of the King in capite by the service of a soar sparhawk ‡.

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* Seriantia Godefr'. le Huton, in Hurst, pro qua debuit custodire falcones dn̄i Reg. De serjantijs, &c. com. Kancie, temp. Hen. II. Harl. MS. Brit. Mus. No. 313, p. 11.

† Johannes Pypard dat Regi 2s. de relevio suo pro £xii ter'. in Huntlesham, in com. Suff. tenet de Rege per servitium unius nisi per annū. De termino Pasche, a° 31 Edw. I. Harl. MS. Brit. Mus. No. 34, p. 33.

‡ Johannes filius et heres Rogeri de Sannage dedit Regi unum spervarium sori de relevio suo pro manerio de Staynesby, in com. Derby, quod de Rege tenet in capite per servicium unius spervarij sori. De termino Mich'. a° 31 Edw. I. Ibid. No. 34, p. 27.

ESPERETT, COUNTY OF SOMERSET.

Thomas, son and heir of Thomas de Wellesk, paid to the King for his relief of a certain serjeanty which he holds of the King in capite in Espett (Esperett,) by the service of four shillings, one soar sparhawk *.

WHITEWTHINGES, COUNTY OF ESSEX.

Thomas de Lungevill, and Beatrix his wife, daughter and heir of Philip de Hastings, made fine with our lord the King, by ten marks, for their relief of the manor of Whitewthinges, in the county of Essex, which is held of the King in capite, by the service of coming to his court at the feast of St. Michael, and of keeping there two of the King's lanar falcons at his charge, from the same feast, until the feast of the Purification of the Blessed Virgin Mary, next following †.

BURGE, COUNTY OF DERBY.

Hugh, son and heir of Philip de Stredley, made fine with the King by two marks for his relief for the mill of Burge, in the county of Derby, which the said Philip held of the King in capite, by the service of finding one man bearing an heron falcon, every year in season, before the King, when he should be summoned, and to

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* Thomas, filius et heres Thomæ de Wellesk, dat Regi pro relevio suo de quadam serjanc. quam de Rege tenet in capite in Espett (Esperett) per servic'. iv solid. unum sp'uar. sor'. De termino Trin. anno 18 Edw. I. Harl. MS. Brit. Mus. No. 34, p. 9.

† Thomas de Lungevill et Beatrix uxor eius, filia et her' Philipi de Hastings, fecerunt finem cum domino Rege pro relevio suo de manerio de Whitewthinges in com. Essex, quod de Rege tenetur in capite, per servitium veniendi ad curiam Regis ad festum Sancti Mich' et custodiendi ibidem duos falcones Regis lanar ad custus ipsius Regis ab eodem festo usque ad festum Purificationis Beate Marie prox' sequent. De termino Pasche, anno 9 Edw. III. Harl. MS. Brit. Mus. No. 34, p. 126.

take

take for performing the said service, at the cost of the King, two robes at Whitsuntide and Christmas *.

WIRKITON AND WALKESLAW, COUNTY OF SALOP.

Adam de Beyssin held of the King in capite the manors of Wirkiton and Walkeslaw, by the service of keeping one of the King's goshawks ¶ until the feast of St. Michael yearly, or until the King should command it to be brought to him, which he was then to carry to the King accordingly; and during the season he was to abide at court, and to take there five-pence halfpenny daily, and he was to eat on all days in the King's household, and to take yearly two robes †.

¶ Osturcum. See note on Peckham, p. 266.

SHALDEBURNE, COUNTY OF BERKS.

Robert de Tateshale held the manor of Shaldeburne in the county of Berks of the King in capite, by serjeanty, viz. by the service of mewing and keeping one falcon gentle for the King, and of carrying it by himself, or another, to the King at his command, at the charge of the said Robert, to abide with the falcon aforesaid,

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* Hugo, filius et heres Philippi de Stredley, fecit finem cum Rege per duas marc'. pro relevio suo de molend. de Burgo in com. Derby, q. dictus Philippus tenuit de Rege in capite, per servitium inveniendi unum hominem portantem unum falconem heronar'. quolibet anno in seisona coram Rege cum per Regem fuerit premonit' capiend'. pro dicto servitio faciend'. ad sumptibus Regis, duas robas ad fest' Pent. et Nativitatis Dñi. De termino Trin. anno 21 Edw. III. Rot. 1. Harl. MS. Brit. Mus. No. 34, p. 167.

† Adam de Beyssin tenuit de R. in capite maner'. de Wirkiton et Walkeslaw, per servic'. custod'. unum Osturcum Regis usq. festum Sancti Mich'is annuatim, vel usq. ad mandatu' Regis tunc deffere dictum osturcu'. ad Regem, et tunc durante seisona comorabit'. ad cur'. capiend. ad cur' per diem v d. ob. et comedet omnibus diebus in hospitio Regis, et cepit per annum duas robas. Esc. tempore R. Hen. fil. Reg. Johannis. Harl. MS. Brit. Mus. No. 708, p. 6.

in

in obedience to the King so long as he should please, at the wages of the said Robert whilst he resided there, for all services *.

KILEBY, COUNTY OF LINCOLN.

Ralph de Fauconer held of the King in capite four pounds and two-pence rent in Kileby, by the petit serjeanty of bearing one lanar falcon, at the costs of our lord the King †.

STANBRIGGS, COUNTY OF BEDFORD.

Richard le Chamberleyn, who married Joan the daughter and heir of John Gardener, made fine with the King for himself and his wife, by one hundred shillings for their relief, for the serjeanty of keeping the King's falcons in Stanbriggs ‡.

LEWES, COUNTY OF OXFORD.

Robert de Eleford, son and heir of Robert de Eleford, made fine with the King by one hundred shillings for his relief, viz. for four yard lands which he holds of the King in Lewes, in the county of Oxford, by the serjeanty of keeping a falcon in season, at his own proper costs §.

ECHEMEN-

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* Robertus de Tateshale tenuit maner'. de Shaldeburne in com. Berk. de R. in capite, per seriantiam, viz. per servic'. mutand'. et custod'. falconem gentle R. et illu'. deferend. per se vel per aliu'. R. ad mandatu'. ipsius R. cust'. predicti Roberti morando cum falcone predict' in obsequio R. quamdiu R. placuit ad vad. ipsius R. dum moram fecerit pro omni servicio. Esc. anno 31 R. Edw. I. Harl. MS. Brit. Mus. No. 708, p. 28.

† Radūs de Fauconer tenuit de Rege in capite quatuor libras et duos denarios redditus in Kileby, per parvam seriantiam portandi unum falconem laneri, sumptibus domini Regis. Anno 4 Edw. I. Harl. MS. Brit. Mus. No. 821, p. 34.

‡ Ricardus le Chamberleyn, qui Johannā filiam et heredem Johannis Gardener duxit in uxorem, fecit finem cum Rege pro se et uxore sua per 100 s. pro relevio suo, per serjantiam custodiendi falcon. Regis in Stanbriggs. De termino Pasche, anno 29 Edw. I. Ibid. No. 34, p. 21.

§ Robertus de Eleford, filius et heres Roberti

ECHEMENDON, COUNTY OF SALOP.

In the second year of King Edward I. John de Audeley rendered a mewed sparrow hawk ¶ at the Exchequer for the manor of Echemendon, which he held of the King in capite *.

¶ Spervarium mutarium. From muto, to mew up hawks in the time of their muting, or molting, or casting their plumes. Hence the Muta Regia, the Mews near Charing-cross, in London, now the King's stables, formerly the falconry, or place for the King's hawks. Kennet's Gloss. to Paroch. Antiq. in v. MUTO.

BLADENE, COUNTY OF OXFORD.

Walter de Hauvill holds the town of Bladene of the gift of our lord the King, by the serjeanty of keeping the King's birds, and it was worth seven pounds †.

SANDIACRE, COUNTY OF DERBY.

Richard de Sandiacre holds ten pounds of land in Sandiacre, by the serjeanty of keeping a goshawk, and of finding twelve carriers (to convey the said goshawk,) and himself to bear a tabor ‡.

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berti de Eleford, finem fecit cum Rege per 100 s. pro relevio suo, viz. pro quatuor virgat'. terr'. quas tenet de Rege in capite in Lewes in com. Oxon̄. per serjanc'. custod'. unum falconem, sumptibus suis propriis, in seisona. De termino Mich. anno 23 Edw. I. Harl. MS. Brit. Mus. No. 34, p. 15.

* Salopsire. Redditus. Jacobus de Audithele reddit ad Scaccarium unum spervarium mutarium pro manerio de Echemendon, quod de Rege tenet in capite. Mich. Commun. 1 & 2 Edw. I. Rot. 2, a. Madox's Hist. Exchcq. p. 612.

† Walterus de Hauvill tenuit villam de Bladene de dono dn̄i Regis, per serjantiam custodiendi aves dn̄i Regis, et val'. £vij. Testa de Nevil, p. 107.

‡ Ricardus de Sandiacre tenet x librat'. terr'. in Sandiacre, per serjantiam ad custodiend'. ostur'. et inveniendum xij portatores, et seipsum ad ferend'. taborem. Ibid. p. 20.

SECT.

SECT. XI.

Of Petit Serjeanties, by Religious Services.

GREENS-NORTON, COUNTY OF NORTHAMPTON.

So named of the Greens (persons famed in the sixteenth century for their wealth) called before Norton-Dauney, was held of the King in capite, by the service of lifting up their right-hands towards the King, yearly, on Christmas-day, wheresoever the King should then be in England *.

CONINGSTON, COUNTY OF LEICESTER.

Thomas Winchard held land in Coningston in the county of Leicester, in capite, by the service of saying daily five pater-nosters and five ave marias, for the souls of the King's progenitors, and the souls of all the faithful departed, for all services †.

MAPLESCAUMP, COUNTY OF KENT.

William de Valoignes holds of our lord the King in capite, a moiety of the manor of Maplescaump, by this service, that if the King should come to Maplescaump to hear mass, then the said William was to find him a penny for an oblation ‡.

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* Fines 18 Ric. II. Blount, 10. Camd. Brit. tit. Northamptonshire. Inquis. 44 Edw. III.

† Inquis. 27 Edw. III. Escaet. 37 Edw. III. Blount, 16.

‡ Willielmus de Valoignes tenet de domino Rege in capite, medietatem manerii de Maplescaump, per talem servitium quod si dominus Rex venerit usque Maplescaump ad missam suam audiendam, tunc idem Willielmus inveniet ei unum denarium ad oblationem. In Parvo Rot. Hundredor. Kantiæ. Blount, 29.

EAST-HENDRED, COUNTY OF BERKS.

John Pater-Noster holds one yard land, with the appurtenances, in East-Hanred in the county of Berks, by the serjeanty of saying, for the soul of our lord the King, one pater-noster daily, and it was worth five shillings yearly *.

PAPWORTH-ANNEYS, COUNTY OF CAMBRIDGE.

John Russell holds in the town of Papworth-Anneys in the county of Cambridge, two hides and an half of land of the King in capite, by the serjeanty of feeding two poor persons, for the souls of his ancestors; and it is rated at eight shillings a year at the Exchequer †.

PUSEY, COUNTY OF BERKS.

Alice Pater-Noster holds one yard land in Pusey, in the county of Berks, in capite of our lord the King, by the service of saying every day five Pater-nosters, for the souls of the King's ancestors; and it was worth five shillings a year ‡.

And Richard Pater-Noster, for his relief, said, three times, before the present barons, (of the Exchequer) the Lord's Prayer, with the

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* Johannes Pater-Noster tenet unam virgatam terræ, cum pertin. in East-Hanred, in com. Berks, per serjantiam dicendi, pro anima domini Regis, unum *Pater noster* quotidiè, et valet per ann. v s. Plac. Coron. apud Windesor, 12 Edw. I. Rot. 29, in dorso. Blount, 39.

† Johannes Russell tenet in villa de Papworth-Anneys in com. Cantabr. duas hidas terræ, et dimidiam de domino Rege in capite, per serjantiam pascendi duos pauperes pro animabus antecessorum suorum, et arrentatur ad Scaccarium pro VIII s. Plac. Coron. 14 Edw. I. Cant. Blount, 41.

‡ Alicia Pater-Noster tenet unam virgatam terræ in Pusey in com. Berks, in capite de domino Rege, per servitium dicendi quolibet die quinquies *Pater noster*, pro animabus antecessorum domini Regis, et valet per ann. v s. Plac. Coron. 12 Edw. I. Rot. 35, dorso. Blount, 51.

Salutation

Salutation of the blessed Mary, as John his brother had done for his relief*. See Holicote, p. 295.

BARKING, COUNTY OF ESSEX.

The manor of Clay-hall was held under the abbess and convent of Barking by a quit rent of 15s. 3d. and the following services, viz. that the tenant should come in person to the Abbey Church of Barking, on the vigil of St. Ethelburgh the Virgin, and there attend and guard the high altar from the first hour of vespers till nine o'clock the next morning; and that he should be ready at all times with a horse and man to attend the abbess and her steward, when going upon the business of the convent, any where within the four seas; and lastly, that the abbess should have by way of heriot, upon the death of every tenant, his best horse and accoutrements †.

BURCESTER, COUNTY OF OXFORD.

Richard de Camvil, and Eustace his wife, gave a virgate of land ¶ in Burcester to Robert Clerk, yet, so that the aforesaid Robert Clerk, or his heirs, should find one lamp before the altar of St. Nicholas, in the great church of St. Mary and St. Edburga, in Burcester, burning throughout every night and day while divine service was celebrated, and at canonical hours ‡.

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* Et Richardus Pater-Noster, pro relevio, suo ter dixit, coram baronibus modo hic Orationem Dominicam, cum Salutatione Beatæ Mariæ, sicut Johannes frater ejus fecerat pro relevio suo. Rot. fin. Pasch. 31 Edw. III. Blount, 51.

† Mr. Lethieullier's MS. from Esch. 15 Edw. IV. Lysons's Envir. vol. iv. pp. 82, 83.

‡ Ita tamen quod prædictus Robertus Clericus vel hæredes sui invenient lampadem unam ante altare Sancti Nicholai, in majori ecclesia S. Mariæ et S. Edburgæ de Berencester qualibet nocte totaliter, et quolibet die dum divina celebrantur, et ad horas canonicales ardentem. Kennett's Paroch. Antiq. p. 180.

¶ Lands and rent charges were frequently given to religious houses and parish churches for the maintenance of a lamp or candle, set burning on the altar of any church or chapel. By the ecclesiastical constitutions in Normandy, it was ordained that once in a year, about Pentecost, the priest and capellanes should come with their people in a full procession to the mother church, and for every house, should offer on the altar, a wax taper, to enlighten the church. Kennet's Paroch. Antiq. p. 598, and Gloss. sub voce Luminare. See also note on Whickham.

PONTHOP, COUNTY OF DURHAM.

In the eighth year of the pontificate of Bishop Skirlaw, 1395, William de Gourlay was seised in his demesne as of fee of the manor of Ponthop, containing sixty acres of land by estimation, which was held of the lord bishop in capite, by the service of offering and paying yearly one besant ¶ at the shrine of St. Cuthbert ‡*‡, at his feast in Lent §‖§, to support the oblation of the said lord bishop §§§; and by the service of paying yearly another besant ¶, or two shillings, to the lord bishop and his successors, at the time aforesaid; and by the service of appearing ‖‖‖ at the three principal county courts ≡, and by foreign service [‡] *.

¶ Bisancum. See note under Smalleies.

‡*‡ Ad Feretrum Sancti Cuthberti. The Shrine of St. Cuthbert, interred at last at Durham. P. It is now called St. Cuthbert's Feretory, from feretrum. E.

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* Willielmus de Gourlay seis'. fuit in dnico suo ut de feodo maner'. de Pontop, contin'. LX acr'. terr'. per estem'. (estim'.) que ten'. dño epō in capite, per servic'. offerendi et reddendi annuat. unum bisancum ad feretrum Sancti Cuthberti, ad festum suum in Quadragesima, ad oblationem dicti dñi epi'. sustinend'. et per serv'. reddend. an'. aliud bisancum, vel ii s. dño epo'. et succ'. suis ad predictum temp. et per ser'. com'. ad tres principal' com. et per forins'. serv'. Inquis. post Mortem Willielmi de Gourlay, 8. Skirlaw.

§‖§ Ad

§§§ Ad festum suum in Quadragesima. 20th March. P.

§§§ Oblationem dicti domini epi'. sustinend'. So that as the bishop always made his offering then, this besant of two shillings value was to be part of it. P.

||||| Com. Comparandi, of appearing at the county courts. E.

≡ Tres principales com. Quære of these, as the sheriffs turn was but twice a year. P.

[‡] Forins. Servic'. Foreign service is that, whereby a mesne lord holds over of another without the compass of his own fee, or else that which a tenant performs either to his own lord, or to the lord paramount out of the fee. And it seems to have been knight's service, or escuage uncertain. Blount's Law Dict. voce Foreign. E.

CLEHUNGRE, COUNTY OF HEREFORD.

William de Broynton held half a hide of land there of the gift of the Earl of Hereford by suit of court; and Robert de Therklevile, and his partners, the other moiety, by making one oblation of seven shillings upon the altar of St. Ethelbert*.

APSE, COUNTY OF SURREY.

Ralph Blundus, and William Fitz Gunnuld, William Fitz Gilbert, and Osbert Malherb, held of our lord the King in capite, half a hide of land in alms, by the service of distributing and giving one

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* Willielmus de Broynton dimid. hidam de dono Comitis Hereford per secta curie, et Robertus de Therklevile et socij sui prænominati alteram medietatem, faciend'. unam oblacionem septem solid. super altare Sancti Ethelberti. Evidenciæ extract de libro Feodorum &c. Com. Hereford, anno primo Regis Edw. III. Harl. MS. Brit. Mus. No. 6765, p. 15.

cask

cask ¶ of ale on the day of All Saints, for the soul of our lord the King, and his ancestors *.

¶ Cuna. See note on Biscopestre, p. 192.

DURHAM.

The commons of the bishop of Durham, standing upon their ancient privilege, did refuse to serve under the King in his wars, which he waged with Scotland, for they pleaded, and proved it, that they were halywerke folkes ‖§‖, and held their lands to safeguard and defend the corps of holy St. Cuthbert, neither ought they to go out of the precincts of the bishoprick, namely, between Tyne and Tees, for King or Bishop †.

‖§‖ See Hallewimen, in the note on Thurgarton, &c.

ASHEBY MARSH, COUNTY OF NORTHAMPTON.

Henry de Greene, possessing the lands which were formerly of John de Asheby Marsh, acknowledged himself to hold one messuage, one pigeon-house, thirty-six acres of land, six acres of wood, and fifty-six shillings rent in Ashby-Mares (Ashby-Marsh) of the King in capite, by the service of lifting up his right-hand yearly on Christmas-day towards the King wheresoever he shall be in England ‡.

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* Apse. Radus Blundus, et Willielmus Filius Gunnuld, et Willielmus Filius Gillbert, et Osbertus Malherbe, tenent in capite de dño Rege, dimid. hydam terre in Elemos' distribuendi et donandi unam cuvatam cervisie die Omnium Scorũ, pro anima dñi Regis et antecessorum suorum. Inquis. &c. Com. Surrey, temp. Regis Johannis. Harl. MS. Brit. Mus. No. 313, p. 19.

† Camd. Brit. 736. Harl. MS. Brit. Mus. No. 5127, p. 11.

‡ Henricus de Greene tenens terrarum que fuere Johannis de Asheby Mares, cognovit se tenere unum messuagium, unum columbum, xxxvj acr'. terr'. vj acr'. bosci, LVIs. redd'. in Asheby Mares de Rege in capite, per servitium levandi manum suam dextram annuatim, die Nativitatis Dñi, erga Regem ubicunque fuerit in Anglia. De termino Mich. anno 42 Edw. III. Rot. 1. Harl. MS. Brit. Mus. No. 34, p. 244.

LYSTON,

LYSTON, COUNTY OF DEVON.

William de Gatesden holds the manor of Lyston, by one pound of frankincense for the King's chapel *.

SECT. XII.

Of Petit Serjeanties relating to the providing of Ships, Boats, &c.

DEGEMUE AND EGLOSDERI, COUNTY OF CORNWALL.

William Trevelle holds one Cornish acre of land ¶ in Degemue and Eglosderi, by the serjeanty of finding one boat and nets for fishing in Hellestone Lake, whensoever our lord the King should come to Hellestone, and so long as he should stay there †.

¶ See Pengevel, p. 129.

MALDEN, COUNTY OF ESSEX.

The inhabitants of Malden in Essex, antiently held that town by serjeanty, to find the King a ship with its furniture or tackle, as often as it should happen that he should go with his army out of the

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* Willielmus de Gatesden ten'. maner'. de Lyston, per unam libram thuris ad cap'llam Regis. Testa de Nevil, p. 198.

† Willielmus Trevelle tenet unam acram terræ Cornubiensem in Degemue et Eglosderi, per serjantiam inveniendi unam batellum et rethia ad piscandum in Lacu de Hellestone, quandocunque dominus Rex venerit apud Hellestone, et quamdiu moram ibi fecerit. Plac. Coron. de anno 12 Edw. I. Cornub. Blount, 54.

kingdom

kingdom of England, for forty days, at their own proper costs; and this they were to do on the King's summons *.

LENYNGBURN, COUNTY OF KENT.

William, son of William Bek, holds his land in Lenyngburn, by the serjeanty of finding, when the King crossed the sea towards Gascony, one ship, which is called a Baard, at his own proper charges †.

SEA-PORT TOWNS.

King Edward I. ordained that his sea-port towns should provide for his service certain ships at their own proper costs, and double shippage ¶ ‡.

¶ Sumptibus suis propriis, et duplici eskippamento. Sir Robert Cotton (in his answer to motives for war) interprets it double shippage, by which I suppose he means double tackle, or furniture for the ships. Blount.

I should suppose this double shippage rather to be shipment, and means a conveyance to and from a place. It cannot be applicable to the tackle, as the ships were of course to be fit to go to sea, and the after-words seem to allude to the nature of the service to be required of them, namely, double shipment, though it may probably apply to a double proportion of men, which was not an unfrequent obligation. W.

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* Unam navem cum apparatu suo quotiescunque contigerit dictum Regem ire cum exercitu extra regnum Angliæ per XL dies, sumptibus suis propriis, et hoc ad summonitionem domini Regis. Plac. Coron. de 13 Edw. I. Blount, 27.

† Willielmus, filius Willielmi Bek, tenet terram suam in Lenyngburn, per serjantiam inveniendi ad transfretationem domini Regis unam navem quæ vocatur Baard, versus Vasconiam, sumptibus suis propriis. In Rot. Hundred. anno 3 Edw. I. Kanc. Blount, 62.

‡ Claus. 1 Edw. I. Blount, 62.

BURE-FERRERS, COUNTY OF CORNWALL.

Sir John de Ferrers, knight, holds of the honor of the Castle of Tremanton, in the county of Cornwall, twenty-one knights fees in Bure-Ferrers, and elsewhere, by knight's service, paying at the feast of St. Michael four boatmen ‡§‡ to manage the boats at the passage of Esse, and supporting twenty-one of the battlements ‖§‖ of the Castle aforesaid, at his own proper costs *.

‡§‡ Virones. Is here used for boatmen, or such as could manage the passage boat. Blount. Vide Spelm. in voce.

‖§‖ Kernella Castri. Kernella are the nooks or notches on the top of the wall of an embattled castle, which is therefore called Castellum Kernellatum, from the Latin crena, a notch. Blount. Rather from the French creneller, to make battlements, from whence comes the words creneau, a battlement, and crenelè, embattled. E.

GRENOCLE, COUNTY OF SUSSEX.

Matthew de Hastings held the manor of Grenocle in the county of Sussex, of the King, by this service, that he should find an oar for the King's use, when he should pass over the sea at the haven of Hastings §‡§ †.

§‡§ Quære. Whether this is within the tenure of Voyage-Royal, abolished by the stat. 12 Car. II. cap. 24? ‡.

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* Johannes de Ferrers, chevalier, tenet de Honore Castri de Tremanton in comitatu Cornubiæ, xxi feoda militum in Bure-Ferrers, et alibi, per servitium militare, reddend. ad festum Sancti Michaelis, quatuor virones ad batellos passagii de Esse, et sustinend. xxi Kernella Castri prædicti, sumptibus suis propriis. Antiq. Supervis. Ducatus Cornubiæ. Blount, 107.

† Inquis. 5 Edw. I. Blount, 110.

‡ Compl. Copyholder, 282.

HASTINGS, COUNTY OF SUSSEX,

Called in Saxon Hæstinga-ceastep, is the chief town of the Cinque Ports, and had a mint in the time of King Athelstan. It, with its members, Winchelsea, Rye, &c. was bound to find twenty-one ships for any naval expedition, at the King's summons; and there ought to be in every ship twenty-one men, able, fitly qualified, well armed and well furnished for the King's service; yet, so that the summons be made on the King's behalf, forty days before: and when the aforesaid ships and men were come to the place whereunto they were summoned, they were to abide there in the King's service for fifteen days, at their own proper costs and charges; and if the King should have further need of their service, after the fifteen days aforesaid, or would have them stay there any longer, those ships, with the men, while they remained there, were to be in the King's service at the King's costs and charges, so long as the King pleased: the master of each ship was to have sixpence a day, and the constable sixpence a day, and every one of the rest three-pence a day *.

From the certificate of Stephen de Pencester, constable of Dover Castle, and Warden of the Cinque Ports, in the reign of Edward III. it appears that the manor of Grange was obliged to furnish one ship, and two able and well armed men, towards the quota which the port of Hastings was bound to supply for the King's service, for forty days. This manor was held by the noble family of Hastings during several centuries, by the tenure of grand serjeanty; and Matthew de Hastings, who died in the fifth of Edward I. was found to have possessed it by the service of finding one oar whenever the King should sail towards the port of Hastings †.

* Camden, Brit. 249, cites an antient record in the King's Exchequer.

† Beauties of England and Wales, vol. viii. p. 686.

DOVER,

DOVER, COUNTY OF KENT.

In the time of King Edward the Confessor, Dover paid eighteen pounds, of which sum Edward had two parts, and Earl Godwin the third part of one moiety, and the canons of St. Martin the other. The burgesses furnished the King with twenty ships once in each year, for fifteen days, and in each ship were twenty-one men; this they did because he had freed them from sac ¶ and soc §§§ *.

¶ Sac, signifies a royalty, or rather a jurisdiction of holding plea, and correction of trespasses in a manor; or a power to amerce tenants in court. Chauncy's Hist. Antiq. of Hertfordshire.

§§§ Soc, signifies a power or liberty of jurisdiction, or to have suit of tenants, or to search for thieves, or stolen goods, within a manor or fee, and to do justice upon such inquisition, or tenants in a liberty who are exempted from those common services which subjects are ordinarily bound to perform to their prince. Chauncy.

DORCHESTER, COUNTY OF DORSET.

In Dorchestre, in the time of King Edward, were one hundred and seventy-two houses which contributed for every service due to the King, for ten hides: viz. for the use of the huscarles §*§ one mark of silver, except the customs appertaining to the firm of one night §†§ †.

§*§ The King's huscarles were his menial servants. Their rank among the Saxons is said, by Dr. Henry, to have been that of complete freemen.

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* See the Domesday Survey, tom. i. fol. 75.

† Gough's Camd. Brit. edit. 1789. vol. i. p. 44.

§†§ Ad

§†§ Ad firmam noctis, was a custom or tribute paid towards the entertainment of the King for one night, according to Domesday. Blount's Law Dict. sub voce.

WILTON, COUNTY OF WILTS.

When the King went on an expedition, either by land or water, he was to have from this manor either twenty shillings to feed his buzecarls, or took with him one man for the honour of five hides *.

TORKESEY, COUNTY OF LINCOLN.

In Saxon Turcesig, now a little mean town, but heretofore very noted; for there were in it before the Norman times (as it is in Domesday) two hundred burghers, who enjoyed many privileges, on condition that they should carry the King's ambassadors as often as they came that way, down the river Trent, in their own barges, and conduct them as far as York. Their antient charter is still preserved; and they enjoy thereby the privilege of a toll, from strangers who bring cattle or goods that way; as also the privilege of a fair on Monday in Whitsun week †.

BURAM, COUNTY OF KENT.

Richard de Bet held a certain serjeanty in Buram, for which he was to find for our lord the King one ship in every of his passages ‡.

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* Quando Rex ibat in expeditionem, vel terra, vel mari, habebat de hoc manerio aut xx sol. ad pascendos suos Buzecarl. aut unum hominem ducebat secum pro honore quinque hidarum. Domesd. tit. Wiltse. Wilton. Blo. Law Dict. Buzecarl.

† Gough's Camd. vol. ii. p. 227.

‡ Seriantia Ricardi de Bet in Buram pro qua invenire debuit dño Regi unum navem in qualibet passagio suo. De Serjantijs arentatis in Comitat. Kancie per Robertum Passelewe, tempore Hen. Regis filij Regis Johan. Harl. MS. Brit. Mus. No. 313, p. 11.

SECT. XIII.

Of Petit Serjeanties performed by manual Labour, &c.

CUKENEY, COUNTY OF NOTTINGHAM.

Joceus le Flemmangh came to the Conquest of England, in the time of William Duke of Normandy, and purchased in Cukeney the third part of a knight's fee. And the aforesaid Joceus begot a son of the name of Richard. In the same town, there lived a certain man, who was called Gamelbere, and he was an old dreyinghe ‡§‡ before the Conquest; he held two carucates of land of our lord the King in capite, for this service, that he was to shoe the King's palfrey upon its four feet, with the King's nails [*], whensoever he should lie at his manor of Mansfield; and if he should lame the King's palfrey, he was to give him a palfrey worth four marks. And if the army should be in Wales, he was to perform service according to the quantity of two carucates, and likewise for homage. The aforesaid Gamelbere died without heirs of his body, and his land was an escheat in the hands of King Henry I. And the same King gave that land to Richard, son of Joceus aforesaid, and his heirs, to be held of the King by the aforesaid service *.

* Joceus le Flemmangh venit ad Conquestum Angliæ, tempore Willielmi Ducis Normanniæ, et quæsivit in Cukenny tertiam partem feodi unius militis: et prædictus Joce genuit quendam filium nomine Richardum. In eadem villa manebat quidam homo qui vocabatur Gamelbere, et fuit vetus dreyinghe ante Conquestum; tenuit duas carucatas terræ de domino Rege in capite, pro tali servitio; deferendo palefridum domini Regis super quatuor pedes, de cluario domini Regis, quotiescunque ad manerium suum de Maunsfeld jacuerit; et si inclaudet palefridum domini Regis, dabit ei palefridum quatuor marcarum. Et si exercitus fuerit in Wallia, faciet servitium secundum quantitatem duarum carucatarum, et similiter pro homagio. Prædictus Gamelbere obiit sine hærede de se, et terra sua fuit eschaeta in manum Regis Henrici primi. Et ipse Rex dedit illam terram Richardo filio Jocei prædicti, et hæredibus suis, tenendam de eo per prædictum servitium. Ex Registro de Welbec, penes Rob. Comitem Kingstoniæ, anno 1630. 2 Mon. Ang. 598, a. Blount, 4.

Thomas,

Thomas, the son of the said Richard, founded the abbey of Welbeck, in the reign of King Henry II*.

‡§‡ By Dreyinghe is understood a knight, or one that held land by knight's service, before the Conquest, and was not ousted of his estate by William the Conqueror. Blount.

[*] De Cluario Domini Regis. With the King's nails and shoeing materials. Blount. Claurio, from the French Clou, a nail. E. Quære, if not mis-read for Clavaris? P.

From the aforesaid Thomas, son of Richard (surnamed Thomas de Cukeney) the estate descended to Isabel his daughter, who was married to Simon Fitz Simon, and from her to her three daughters; Agnes, married to Sir Walter de Fauconberg, Isabel, married to Walter de Riboef, and Petronilla, married to Stephen de Fauconberg, brother of Sir Walter. This Stephen was seised of the estate at Cukeney, in right of his wife; and from him descended Henry Fauconberg, who held the manor of Cukeney, in the county of Nottingham, by serjeanty of shoeing the King's horse when he came to Mansfield, as mentioned by Camden †; and afterwards, in the 2d Edw. III. anno 1329, he gave the same, with other possessions, to John de Hotham, bishop of Ely, who the same year gave them to the abbot and convent of Welbeck ‡.

MARDEN, COUNTY OF HEREFORD.

John Freeman held one yard-lard in Marden, in the county of

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* Ex registro prædict. Mon. Angl. ii. 598. b. passim.

† Henricus Fauconberge tenebat manerium de Cukeney, in hoc comitatu in serjantia, per servitium ferrandi palfredum Regis quando Rex veniret ad Mansfeld. Camd. Brit. edit. 1. p. 124. Nottinghamshire.

‡ Ex registro de Welbec prædict. Mon. Angl. ii. 598. et seq. passim. Escaet. 3 Edw. III. n. 108. Blount, 4.

Hereford,

Hereford, by the serjeanty of measuring the ditches and works of our lord the King, at the cost of the said King *.

HOLICOTE, COUNTY OF SOMERSET.

Walter Barun held certain lands and tenements in the town of Holecote, of the King in capite, by the service of hanging, upon a certain forked piece of wood, the red deer that died of the murrain in the King's forest of Exmore; and also of lodging or entertaining the poor strangers, weakened by infirmities, that came to him, at his own proper costs, for the souls of the ancestors of our lord King Edward †. See p. 283, after Pusey.

YORK, COUNTY OF.

Philip de Lardimer (le Lardiner) claims to be salesman for our lord the King in fee, within the county of York, of all things to be sold for debt owing to the King, and also for Queen-gold ¶. In this manner, viz. that he or his certain attorney should, at the command of the sheriff, go from place to place, within the county, at his own charges, to make the said sales, and should take for every such sale for his fee XXXII pence ‡.

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* Per serjantiam mensurandi fossato, et opera domini Regis, ad custum ipsius domini Regis. Lib. Niger Heref. Blount, 16.

† Walterus Barun tenuit quasdam terras et quædam tenementa in villa de Holecote, de Rege in capite, per servitium pendendi super quoddam lignum furcatum cervos de morina defunctos in foresta Regis de Exemore; ac etiam hospitandi pauperes supervenientes, de infirmitate debilitatos, sumptibus suis propriis, pro animabus antecessorum domini Edwardi Regis. Inquis. 35 Edw. I. n. 1. Somerset. Blount, 30.

‡ Philippus de Lardimer (le Lardiner) clamat esse venditiorem domini Regis de feodo in com. Ebor. de omnibus rebus quæ vendi debent pro debito domini Regis, vel etiam pro auro Reginæ. Ita, viz. quod ipse vel suus certus attornatus ibit ad mandatum vicecomitis de loco, in locum infra comitatum, sumptibus suis, ad prædictas venditiones faciendas; et capiet de unaquaque venditione, pro feodo suo XXXII. denarios. Quo Warr. Ebor. temp. Edw. I. Blount, 35.

Which

Which tenure was afterwards seised into the King's hands for the abuse thereof, as appears by the great roll in the Pipe Office, anno 2 Edw. II. Blount.

¶ Queen-gold is a royal duty of ten in the hundred, due to the Queen Consort of England, for all fines and oblations made to the King. Blount; who quotes Lib. Nig. Scac. p. 43.

PADEWORTH, COUNTY OF BERKS.

Peter de Condrey holds the manor of Padeworth, in the county of Berks, in capite of our lord the King, by the serjeanty of finding one servant (servientem) ‖§‖, in the Queen's ship, as often as she should pass the sea to the parts of Normandy, to hold one of the cords or ropes of the said ship. And that serjeanty was worth yearly ten marks*.

‖§‖ See p. 118, after Mayford.

KING'S-STANFORD, COUNTY OF HEREFORD.

Richard Pygot holds two yard-lands in Stanford Regis, in the county of Hereford, of our lord the King in capite, by the service of conducting the King's treasure from Hereford to London, at the King's costs, and returning at his own proper costs. And of summoning the Bishop of Hereford at the gates of the said bishop's manor of Bromyard, if the King should happen to implead the said bishop †

MAWARDYN,

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* Petrus de Condrey tenet manerium de Padeworth, in com. Berks, in capite de domino Rege, per serjantiam inveniendi unum servientem in navi dominæ Reginæ quotiescunque contigerit ipsam transfretare ad partes Normanniæ, ad tenendam unam cordam ejusdem navis in eadem. Et valet per ann. serjantia illa x marcas. Plac. Coron. apud Windesor, 12 Edw. I. Rot. 46. Blount, 40.

† Richardus Pygot tenet duas virgatas terræ in

MAWARDYN, COUNTY OF HEREFORD.

Walter de Monmouth holds one yard-land in Mawardyn, in the county of Hereford, by the serjeanty of conducting the treasure of our lord the King to London, as often as he should be summoned by the sheriff, with one horse and an iron helmet, at the costs of the King, to wit, twelve pence a day towards London, and returning at his own proper costs *.

And William Caperon held two yard-lands there, by the serjeanty of keeping the gate of the Castle of Hereford, and of having twelve pence a day of our lord the King †.

WRENCHOLM, COUNTY OF CUMBERLAND.

Robert Fitz Alexander holds the manor of Wrencholm, by keeping the King's hogs, from the time of pawnage, until they were appraised ‡.

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in Stanford-Regis, in com. Hereford, de domino Rege in capite, per servitium conducendi thesaurum domini Regis de Hereford usque ad London, sumptibus domini Regis, et in redeundo sumptibus suis propriis; et etiam summonendi episcopum Hereford, ad portas manerii dicti episcopi de Bromyard, si contingat dominum Regem prædictum episcopum implacitare. Plac. Coron. de anno 20 Edw. I. Heref. Blount, 58.

* Walterus de Monemuwe tenet unam virgatam terræ in Mawardyn, in com. Heref. per serjantiam conducendi thesaurum dom. Regis usque London, quotiescunque summonitus fuerit per vicecomitem, cum uno equo et capello ferreo sumptibus domini Regis, viz. xii d. quolibet die versus London, et in redeundo sumptibus suis propriis.

† Et Willielmus Caperon tenuit duas virgatas terræ ibidem per serjantiam custodiendi portam Castri Hereford, et habendi xii denarios per diem de domino Rege. Plac. Coron. de anno 20 Edw. I. Heref. Blount, 59.

‡ Robertus Filius Alexandri tenet manerium de Wrencholm, per custodiam porcorum Regis, tempore pannagii donec apprecientur. Inquis. 13 Joh. Cumber. Blount, 70.

THAMEWELL, COUNTY OF OXFORD.

Robert de Grant held one messuage and thirteen acres of land in the hamlet of Thamewell, in the county of Oxford, of our lord the King, by the serjeanty of keeping the gate, called Woodgate, at Woodstock, in the King's presence, when he should make a stay there *.

CUMBES, COUNTY OF SURREY.

Peter de Baldewyn holds a certain serjeanty in Cumbes, in the county of Surrey, by gathering wool for our lady the Queen, from the white thorns ¶, if he chose to do it; and if he refused to gather it, to pay twenty shillings a-year at the King's Exchequer †.

¶ Ad colligendam lanam dominæ Reginæ per albas spinas. To go a wool-gathering for the Queen among the thorns and briars; though I confess I do but guess at albas spinas, for the record is illegible, and seems to make it per albiās, with a dash over the word. Blount. The hawthorn, in the north, is called white thorn, and the sloe, black thorn. A. And so almost universally in Yorkshire. E. It is the proper name of the tree. P.

Divers conjectures have been formed upon a passage in the record of Domesday, relating to the manor of Kingston; which states that Humphrey, the chamberlain, had one of the villains belonging to that manor in his custody, "causâ coadunandi lanam

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* Robertus de Grant tenuit unum messuagium et xiii acras terræ in hamletto de Thamewell, in com. Oxon. de domino Rege, per serjantiam custodiendi portam de Wodegate, apud Wodestock in presentia domini Regis, cum idem dominus Rex moram ibidem faceret. Plac. Coron. 13 Edw. I. Rot. 46. dorso. Oxon. Blount, 74.

† Petrus de Baldewyn tenet quandam serjantiam in Cumbes, in com. Surrey, ad colligendam lanam dominæ Reginæ, per albas spinas, si voluerit, et si nolit eam colligere, solvet ad Scaccarium domini Regis xx s. per ann. Plac. Coron. de ann. 39 Hen. III. Surr. Blount, 79.

Reginæ;"

Reginæ;" and that he paid 20 s. for his relief when his father died. Salmon says, that the word coadunare signifies "to weave;" and he supposes that this man carried on a woollen manufacture, by which he was enabled to pay a relief of 20 s. on his father's death. A MS. in the Harleian collection * explains this matter very fully: we are there informed, that Ralph Postel held one hide of land in Combe, by serjeanty, viz. by the service of collecting (colligendi) the Queen's wool; and that the said hide was given to his ancestors, with this service annexed, by Henry I. In a subsequent record it is said, that Ralph Postel's land, which was worth 20 s. per annum, was escheated to the crown, and that it had been held by the service of collecting the Queen's wool, and that if he did not collect it, he was to forfeit 20 s. to the crown. By the same MS. it appears, that the above serjeanty was afterwards granted to Peter Baldwin †.

Blount, p. 79, in order to supply the blank in the place where he confesses that the record was illegible, and which he only does by guess, puts in the word spinas, and then gives this account of the tenure, viz. that the Queen's tenant here held this little manor by the service of "going a wool-gathering for the Queen among the thorns and briars." And the author of a treatise since published, called "Domesday Book illustrated," p. 175, follows Blount, without any other explanation of him, than by translating the words, "coadunandi lanam Reginæ," winding or mixing, or working up the Queen's wool with other wool, or gathering wool for the Queen.

* No. 313, called a Transcript of knights fees, and other tenures of lands, and also of escheats and wards belonging to the crown in the reigns of Hen. III. and King John. The originals are not now to be found.

† Lysons's Environs, vol. i. p. 236.

Now, the truth is, that "the original revenue of our ancient Queens, before and soon after the Conquest, consisted in certain reservations or rents out of the demesne lands of the crown, which were expressly appropriated to the Queen, distinct from the King. In Domesday Book, after specifying the rent due to the crown, it was not uncommon to add likewise the quantity of gold, or other renders, reserved to the Queen. These were frequently appropriated to particular purposes; to buy wool for her Majesty's use, to purchase oil for her lamps, or to furnish her attire from head to foot*."

This manor of Cumbe was plainly one of those "reservations or rents out of the demesne lands of the crown," spoken of by Blackstone, as "expressly appropriated to the Queen's use;" and, in the present instance, for the first of the purposes there mentioned, viz. "for buying wool for her Majesty's use." Humfrid the Chamberlain, who farmed this manor of the Queen by the service of co-adunating, i. e. getting together this wool, might possibly pay it in kind, collecting their respective portions of the several under-tenants. In succeeding times, however, particularly when Postel, and afterwards Baldwin, farmed this manor, the wool-rent was compounded for by the payment of 20 s. a year, in silver, at the Exchequer; and a rent paid in silver was always called alba firma. The blank therefore in the above-mentioned record of the 39 Hen. III. is undoubtedly to be filled up by the word firmam, whereby the whole will be rendered perfectly intel-

* See Blackstone's Comm. vol. i. p. 221, and the authorities there cited, among which is the very article in question.

ligible,

ligible, viz. that Peter Baldwin held the serjeanty in Cumbes by collecting the Queen's wool (not "per albas spinas," off the thorns and briars of the manor, but) "per albam firmam," i. e. by compositions in silver, to be paid by the respective under-tenants, to the amount of 20 s. a-year, or whether he did or not, should at least pay that sum annually himself for the same at the Treasury *.

SOTTEBROC, COUNTY OF BERKS.

In the time of King Henry II. Hugh de Sottebroc held one knight's fee at Sottebroc, in the county of Berks, by the service of finding coals for making the crown of our lord the King and his royal ornaments, taking sixty shillings and ten pence a-year for finding the said coals †.

MARSTON, COUNTY OF HEREFORD.

John le Wafre held two virgates of land here by the service of conducting the treasure of our lord the King, from Hereford to London, as often as he should be summoned by the sheriff, with one horse and an iron helmet, at the costs of the King, to wit, twelve pence a day, towards London, and returning at his own proper costs ‡.

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* Gent. Mag. 1789, pp. 202, 203.

† Ex Lib. Niger Scacc. edit. per Tho. Hearne, p. 187, inter notas.

‡ John le Wafre ten'. ii virgat' ter'. per servitium conducendi thesaurum dñi Regis de Hereford usque ad London, quotiescunque summonitus fuerit per vicecomitem cum uno equo et capello ferreo sumptibus dñi Regis, viz. xii d. quolibet die versus London, et in redeundo sumptibus suis propriis. Plac. Coron. 20 Edw. I. Gough's Camd. vol. ii. p. 461.

LISTON,

LISTON, COUNTY OF ESSEX.

John de Liston held the town or farm of Liston, in the county of Essex, by the serjeanty of making baskets ¶ for the King *.

¶ Canistellos. Little baskets. Ainsworth's Law Lat. Dict. E.

BURES, COUNTY OF ESSEX.

Roger de Leyburn holds Bures, and Robert de Sutton of him, by the serjeanty of scalding the King's hogs †.

LANCASTER, THE TOWN OF.

Margaret Docket held nine messuages, four tofts, and one hundred and forty acres of land, &c. in the town of Lancaster, of the King, as of his Duchy of Lancaster, by serjeanty, and to find one bricklayer for the works of the castle of our lord the King, at Lancaster, to take one penny per day; which said work was rented at five shillings yearly, and suit to the county court of Lancaster and wapentake of Lonesdale, and suit to mill of Loune, for one bushel of wheat ‡.

SUTTON, COUNTY OF SALOP.

Robert Sutton holds two yard-lands in Sutton, by the service

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* Ex Lib. Rub. Scacc. 137. Append. to Brady's Introduct. 22.

† Rogerus de Leyburn; Robertus de Sutton de eo tenet Bures, per serjantiam escaldandi porcos Regis. Ex Lib. Rub. Scacc. Ibid. 23.

‡ Marg'ta Docket ten'. 9 mess'. 4 toft. 140 acr'. ter'. &c. cum pertin'. in villa de Lancaster de Rege ut de, &c. per seriant' et inveniend'. 1 cement'. pro op'ibus Castri dñi R. Lanc. capiend'. per diem 1 d. q. q'd. opera arentat' ad 5 s. per ann. et sect. com. Lanc. et wapentake de Lonesdale, et sect. molend de Loune, pro 1 b. gran. A° 20 Hen. VII. Harl. MS. Brit. Mus. No. 2085, p. 456.

of

of finding one horse to carry the King's treasure towards London, twice a-year*.

And Osbart de Sutton held a certain serjeanty there, for which he was to find for our lord the King, one horse with a collar¶ to conduct his treasure every year at Michaelmas, from the town of Salop†.

¶ Capistrum. See note on Willoughby, p. 143.

BERKENHEAD ABBEY, COUNTY OF CHESTER.

Richard Prepositus (Reeve) holds three oxgangs §‖§ of land there by keeping the wainhouses ‡‖‡ of our lord the King‡.

§‖§ Bovata terræ. See note on Carleton, p. 145.

‡‖‡ Waynag, wannagia, wannage, seems to signify wainhouses, or necessary out-houses for husbandry. Blount's Law Dict. sub. voce.

STANFFORDE, COUNTY OF HEREFORD.

Henry Pygot holds two yard-lands [†], with the appurtenances, in Stanfforde, by the serjeanty of conducting the King's treasure

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* Robertus Sutton tenet duas virgat'. terr'. in Sutton, per servic'. inveniendi unum equum ad ducend. thesaur' Regis versus London, bis in anno. Nomina tenentium per serjantiam de dño Rege Joh'is in com. Salop. Harl. MS. Brit. Mus. No. 1087, p. 13.

† Seriant. Osbart de Sutton, in Sutton, pro qua debuit invenire dño R. unum equum cum capistro ad conducend. thesaur' dñi R. quolibet anno ad festum Sancti Mich'is â villa de Saloppe. Tenentes de domino Rege Hen. II. De Escaetis Gerardi de Thurnay. Harl. MS. Brit. Mus. No. 1087, p. 18.

‡ Ricardus Prepositus tenet 3 bovat'. ter'. per waynag dñi R. custodiend'. Feodary for the county of Lancaster. Ibid. No. 2085. p. 434.

to

to London, and of summoning his barons to the army, at the costs of our lord the King *.

[†] Virgata terræ. See note on Nether Overton, p. 130.

HEREFORD, THE CITY OF.

The Knights Hospitallers held a certain place in Hereford, in capite, of the gift of King Henry, father of King John, by the service of mending the causeys in Hereford †.

KINGESTON, COUNTY OF HEREFORD.

Henry le Fraunceys held half a hide of land in the town of Kingeston, for which he ought to carry the letters of our lord the King as often as they should come to Clyfford, in the county of Hereford ‡.

BAUMBURGHE, COUNTY OF NORTHUMBERLAND.

Robert, son of Robert le Porter, of Baumburghe, gave to the King thirteen shillings and four-pence for his relief, for 36 acres of land and five acres of meadow, with the appurtenances, in Baumburghe, which the said Robert his father held of the King in capite by the service of keeping the gate of the Castle of Baumburghe, to take for keeping the same two-pence a day, and

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* Henricus Pygot tenet duas virgatas terre cum pertin'. in Stanfforde per serianciam ad conducend. thes'. dñi Regis apud London, ad custum dñi Regis; et ad summonend. Baron ad exercitum. De scutagio com. Hereford, temp. Edw. III. Harl. MS. Brit. Mus. No. 6765, p. 19.

† Hospit'. tenent quandam placeam in Hereford, in capite de dono Henrici Regis, patris Regis Joh'is pro cauceis emendandis in Hereford. Testa de Nevil. Harl. MS. Brit. Mus. No. 6765, p. 33.

‡ Henricus le Fraunceys, tenet in villa de Kingeston, dim. hid. Debet portare l'ras dñi Regis, quotiescunque venerunt in com. Hereford apud Clyfforde. De Serianciis, temp. Hen. II. Ibid. p. 24.

of

of finding one watchman every night in the time of peace and war upon a certain gate, called Smythate, in the Castle aforesaid, and paying yearly at the Exchequer of the Castle of Newcastle-upon-Tyne, six shillings and eight-pence, and at the town of Bamburgh, our shillings and five-pence *.

FROMYNTON, COUNTY OF HEREFORD.

Richard Freman, nephew and heir of William le Freman, made fine with the King by half a mark for his relief of certain lands and tenements, which the said William held of the King in capite the day he died, in Fromynton, in the county of Hereford, by the service of carrying one rope, without the wall of the Castle of Hereford, whilst it should be measured †.

LA OKE, COUNTY OF HEREFORD.

Thomas de Holeford and Cecilia his wife, sister and heir of Sibilla de Apetot, gave 12s. for their relief for certain tenements in La Oke, which the same Sibilla held of the King in capite, by the serjeanty of conducting the King's treasure from the Castle of Hereford to London, and by the service of summoning the Bishop

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* Robertus, filius Roberti le Porter, de Baumburghe, dat Regi 13s. 4d. de relevio suo pro 36 acr'. terr'. et 5 acr'. prati, cum pertin'. in Baumburghe quas dictus Robertus pater tenuit in capite de Rege per servitium custodiendi portam Castri de Baumburghe, capiend'. pro custodia ejusdem 2d. per diem, et inveniend'. unum vigilatorem qualibet nocte tempore pacis et guerre super quandam portam vocat Smythate in Castro predicto, et reddend'. per annum ad Scaccarium Castri Novi Castri super Tynam vjs. viij d. et ville de Baumburghe 4s. 5d. De termino Mich'. a° 3° Edw. III. Harl. MS. Brit. Mus. No. 34, p. 99.

† Ricardus Freman, nepos et heres Willielmi le Freman, finem fecit cum Rege per dimidiam marcam pro relevio suo de quibusdam ter'. et ten'. q. predictus Willielmus tenuit de Rege in capite die quo obijt, in Fromynton, in com. Heref. per servitium portandi unam cordam citra murum Castri Hereford, dum mensurat' fuerit. De termino Mich'. a° 3 Edw. II. Ibid. pp. 57, 58.

of Hereford at Bromyard, when he should be impleaded by the King *.

SKEFTYNTON, COUNTY OF LEICESTER.

Thomas Randoll, son and heir of John Randoll, gave to the King forty-pence for his relief for one messuage, a moiety of one yard land, and eighteen-pence rent in Skeftynton, held of the King in capite, which same messuage or tenement was of the serjeanty which Baldwin de Skeftynton sometime held, and for which he was to carry the King's writs in his wars in England †.

HAVERISHOLME, COUNTY OF CUMBERLAND.

John de Appleby gave to our lord the King twenty-two shillings and two-pence for his relief, viz. twenty-two shillings for the manor of Haverisholme, in the county of Cumberland, held of the King in capite by grand serjeanty, viz. by the service of finding one tree for the King's paunage, in the forest of our lord the King in Inglewode (Inglewood), and by the service of keeping his hogs in that forest until they were appraised, for which service the same John was to receive one hog by the hands of the keeper of the forest aforesaid, or of his deputy there ‡.

SUTHERTON,

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* Thomas de Holeford et Cecilia uxor ejus, soror et heres Sibillæ de Apetot, dant 12 s. de relevio suo pro quibusdam tent'. in la Oke, que eadem Sibilla tenuit de Rege in capite, per serianc'. conducend'. thesaurum Regis de Castro Heref. usq. London, et per servic'. summonendi Episcopum Hereford apud Bromyard, quando impli'tat' per Regem. De termino Mich. anno 12 Edw. I. Harl. MS. Brit. Mus. No. 34, p. 2.

† Thomas Randoll, filius et heres Johannis Randoll, dat Regi XL d. pro relevio suo de uno messuagio mediet' unius virgat'. terr'. et 18 d. redditus in Skeftyngton, tēnt de Rege in capite, que quidem tenementa sunt de serjantia quam Baldewinus de Skeftyngton aliquando tenuit, et pro qua debet portare Brevia Regis in guerra Anglie. De termino Hil. anno 3 Edw. II. Harl. MS. Brit. Mus. No. 34, p. 54.

‡ Johannes de Appleby dat domino Regi xxii s. ij d. de relevio suo, viz. xxii s. inde pro manerio

SUTHERTON, COUNTY OF LANCASTER.

Ralph Barun holds half a bovat of land in Sutherton, by service, that he should be bricklayer in the Castle (of Lancaster), or for five shillings yearly, at the King's election *.

YORK, THE CITY OF.

David Lardinar holds one piece of land in York, by the service of keeping the gaol, and of selling the cattle which were taken for the debts of our lord the King, and it was worth yearly five shillings †.

BINSTON, COUNTY OF NORFOLK.

William de Meaulinges holds his land by the serjeanty of selling the cattle of our lord the King at the market-place of Norwich, and his land in Binston was worth forty shillings ‡.

SCEPERDESLOND, COUNTY OF BUCKS.

William Lorens (amongst other things) holds one acre of land, five acres in the fields, and one portion of meadow, which is

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manerio de Hauerisholme in com. Cumbr'. tenṭ. de Rege in capite per magnam serjantiam, viz. per servitium inveniendi unum libr'. ad pannagium Regis in forest'. dn̄i Regis in Inglewode, et per servitium custodiendi porcos in eadem foresta donec appretiantur, pro quo servitio idem Johannes percipere debet unum porcum per manus custodis foreste predicte vel ejus locum tenentis ibidem. De termino Hilarij, anno 9 Ric. II. Harl. MS. Brit. Mus. No. 34, pp. 293, 294.

* Radūs Barun tenet dimidiam bovatam terre (in Sutherton) per servicium quod sit cementarius in Castro (Lancastriæ) vel per v sol'. per annum, ad elecōem dn̄i Reg. Testa de Nevil, p. 372.

† David Lardinar' tenet unam terram in Ebor. per servicium custodiendi gayolam, et vendendi averia que capta sunt pro debitis dn̄i Regis, et valet per annum v solid. Ibid. p. 368.

‡ Willielmus de Meaulinges ten'. terram suam per serjantiam vendendi averia dn̄i Reg'. ad forum de Norwico, et valet terram suam in Binston xl s. Ibid. p. 284.

 called

called Sceperdeslond, by the service of seven shillings and one penny, or to keep the sheep of our lord the King; and if he did this service he was to give nothing *.

SECT. XIV.

Of Lands formerly held of the Crown by various other Tenures.

CHESTER, THE COUNTY PALATINE OF.

William the Conqueror first gave this province to Gherbord ||§||, a nobleman of Flanders, who had only the same title and power as the officiary earls amongst the Saxons had enjoyed, the inheritance, the earldom and grandeur of the tenure, being not yet settled. Afterwards Hugh Lupus, the son of the Viscount of Auranches, a nephew of William the Conqueror by his sister, received this earldom from the Conqueror under the greatest and most honourable tenure that ever was granted to a subject; he gave him this whole county to hold to him and his heirs as freely by the sword, as the King held the crown of England †.

And consonant thereunto, in all indictments for felony, murder,

* Willielmus Lorens (inter al'.) tenet unam acram, et quinque acras in campis, et unam porcionem prati, quod vocatur Sceperdeslond, per vij s. et unum den'. vel custodire oves dñi Regis, et si fac'. servicium nihil dabit. Rotuli Hundredorum, vol. i. p. 35.

† Habendum et tenendum dictum comitatum Cestriæ sibi et hæredibus suis ita liberè ad gladium, sicut ipse Rex totam tenebat Angliam ad Coronam. Camd. Brit. tit. Cheshire. Blount, 108.

&c. in

&c. in that county palatine, the form of conclusion was antiently, against the peace of our lord the earl, his Sword and dignity *.

‖§‖ Gherbord was brother of Lady Gundreda, who married Earl Warren. Order. Vitalis, p. 522.

SURREY, THE EARLDOM OF.

In the 6th year of King Edward I. (anno 1278) after the making the statute of Quo Warranto in the parliament held at Gloucester, the King, by his justices, questioning certain of his great subjects by what title they held their lands; among others, John Earl Warren and Surrey, being called, and demanded by what warrant he held his, shewed them an old sword, and unsheathing it, said, "Behold, my lords, here is my warrant; my ancestors coming into "this land with William the Bastard, did obtain their lands by the "sword, and I am resolved by the sword to defend them, against "whomsoever shall endeavour to dispossess me: for that King did "not himself conquer the land, and subdue it, but our progenitors "were sharers and assistants therein †."

And good sharers were they; for it appears that William the first Earl Warren ¶, was at the time of making the general survey (Domesday) possessed of two hundred lordships in several counties of England, whereof Conisborough in Yorkshire was one, which had twenty-eight towns and hamlets within its soke ‡.

¶ He married Gundreda, daughter to the Conqueror, and was founder of the Abbey of Lewes in Sussex. He had issue by

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* Contra pacem domini comitis Gladium et dignitates suas. Blount's Law Dict. tit. Pleas of the Sword.

† Bar. of Engl. vol. i. Blount, 9.

‡ Blount, 9.

her,

her, William de Warren the second earl, who had issue William de Warren the third earl, and he had issue Isabell de Warren his daughter and heir, who married to her second husband Hameline Plantagenet, base son of Geoffrey, Earl of Anjou, and half brother to King Henry II. and by him had issue William Plantagenet, Earl of Warren and Surrey, father of the above-mentioned John, who shewed the judges by what warrant he held his estate.

TUTBURY, COUNTY OF STAFFORD.

Walter Achard, or Agard, claimed to hold by inheritance, the office of escheator and coroner through the whole Honour of Tutbury in the county of Stafford, and the bailiwick of Leyke; for which office he could produce no evidences, charter, or other writing, but only a white hunter's horn, decorated in the middle, and at each end, with silver gilt: to which also was affixed a girdle of fine black silk (byssi nigri) adorned with certain buckles of silver, in the midst of which were placed the arms of Edmund ‡‖‡ (Crouchback, the first Earl of Lancaster) second son of King Henry III*.

Probably the above-mentioned offices were enjoyed by the family of Ferrers of Tamworth ¶, by this horn, before they came to the Agards; for Nicholas Agard of Tutbury, who was living A. D. 1569, married Elizabeth, daughter and coheir of Roger Ferrers, the eleventh son of Sir Thomas Ferrars of Tamworth.

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* Pro quo officio nullas evidentias, cartas, vel alia scripta proferre possit, nisi tantum cornu venatorium album, argento inaurato in medio et utroque fine decoratum; cui etiam affigitur cingulum byssi nigri fibulis quibusdam argenteis ornatum, in medio quorum posita sunt insignia Edmundi secundi filii Regis Henricii Tertii. M. S. D. St. Lo. Kniveton, fo. 249. Blount, 25.

From

From Agard, the horn descended by a marriage with the heiress of that family, to the Stanhope's of Elvaston, and was a few years ago purchased of Charles Stanhope of Elvaston, esq. by Mr. Samuel Foxlowe, of Stavely, in Derbyshire, who enjoyed the posts above-mentioned by this tenure, and in virtue of his being in possession of the horn. The posts or offices conveyed by the horn, were those of feodary, or bailiff in fee, i. e. hereditary steward of the two royal manors of East and West Leake in Nottinghamshire, escheator, coroner, and clerk of the market of the Honour of Tutbury, the second of which offices, viz. escheator, is now in a manner obsolete *.

‡‖‡ This cannot be admitted, for the first coat is quarterly France and England, with a label of three points charged with fleurs de lis. Now Edmund Crouchback had nothing to do with the arms of France, neither is there any instance of his bearing them at any time. Besides in the French quarter, the fleurs de lis are stinted to three, which was not done in England till the reign of Henry IV. or about that time. This coat, therefore, is no older than that age, and consequently must be the bearing either of John of Gaunt, at the latter end of his time, or of his son Henry, afterwards King Henry IV. probably of the former, and perhaps may be the sole instance now extant, of his bearing the fleurs de lis so stinted.

¶ For the arms of Robert de Ferrers, the last Earl of Derby of that surname, who was attainted of high treason for taking up arms against King Henry III. at the battle of Evesham, in 1265, and to whom the Honour of Tutbury belonged before such

* Mr. Pegge's Observations on the Horn as a Charter. Archæol. vol. iii. p. 5, et sequ. passim.

attainder,

attainder, are impaled with the arms of Lancaster. The arms of Ferrers are vaire, or, and gules *.

MANSFIELD-WOODHOUSE, COUNTY OF NOTTINGHAM.

Sir Robert Plumpton, knight, was seised of one bovate of land in Mansfield-Woodhouse, in the county of Nottingham, called Wolf-hunt-land, held by the service of winding a horn, and chasing (driving) or frightening the wolves in the forest of Shirewood †.

PINLEY, COUNTY OF WARWICK.

Adam de Oakes was found by inquisition to have died seised of certain tenements in Pinley in the county of Warwick, which he held of the King by the payment of a halfpenny per annum, called warth ¶ ‡.

LIGHTHORN, COUNTY OF WARWICK.

The Earl of Warwick is lord of Lighthorn in the county of Warwick, and holds it of the King in capite, &c. The whole town was geldable ‖§‖, and paid escuage [‡] and warth ¶, and went to the two great sheriffs turns §.

¶ Warth is the same with ward-penny, that is, money paid ob Castri præsidium, vel excubias agendas, i. e. for guarding of a castle, or for performing the duty of a centinel or watchman there. Blount. See p. 186.

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* Mr. Pegge's Observations on the Horn as a Charter. Archæol. vol. iii. p. 5, et sequ. passim.

† Escaet. 11 Hen. VI. n. 5. Blount, 94. Archæol. vol. iii. p. 3.

‡ Rot. fin. 18 Edw. II. n. 26. Blount, 8.

§ Comes Warwici est dominus de Lighthorn in com. Warwic. et tenet de Rege in capite, &c. Tota villa est Geldabilis et dat scutagium et warth, et venit ad duos magnos turnos vicecomitis. Inquis. 7 Edward I. in Scacc. Blount, 60.

‖§‖ Geldable.

[§] Geldable. Taxable, liable to pay tax or tribute. Blount's Law Dict. sub voce.

[‡] Escuage. A payment in lieu of going in person to the wars. Litt. Tenures, sect. 95, et sequent.

KING'S-BROME, COUNTY OF WARWICK.

In the 14th year of King Edward II. Richard de Sandford held one toft and four yard-lands and a half in King's-Brome, in the county of Warwick, of the King in capite, by the service of a pair of tongs to be delivered yearly into the Exchequer, by the hands of the sheriff of that county*.

NORTHAMPTON, THE TOWN OF.

William the Conqueror gave to Simon St. Liz, a noble Norman, the town of Northampton, and the whole hundred of Falkely (Fausley,) then valued at forty pounds per annum, to provide shoes for his horses†.

BRIDGNORTH, COUNTY OF SALOP.

Ralph de Pitchford behaved himself so valiantly at the Castle of Bridgnorth, upon the revolt of Robert de Belesme, Earl of Shrewsbury, from King Henry I. that the King gave him Little Brug near it, to hold by the service of finding dry wood for the great chamber of the Castle of Brug (Bridgnorth) against the coming of his sovereign lord the King‡.

HALLINGBURY, COUNTY OF ESSEX.

Roger, sometime taylor to our lord the King, held one carucate

* Escaet. 14 Edw. II. n. 39. Blount, 15. † Jorval, id est, Joh. Brompton. Blount, 16.
‡ Camd. Brit. tit. Shropshire. Blount, 16.

of land in Hallingbury in the county of Essex, by the serjeanty of paying at the King's Exchequer, one silver needle yearly, on the morrow of St. Michael *.

EXMORE, COUNTY OF SOMERSET.

King Henry III. gave to William de Plessets, the bailiwick of Exmore, in the county of Somerset, by the service of paying to the King for the same fourteen little heifers and a young bull, or for each of them ten pence †.

GLOUCESTER, THE CITY OF.

In the time of King Edward (the Confessor) the city of Gloucester paid thirty-six pounds by tale, and twelve sextaries ‖§‖ of honey, according to the town's measure, and thirty-six dickers ‡†‡ of iron, and a hundred slender iron rods ¶ for making nails for the King's ships, and some other small customs (customary payments) in the King's hall and chamber ‡.

‖§‖ A sextary, was an antient measure, containing our pint and a half, and in some places more. Blount. See p. 190.

‡†‡ A dicker of iron contained ten bars. Blount. From the British or Celtic word dêg, the Armoric dék, or the French dix, ten.

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* Rogerus, quondam cissor domini Regis, tenuit unam carucatam terræ in Hallingbury, com. Essex, per serjantiam solvend. ad Scaccarium domini Regis unam Acum argenteam quolibet anno in crastino Sancti Michaelis. Plac. Coron. de 13 Edw. I. Blount, 28.

† Henricus III. dedit Willielmo de Plessets balivam de Exmore in com. Somerset, per servitium reddendi eidem Regi proinde XIV juvenculas et unum tauriculum, vel pro quolibet eorum x d. Orig. de anno 35 Edw. III. Blount, 29.

‡ Tempore Regis Edwardi reddebat civitas de Gloucestre XXXVI libras numeratas, et XII sextaria mellis ad mensuram ejusdem burgi, et XXXVI ferri, et C virgas ferreas ductiles ad clavos navium Regis, et quasdam alias minutas consuetudines in aula et in camera Regis. Domesday, tit. Gloucestre. Blount, 33.

The

The Latin word decem seems to come from the same root, as well as the Greek Δέκα, ten. E.

¶ Virgas ferreas ductiles. Iron rods wrought into a fit size for making nails for the King's ships. Blount.

NORWICH, THE CITY OF.

In the time of King Edward (the Confessor) there were numbered in the city of Norwich, one thousand three hundred and twenty burgesses, at which time it paid twenty pounds to the King, and ten pounds to the Earl, and besides these, it paid twenty shillings, and four prebendaries§§, and six sextaries of honey, and a bear, and six dogs for the bear. After the Conquest, it paid seventy pounds by weight to the King, and a hundred shillings for gersum [*] to the Queen, and a palfrey ☰, and twenty pounds blanch money ℔ to the Earl, and twenty shillings of gersum [*], by the tale *.

§§ What præbendarios may here signify, I cannot well tell, some think chaplains, others, more probably, certain measures of provender for horses, which measure debet esse 13 pollicum latitudinis infra circulum, et altitudinis trium pollicum (i. e. ought to be thirteen inches wide within the rim, and three inches high.) Blount. The second interpretation I take to be the truer. P.

[*] Gersuma Regina. Is a fine to the Queen, otherwise called Aurum Reginæ. Blount. See Queen-gold, p. 296. E.

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* Tempore Regis Edwardi in civitate Norwici MCCCXX burgenses numerabantur, quo tempore reddebat XX libras Regi, et comiti X libras, et præter hæc XX solidos et quatuor præbendarios, et sex sextarios mellis, et ursum, et sex canes ad ursum: modo vero reddit LXX libras pensas Regi, et centum solidos de gersuma Reginæ, et asturconem, et XX libras blancas comiti, et XX solidos de gersuma ad numerum. Domesday. Blount, 137.

Gersuma. I suppose to be a fine for a renewal of a lease, for I take it to be the same with the word in Scot's Practice and Law, called Grassum, which has the above signification. W.

≡ Asturconem. A little nag or palfrey. Sir Henry Spelman interprets it, equus generosior. Blount. Quære, if not a hawk? See pp. 66 and 67. E.

℔ Libras blancas. Is contradistinguished to libras ad numerum, the first was money paid by weight, the other by tale. The French indeed call coin of brass, or copper, silvered over, monnoye blanche. Blount.

FULMER, COUNTY OF BUCKS.

Sir Marmaduke Darel, knight, holds of our lord the King the manor of Fulmer, in the county of Bucks, by the service of one red rose yearly *.

SWINTON, COUNTY OF YORK.

William Fitz-Daniel holds four oxgangs and a half of land in Swinton in the county of York, paying therefore yearly one flasket ‖§‖, &c. †.

‖§‖ Flaskettum. A kind of basket. Blount. Why not flask or bottle? Flaska has that signification, and this seems to be a diminutive of it. A. A wash-tub, in the West-Riding of Yorkshire, is usually called a flasket. E.

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* Marmaducus Darel, miles, tenet de domino Rege manerium de Fulmer, in com. Bucks, per servitium unius rosæ rubeæ per annum. Escaet. 3 Hen. VI. Blount, 41.

† Willielmus filius Daniel tenet quatuor bovatas terræ et dimid. in Swinton in com. Ebor. reddendo inde per annum unum flaskettum, &c. Plac. Coron. 15 Hen. III. Ebor. Rot. 17. Blount, 48.

It

It is impossible flaskettum can mean a basket, unless Mr. Blount alludes to a small bottle or flask covered with basket-work. I think it applies to something of that description, or of what a soldier uses, called a canteen. W.

Probably the same with what Shakspeare calls " a twiggen bottle." In Othello, act ii, sc. 3, Cassio says to Montano,

" A knave! teach me my duty!
" I'll beat the knave into a twiggen bottle."

(i. e.) A wickered bottle. Note. Chalmers's edit. of Shakspeare.

STAPLEHERST, COUNTY OF KENT.

The tenement of Newstede, with the appurtenances, in the town of Staplehurst, in the county of Kent, is held of the manor of East-Greenwich, by fealty only and in free socage, by a patent dated the 3d February, 4th Edw. VI. (1549.) And by the payment for smoke-silver ¶ yearly to the sheriff, the sum of sixpence *.

¶ There is smoke-silver and smoke-penny paid to the ministers of divers parishes, conceived to be paid in lieu of tithe-wood (spent for fuel in the parishioner's houses.) Or it may, as in many places at this day, be a continued payment of the Rome-scot, or Peter-pence. Blount's Law Dict. tit. smoke-silver.

MORE, COUNTY OF SALOP.

Walter de Aldeham holds land of the King, in the More, in the

* Tenementum Newstede, cum pertin. in villa de Stapleherst, in comitatu Cantiæ, tenetur de manerio de East Greenwich, per fidelitatem tantum et in libero socagio, per paten. dat. 3 Feb. 4 Edw. VI. &c. Inquis. post Mortem Domini Wotton, 1628. Blount, 123.

county

county of Salop, by the service of paying to the King yearly, at his Exchequer, two knives, (whittles) whereof one ought to be of that value (or goodness) that at the first stroke it would cut asunder, in the middle, a hasle rod of a year's growth, and of the length of a cubit (half a yard) &c. which same service ought to be done in the middle of the Exchequer, in the presence of the treasurer and barons, every year, on the morrow of St. Michael: and the said knives (whittles) to be delivered to the Chamberlain to keep for the King's use *.

PLOMPTON, COUNTY OF WARWICK.

In King Henry the Third's time, Walter de Plompton held certain lands in Plompton, in the parish of Kingsbury and county of Warwick, by a certain weapon, called a Danish axe, which being the very charter whereby the said land was given to one of his ancestors, hung up for a long time in the hall of the capital messuage, in testimony of the said tenure †.

It appears by several authorities, that the heirs of Sir John Bracebrigg were afterwards seised thereof, by the title of the manor of Plompton ‡.

WHITTINGTON, COUNTY OF SALOP.

Beneath Whittington in Shropshire, one Wrenoc, son of Meuric,

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* Walterus de Aldeham tenet terram de Rege, in la More, in com. Salop, per servitium reddendi Regi per annum ad Scaccarium suum duos cultellos, quorum unus talis valoris esse debet, ut virgam corvleam unius anni, et longitudinis unius cubiti, ad primam percussionem per medium scindere debet, &c. Quod quidem servitium in medio Scaccarii in presentia thesaurarii et baronum, quolibet anno, in crastino Sancti Michaelis fieri debet. Et dicti cultelli liberentur Camerario ad opus Regis custodiend. com. Mich. 3 Ric. II. Rot. 1. Salop. Blount, 135.

† Dugdale's Warwickshire, fol. 765, a. Blount, 18.

‡ Dugd. Warw. 765. Comp. Copyholder, 430.

§ Camd. Brit. tit. Shropshire. Blount, 17.

held

held lands by the service of being latimer¶ between the English and the Welshmen *.

¶ Latimer. Trucheman, or interpreter. Blount. I believe it should be Latiner, for so the modern Latinarius did signify; one whose skill in the Latin was presumed to enable him to understand all other languages. Bishop Kennett's notes on Blount, communicated to the editor by R. Gough, esq. F. R. S. and F. S. A.

LIDINGELAND, THE HUNDRED OF, COUNTY OF SUFFOLK.

John de Baliol holds the moiety of the hundred of Lidingeland, which was seised into the hands of the King, because he did not offer himself personally to bear the rod before the justices in eyre in the same county †.

EGGEFEILD, COUNTY OF LANCASTER.

Walter le Rus, and Alice his wife, hold twelve acres of land in Eggefeild, by the service of repairing the iron works of the King's plows ‡.

PUSEY, COUNTY OF BERKS.

The manor of Pusey, in the county of Berks, was long in the possession of a family of that surname, and held by a horn, given to their ancestors by King Canute. Ingulphus has expressly

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* Camd. Brit. tit. Shropshire. Blount, 17.

† Johannes de Balliolo tenet medietatem hundredi de Lidingeland, quæ seisita fuit in manus Regis, eo quod ipse non optulit se personaliter ad portandum virgam coram justiciariis itinerantibus in eodem comitatu. Claus. 15 Edw. I. Suffolk. Blount, 24.

‡ Walterus le Rus, et Alicia uxor ejus, tenent duodecim acras terræ in Eggefeild, per servitium reparandi ferramenta ad carucas Regis. Plac. Coron. 30 Hen. III. Lanc. Blount, 93.

told

told us that in those days it was common to make grants of land, among other things, by horns *.

Doctor Hickes informs us, that both the horn and manor were, in his time, (about 1685) possessed by Charles Pusey, who had recovered it in Chancery before Lord Chancellor Jefferies; the horn itself being produced in court, and with universal admiration received, admitted, and proved to be the identical horn, by which, as by a charter, Canute had conveyed the manor of Pusey 700 years before †.

This horn, which is now (or was very lately) in the possession of Mrs. Jane Allen, of Pusey, sister of the late ——— Pusey, esq. and representative of the family, has the following inscription in Saxon characters round it, viz.

Kyng Knowde geve Wyllyam Pewse,
Ehys horne to holde by thy lond ‡.

CARLISLE, THE CITY OF.

At the parliament held the 18th Edw. I. Ralph, Bishop of Carlisle, demanded against the prior of the church of Carlisle the tithes of two plots of land, newly assorted (converted into tillage) in the forest of Inglewood, whereof one was called Lynthwait, and the other Kirkethwait, and which belonged to the aforesaid bishop, by reason that the aforesaid places were within the limits

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* Conferebantur etiam primo multa prædia, nudo verbo, absque scripta vel chartâ, tantum cum domini gladio, vel galeâ, vel CORNV, vel craterâ; et plurima tenementa, cum calcari, cum strigili, cum arcu; et nonnulla cum sagittâ. Ingulphus, p. 70. Archælogia, vol. iii. p. 2. Camd. Brit. tit. Berkshire.

† Thesaurus. Præf. p. xxv. Archælog. vol. iii. p. 13.

‡ Ibid. p. 14.

of

of his parish church of Aspatrick. And thereupon likewise came Mr. H. de Burton, parson of the church of Thoresby, and claimed the same tithes as belonging to his church. And the prior came and said, that the tithes aforesaid belonged to him and to his church of St. Mary of Carlisle, and not to the aforesaid bishop, for he said that our lord the old King Henry, granted to God and his church of the Blessed Mary of Carlisle, and to the canons there serving God, all the tithes of all the lands which the same lord the King, or his heirs, Kings of England, within the forest aforesaid, should cause to be converted into tillage, and enfeoffed the said church thereof by a certain ivory horn ¶, which he gave to his church aforesaid, and which he the said prior then had; and he prayed judgment, &c. And William Inge, who sued for the King, said, that the tithes aforesaid belonged to the King and to no other person, because they were within the bounds of the forest of Inglewood. And that the King, in his forest aforesaid, might build towns, erect churches, assart (cultivate) lands, and those churches with the tithes of those lands, at his will, to whomsoever he would, might confer, &c. And because our lord the King would be certified concerning the premises, that he might give to every one his due, &c. The King was to be certified at the next Parliament, &c.*

¶ The

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* Parliamentum, 18 Edw. I. Radulphus episcopus Karleol. petit versus priorem ecclesiæ Karleol. decimas duarum placearum terræ de novo assart. in foresta de Inglewood, quarum una vocatur Lynthwait, et alia Kirkethwait, et quæ ad ipsum episcopum pertinent eo quod prædictæ placeæ sunt infra limites parochiæ ecclesiæ suæ de Aspatericho. Et super hoc similiter venit Mr. H. de Burton persona ecclesiæ de Thorisby, et easdem decimas clamat ut pertinen'. ad ecclesiam suam. Et prior venit et dicit quod decimæ prædictæ ad ipsum et ecclesiam suam Beatæ Mariæ Karleol. pertinent, et non ad prædictum episcopum, dicit enim quod dominus Henricus Rex vetus concessit Deo et ecclesiæ suæ Beatæ Mariæ Karleol. et canonicis ibidem Deo servientibus omnes decimas de omnibus

 terris

¶ The horns, now preserved in the cathedral church of Carlisle, are improperly so called, being certainly the teeth of some very large fish *. Ray says they have preserved at Carlisle two elephant's teeth, fastened in a bone like a scalp, which they call the horns of the altar †: and these are supposed to have been given by King Henry I. to the prior and convent of Carlisle, when he infeoffed them with the tithes of all assart lands within the forest of Inglewood, to be held per quoddam cornu eburneum, i. e. by a certain ivory horn, as above mentioned ‡.

CONWAY CASTLE, CAERNARVON,

Is now held of the crown by Owen Holland, esq. at the annual rent of six shillings and eight-pence, and a dish of fish to Lord Hertford, as often as he passes through the town §.

HESTON, COUNTY OF MIDDLESEX.

Edmund Fauconer, who died in 1398, was seised of a house and lands in the parishes of Heston and Isleworth, which he held for term of life, under Queen Isabel, by a grant of Ed-

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terris quas idem dominus Rex aut hæredes sui Reges Angliæ in foresta prædicta in culturam redigere fecerint; et ecclesiam prædictam inde feoffavit per quoddam cornu eburneum quod dedit ecclesiæ suæ prædictæ, et quod adhuc habet. Et petit judicium, &c. Et Willielmus Inge qui sequitur pro Rege dicit quod decimæ prædictæ pertinent ad Regem et non ad alium, quià sunt infra bundas forestæ de Inglewood: et quod Rex in foresta sua prædicta potest villas ædificare, ecclesias construere, terras assartare, et ecclesias illas cum decimis terrarum illarum, pro voluntate sua, cuicunque voluerit conferre, &c. Et quià dominus Rex super præmiss. vult certiorari, ut unicuique tribuatur quod suum est, assignetur, &c. Et certificent Regem ad proxim. Parliamentum, &c. Rot. Plac. Parl. de Ann. 18 Edw. I. Rot. 8. 4 Inst. 307. Archæol. vol. iii. p. 22.

* Archæol. vol. iii. p. 22.

† Ibid. p. 23.

‡ Ibid. p. 22.

§ Gough's Camd. edit. 1789, vol. ii. p. 559.

ward

ward III. The value of the premises was five pounds per annum; and the record adds, that the tenant was bound to ride among the reapers in the lords demesnes at Isleworth, upon the Bedrepe¶ day, in autumn, with a sparrow-hawk in his hand*. This estate (called Fawkner Field) is now part of the Child's property†.

¶ Bedrepe or Bederip. See note under Hildsley.

WOODSTOCK, COUNTY OF OXFORD.

The honour of Woodstock is held of the King by the tenure of presenting a banner yearly, at Windsor Castle, on the 2d of August, in memory of the battle of Blenheim, fought on that day in the year 1704. The honour of Woodstock was by Queen Anne given to John Duke of Marlborough for the victory he obtained on that day.

THEOBALDS, COUNTY OF MIDDLESEX.

In the year 1441, the manor of Thebaudes being then vested in the crown, was granted to John Carpenter, master of St. Anthony's Hospital, in London; John Somerset, Chancellor of the Exchequer; and John Carpenter, jun. to be held of the crown by the annual tender of a bow, valued at 2s. and a barbed arrow, value 3d.‡

HOME BEDDINGTON, COUNTY OF SURREY.

The records relating to Azor's manor, sometimes called Home

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* Cl. 21 Ric. II. pt. 2. m. 3.

† Lysons's Environs, vol. iii. p. 29.

‡ Pat. 19 Hen. VI. p. 2. The substance of this grant is expressed in the calendar of that year at the Tower, but it appears that the roll has been lost. Lysons's Environs, vol. iv. p. 30.

Beddington, are very complete and satisfactory. The Watevils, who held it of Ric. de Tonbridge, in the Conqueror's time, were possessed of it in the reign of Hen. II.*. The right of the mesne, or intermediate lord, was probably either purchased by or granted to that family, as their successors held it immediately of the King, by the service of rendering annually a wooden cross-bow, as all the records express †.

WHITE HART FOREST, COUNTY OF DORSET.

Blackmoore Forest, in the county of Dorset, is commonly called the Forest of White Hart: the inhabitants have a tradition concerning the occasion of the name, that Henry III. hunting here, and having run down several deer, spared the life of a milk-white hart, which afterwards T. de Linde, a gentleman of this county, and his company, took and killed, at which the King, being highly incensed, fined them severely, and the very lands they held do, to this day, pay into the King's Exchequer annually, a pecuniary acknowledgment by way of fine, called White Hart Silver. Fuller, in his Worthies, says, that he paid his proportion ‡.

BROTHERTON, COUNTY OF YORK.

Not far from the church of Brotherton in Norfolk, is a place of twenty acres, surrounded by a trench and wall, where, as tradition says, stood the house in which the Queen of Edward I. was delivered of a son (Thomas Earl of Norfolk). The tenants are still bound to keep it surrounded by a wall of stone §.

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* Dugdale's Monasticon, vol. i. p. 61.

† Lysons's Environs, vol. i. pp. 49, 50.

‡ Fuller's Worthies, Dorsetshire, p. 284. Comp. Copyholder, vol. ii. p. 583. Hutchins's Hist. of Dorset, vol. ii. p. 492. Gilpin on Forest Scenery, vol. ii. p. 274.

§ Gough's Camd. edit. 1789, vol. iii. p. 46.

SWANS-

SWANSCOMBE, COUNTY OF KENT.

Many estates in this county, Surrey, and Essex, are held of the Castle of Rochester by the tenure of Castle Guard; of these the manor of Swanscombe is the principal, the owner of which, as well as the rest, holding their lands of this Castle, had antiently the charge of it committed to them, and owed their particular services to the defence of it, called Castle Guard. These services have been long since converted into annual rents of money*.

WALLBURY, COUNTY OF ESSEX.

Adomar de Valence, Earl of Pembroke, who died 23d January, 1323, held the manor of Walbery, of the King in capite, by the service of one silver needle †.

HATFIELD BROAD OAK, COUNTY OF ESSEX.

King Edward VI., in 1547, granted to Sir Richard Riche, Lord Riche, and his heirs, the manors of Hatfield Braddock and Bromshobury, otherwise King's-Hatfield; Hatfield Park; the Forest, Chace, and Springs of Hatfield, and Hatfield Manor; and a windmill, then worth £80. 9s. 8d. per ann. clear; to be holden of the King by the service of one knight's fee‡. He died 12th June, 1566, holding of the Queen by the twentieth part of a knight's fee, and the yearly rent of £13. 16s. 4d. The manor, park, chace, &c. with the hundreds of Ongar and Harlow, and the wardstaff of the same hundreds, were then valued at £101. 15s. 10d.§

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* Hasted's Hist. of Kent, vol. ii. p. 15.

† Morant's Essex, vol. ii. p. 514, cites Inquis. 17 Edw. II.

‡ Lett. pat. 1 Edw. VI.

§ Inquis. 19 Eliz. num. 141.

Hence

Hence it appears that the service of the wardstaff came as low as Queen Elizabeth's reign. In the valuation of the revenues of the priory in this parish, we find, that there was paid into the King's hands 11 s. and to the King's bailiff of the hundred of Harlowe, for the wardstaff 3 s. 4d. There was a rate by the name of ward-penny, collected in the hundred from all estates but those particularly excepted. The procession of the wardstaff, and the land owners under it is entirely lost, unless a copy might be found in the evidence house in Hatfield church, where are great numbers of writings relating to the monastery and lordship *.

As the wardstaff of this hundred (Ongar) and that of Harlow, make a considerable figure in records, it will be proper to insert the following account of it here †:

Aungr. Hundr. The order of the gathering and yearly making of the wardstaff of the King there, with the due course and circumstance of the yearly watch, ward, and service royall, incident to the same, that is to say:

First. The bailiffe of the said lib'tie or hundred shall gather and yearly make the wardstaffe of some willow bough, growing in Abbasse Rothing Wood, the Sunday next before Hock Munday ¶, which shall containe in length III quarters of a yard and VIII inches rounde in compasse or thereabout: and hee shall convey the same ymediately unto the mannor place of Ruckwood-

* Morant, vol. ii. p. 503 and note.

† The manuscript whence this was taken, is an account of the rents of the hundred in the time of John Stoner, (of Loughton) who had a grant of it for his life, in the 34th year of Henry VIII. &c. Morant, vol. i. pp. 126, 127, note (p).

Hall,

Hall, in Abbasse-Rothing afores'd, where the lord of the said manor for the tyme being shall reverently the same receive into his house, and shall rowle itt upp in a faire fine lynnen cloth or towell, and so lay it upon some pillowe or cushion on a table or cubberd standing in the chiefe or highest place in the hall of the said manor place, there to remaine untill the said bailiffe shall have relieved and refreshed himself. And when the said bailiffe shall see convenient tyme to dep'te, he shall convey the same staffe by sunne shineing unto Wardhatch-lane, besides Long Barnes in Roothing aforesaid, when and where the said Lord of Ruckwood-Hall, and all and everie other tennant and tennants, land-owners, which by reason of their tenure doe hould their lands likewise by service royall, to watch and warde the said staff there upon convenient summons and warning to be given unto them yearly by the said Lord of Ruckwood-Hall for the time being, with their full ordinarie number of able men, well harnished with sufficient weapon, shall attend: whereuppon the Lord of Ruckwood-Hall shall then and there yearly, at his proper costs and charges, have readie prepared a great rope, called a barr, with a bell hanging on the end of the same, which he shall cause to be extended overthwart the said lane, as the custom hath beene, to stay and arrest such people as would pass by. Att the end of which said barr, not far from the said bell, shall be laid down reverently the said staffe, upon a pillowe or cushion, on the grounde; which done, forthwith the said bailiffe shall severally call the names of all the aforesaid tenants, land-owners, who shall present their said ordinarie number of men accordingly. Then shall the said bailiffe, in the King our soveraigne lord's name, straightlie charge and comand them and everie of them,

to

to watch and keep the ward in due silence, soe that the King be harmless, and the countrie scapeless, untill the sunne arrising, when good houre shall be for the said Lord of Ruckwood-Hall, to repaire unto the said staffe, who, in the presence of the whole watch, shall take the same staffe into his hand, and shall make uppon the upper rind of the same with a knife, a score or notch, as a marke or token, declaring their loyall service done for that year in this behalf. And soe shall deliver the said staffe unto the bailiffe, sending it unto the lord or land-owner of the manner of Fiffeild, or unto the tenants resiant, saying this notable narracon of the wardstaffe hereafter written, in the Saxon tongue; which done, they may hale up the said barr, and depart at their pleasure.

THE TALE OF THE WARDSTAFFE.

Iche ayed the staffe by lene §‡§
Yane stoffe iche toke by lene,
By lene iche will tellen
How the staffe have I got,
Yotlie stoffe to me com
As he houton for to don,
Faire and well iche him underfingt
As iche houton for to don,
All iche yer on challenged
That theareon was for to challenge,
Namelicke this and this
And all that thear was for to challenge
Fayer iche him upp dede
As iche houton for to don,

All

All iche warnyd to the ward to cum
That thereto houton for to cum.
By sunne shining
We our roope yeder brouton,
A roope celtan as we houton for to don
And there waren and wakedon,
And the ward so kept
That the King was harmeles
And the country scapeless;
And a morn when itt day was,
And the sun arisen was,
Faier honour waren to us take
Als us houton for to don,
Fayre on the staffe we scorden
As we houton for to don,
Fayre we him senden
Hether we howen for to sende,
Andz if their is any man
That his witt siggen ‡§‡ can
Iche am here ready for to don,
Ayens himself iche one
Yother mind him on
Yender midlyyn feren
Als we yer waren.
Sir by leave take this staffe
This is the tale of the wardstaffe.

M
¶ Fortnight after Easter.

§‡§ Lean signifies tribute.

‡§‡ Witan signifies to blame; so Wiccrigzen to gainsay; Witeleaf is IMPUNIS.

The Munday following, called Hock Munday, the said staffe shall be presented yearly unto the lord and owner of the mannor of Fiffeild for the time being, or his resient, who shall ymediately unfold the clothes it is wrapped in, that it may appear by the score made thereon, how the aforesaid Lord of Ruckwood-Hall and other tennants, which by reason of their tenures of their lands, owe suit and service to watch the said staffe at Abbass-Rothing aforesaid, have done their watch and service royall accordingly the night before. Then shall he cloth it again, lay it in order, and use it in every degree as the Lord of Ruckwood-Hall hath done, &c. This is called Abbass Rothing Watch.

This procession seems to have been a yearly muster of fencible men, who were appointed to guard the hundred against murthers and robberies, for both which it was liable to pay a fine. If, by preventing these, the King receives no harm, as in the loss of a subject or the felonious breach of his peace, the subject escapes a fine otherwise due for suffering a murtherer or thief to escape.

The ceremony began at Abbasse Rothing, as at the extremity of the hundred, went on to Chigwell, the other extreme, and returned to High Laver, which was in the neighbourhood of Ruckwood-Hall. At one of these two manor houses we may suppose it deposited, with due regard to royal authority.

What we learn from records concerning the design of this ceremony of the wardstaffe, is, that it was to represent the King's person, and to keep the King's peace. Some lands were held by

by the service of finding two men to watch with the wardstaffe, of keeping the wardstaffe, and of paying ward silver, and doing white service at the wardstaffe. To conclude, this wardstaffe was to be carried through the towns and hundreds of Essex, as far as a place called Attewode, near the sea, and be thrown there into the sea. This custom has been long neglected *.

BABINGWORTHE, COUNTY OF ESSEX.

Margaret Nynge held four acres of pasture, two acres of meadow, three acres of wood, in Babingworthe, of our lord the King, by the service of keeping the rod of our lord the King, called the wardstaff, at Bobbingworthe, yearly, when he should come there; by which same rod the person of our lord the King is represented †.

KELVEDON, COUNTY OF ESSEX.

John Wright held the manor of Kelvedon of Robert Lord Riche, as of the wardstaff, and by the service of finding two men to watch with the aforesaid wardstaff for all services, &c. ‡.

LAMBOURN, COUNTY OF ESSEX.

Reginald Bysmere held the manor of Daweshall, in Lambourn, of the Duke of Buckingham, as of his Castle of Ongar, by fealty

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* Morant's Hist. of Essex, vol. i. pp. 126, 127, and notes.

† Margaret Nynge tenet 4 acr'. pasture, 2 acr'. prati, 3 acr'. bosci, in Babingworthe, de dño Rege, per servic'. custodiendi virgam dñi Regis, vocat'. le wardstaffe, apud Bobbingworthe, annuatim, cum ibid. venerit; per quam quidem virgam persona dñi Regis representatur. Inquis. 15 Hen. VIII. March 1.

‡ Johannes Wright ten'. maner'. de Kelvedon de Robtō Dño Rich, ut de la wardstaffe, et per servic'. inveniendi duos homines ad vigiland'. cum predicta wardstaffe, pro omnibus serviciis, &c. Inquis. 6. Jaco. July 16.

and the rent of two shillings per annum, called ward silver, and by doing white service to the Lord Duke, at the wardstaff in the hundred of Ongar*.

EPPING, COUNTY OF ESSEX.

Cecilia Welis held the manor of Maddels, in Epping, &c. of the same duke, by the service of keeping the wardstaff instead of all services †.

CHYNGELFORD, COUNTY OF ESSEX.

Isabella de Dover, for half the manor of Chyngelford, was bound by the bailiff at Hoke day to bear a certain staff, called the wardstaff, for keeping the peace of the King, which staff ought to be carried through the towns and hundreds of Essex unto a place called Attewede, near the sea, and there to be thrown into the sea ‡.

MORE, COUNTY OF SALOP.

Nicolas de Mora rendered at the Exchequer two knives, one good and the other a very bad one, for certain land, which he held in capite, in Shropshire §.

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* Reginald Bysmere ten'. maner'. de Daweshall, in Lambourn, de Duce Buck. ut de Castro de Ongar, per fid'. et reddit'. 2 s. per ann. vocat'. ward silver, ac ad faciend' dō duci album servic'. ad le wardstaffe in hundred'. de Ongar. Inquis. 22 Hen. VII.

† Cecilia Welis ten.' maner'. de Maddels, in Epping, &c. de eodem Duce per servic'. custodiendi le wardstaffe pro omni servic'. &c. Inquis. 23 Hen. VII.

‡ Isabella de Dover, pro dimid'. maner'. de Chyngelford, debebat, per ballivum, ad le Hokeday ferre quoddam baculum vocat'. wardstaff, pro pace Regis servanda, qui baculus deferri debet per vill'. et hundr'. Essex usque locum vocat'. Attewede prope mare, et ibi projici in mare. Rot. Assis. 56 Hen. III. rot. 4. Morant's Hist. of Essex, vol. i. pp. 126, 127, and notes.

§ Salopsire. Nicolaus de Mora reddit ad Scaccarium ij cultellos, unum bonum et alterum pessimum, pro quadam terra quam de Rege tenet in capite in Mora. Mich. Commun. 29 Hen. III. Rot. 1. b. Madox's Hist. Excheq. p. 611.

A HOUSE

A HOUSE IN THE STRAND, COUNTY OF MIDDLESEX.

Walter le Brun, farrier, in the Strand, in Middlesex, was to have a piece of ground in the parish of St. Clement, to place a forge there, he rendering yearly six horse shoes for it *. This rent was antiently wont to be paid to the Exchequer every year, for instance, in the first year of King Edward I. †, when Walter Marescallus paid at the crucem lapideam ¶ six horse shoes, with nails, for a certain building, which he held of the King in capite opposite the stone cross. In the second year of King Edward I. ‡, in the fifteenth year of King Edward II. §, and afterwards. It is still rendered at the Exchequer to this day, by the mayor and citizens of London, to whom in process of time the said piece of ground was granted ‖.

¶ Crucem lapideam. See Renham and Ikenham, p. 109.

CASTLE RISING, &c. COUNTY OF NORFOLK.

Roger de Montealto (Monhault) held of the King in capite the manors of Castle Rising, Snottesham, and Kemynghall, in the county of Norfolk, and the manor of Hawardyn, (Hawarden) by the service of being Steward of Chester **.

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* Walterus le Brun, Marescallus de Stranda, r. c. de vj. ferris equorum, pro habenda quadam placea in parochia S. Clementis, ad fabricam ibidem locandam, sicut continetur in originali, in th. liberavit. Et Q. e. Mag. Rot. 19 Hen. III. Lond. et Midd. m. 2. b.

† Middlesex. Redditus. Walterus Marescallus ad crucem lapideam reddit sex ferra equorum cum clavibus, pro quadam fabrica quam de Rege tenet in capite ex opposito crucis lapideæ. Memor. 1 Edw. I. Rot. 1. a.

‡ Mich. Communia 1 et 2 Edw. I. Rot. 1. b.

§ Ibid. 15 Edw. II. Rot. 29. a.

‖ Madox's Hist. Excheq. p. 611.

** Rog. de Montealto tenet de Rege in capite man'. de Castlerisinge, Snottesham, et Kemynghall, in com. Norfolk, et ten'. man. de Hawardyn, per servic'. Senescall. Cestr'. &c. Inquis. anno 17 Edw. I. Harl. MS. Brit. Mus. No. 2079, p. 64.

STENE

STENE AND HYNTON, COUNTY OF NORTHAMPTON.

Sir William Sandes, knight, and Margaret his wife, acknowledged to hold in right of her the said Margaret, of the King in capite, the manor of Stene and Hynton, with the appurtenances, in the county of Northampton, by the service of one rose only, to be paid yearly at the feast of St. John the Baptist, for all services: and they gave to the King one penny, for the price of the said one rose, as it was appraised by the Barons (of the Exchequer)*.

KNELTON-OLLEVRTHIN, &c. COUNTY OF SALOP.

Griffin le Sutton holds Knelton-ollevrthin, Sutton, and Brockton, of the gift of King Henry, father of our lord King John, by the service of being Latuner ¶ between the English and the Welshmen †.

¶ Latuner. The same as Latimer. See note on Whittington, p. 319.

FLAMSTED, COUNTY OF HERTFORD.

Thomas de Bello-campo (Beauchamp) amongst other things held the manor of Flamsted, in the county of Hertford, of the King in

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* Willielmus Sandes, miles, et Margeria uxor eius, &c. cognoverunt se tenere in iure ipiūs Margerie de R. in capite m. de Stene et Hynton, cum pertin'. in com. predicto per servicium unius rose ad festum Nativitat'. Scj Johannis Baptiste annuatim solvend'. t'm pro omnibus servicijs. Et dant Regi unum denar'. de p'cio dcē unius rose sicut per Baron̄ hic appretiatur. Mich. Fin. anno 22 Regis Henricj VII. Rotulo I. Harl. MS. Brit. Mus. No. 5174, p. 23.

† Griffinus de Sutton tenet Knelton-ollevrthin, Sutton, et Brockton, de dono H. R. patr'. dn̄i R. Johannis per servic'. esse Latuner, int'. Angl. et Wall. Nomina tenentium de dominicis Regis a tempore Henrici Regis II. Ibid. No. 1087, p. 18.

capite,

capite, by the service of keeping the highway, called Watling-street, leading from Redborn towards Markeyate *.

BURGHAM, COUNTY OF KENT.

William Say (amongst other things) held the manor of Burgham in the county of Kent by barony, and he was to maintain part of the bridge of Rochester, and a certain house (building) in the Castle of Dover, for his barony in Kent †.

A HOUSE IN LONDON.

Robert de Clifford (amongst other things) held a messuage in the parish of St. Dunstan in the West, in the suburbs of London, of the King in free burgage ¶ as the whole city of London is held ‡.

¶ Burgagium, Burgage. Is a tenure proper to cities and towns, whereby men of cities or boroughs hold their lands or tenements of the King, or other lords, for a certain yearly rent. Jacob.

HOCKNORTON, OR HOKENORTON, COUNTY OF OXFORD.

Henry the Third granted Hocknorton and Cudlington to John

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* Thomas de Bello-campo ten'. m. de Flamsted in com. Hertf. de R. in capite, per servitium custodiendi altam viam vocat'. Watling-stret ducent' a Redborn versus Markeyate. Anno secundo Regis Henrici IV. Harl. MS. Brit. Mus. No. 2087, p. 257.

† Willielmus Say ten'. m. de Burgham in com. Kanc'. per baroniam, et debet sustinere partem pontis Roffen'. et quandam domum in Castro Douorre pro baronia sua de Kanc'. Esc. de anno 1 Edw. I. Harl. MS. Brit. Mus. No. 2087, p. 16.

‡ Robertus de Clifford ten'. unum messuagium in parochia Sancti Dunstani West, in suburbijs London. de R. in liberum burgagium prout tota civitas London tenetur. Esc. anno 18 Edw. III. Ibid. p. 105.

de

de Plessitis, or Plessy, which were the inheritance of Henry D'Oily, and fell into the King's hands upon the death of Margaret Countess of Warwick, wife of the aforesaid John, as an escheat of the lands of the Normans, to have and to hold till such times as the lands of England and Normandy should be made common *. The antient barony of Hokenorton now lies dormant in the family of Sir John Doily, of Chiselhampton, county of Oxford, Bart. which family is related to the above-mentioned John de Plessetis, and Ela Countess of Warwick, as appears by their pedigree, in the English Baronets, vol. ii. p. 445 †.

CASTLE OF ABERGAVENNY, WALES.

John Hastings held the Castle of Abergavenny of our lord the King, in capite, by service, homage, ward, and marriage, when it happened: and if there was war between the King of England and the Prince of Wales, the said John was to keep the country Over-Went at his own charges, in the best manner he could for his own advantage, and the service of the King, and defence of the realm of England ‡.

PRESTWICH AND FARLESWORTH, COUNTY OF LANCASTER.

Adam de Prestwich holds ten oxgangs of land in Prestwich and Farlesworth in capite, of our lord the King in thanage ¶ §.

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* Camd. Brit. 297, vide Blount, 73.

† Comp. Cop. 299.

‡ Merch-walliæ. Johannes Hastinges ten'. Castrum de Bergeuuenny in Over-Went de R. in capite, per ser'. homag'. ward. et maritag. cum acciderit, et si guerra fuerit inter Regem Angliæ et Principem Walliæ, dictus Johannes deberet custodire patriam de Ourwent sumptibus proprijs meliori modo quod poterit pro commodo suo, et utilitate Regis, et defensione regni Angliæ. Anno 6 Edw. II. Harl. MS. Brit. Mus. No. 2087, p. 58.

§ Adam de Prestwych tenet 10 bovatas terræ in Prestwych et in Farlesworth in capite, de dño Rege in thanag'. Testa de Nevil. Inquis. temp. Hen. III. Ibid. No. 5172, p. 17.

¶ Thanagium.

¶ Thanagium. A part of the King's lands whereof the governor was called a thane. Littleton's Dict. Law Latin.

BOSEHAM, COUNTY OF SUSSEX.

William the Conqueror gave the manor of Boseham to William son of Augeri and his heirs in fee-farm, rendering therefore at the Exchequer yearly, forty-two pounds of silver in solid metal [*] for all service, &c.*

[*] Libras arsas et ponderatas. The same as libras arsas et pensatas. Libra pensa, was a pound of money in weight. It was usual in former days, not only to tell the money, but to weigh it; for several cities, bishops, and noblemen had their mints and coined money, and often very bad, and therefore, though the pound consisted of twenty shillings they weighed it. Thus in Domesday we read, reddit nunc xxx libras arsas et pensatas. Blount. Libra arsa et pensitata. A pound weight in solid metal. Kennet's Gloss. to Paroch. Antiq.

SHENLEY, COUNTY OF HERTFORD.

Thomas Pulteney acknowledged that he held the manor of Shenley in the county of Hertford, and the advowson of the church of the same manor of the King by petit serjeanty, viz. by the service of one pair of gilt spurs to be rendered to the King and his successors at the Exchequer, for all services, and he paid forty-pence for the price of the said spurs †.

THE

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* Dñs Rex Willielmus qui venit ad Conquestum Anglie dedit manerium de Boseham Willielmo filio Augeri et heredibus suis ad feod'. firmam, reddendo inde Scacc. annuatim xlij lib. argenti, arsas et ponderatas, pro omni servicio, &c. Tenur. Com. Sussex, temp. Regis Johannis. Harl. MS. Brit. Mus. No. 313, p. 21.

† Thomas Pulteney cognovit se tenere m. de Shenley cum pertin'. in com. Hertf., et advoc'.

THE COUNTY OF MIDDLESEX.

Fulk de Payfover held a certain serjeanty in the county of Middlesex, as of the inheritance of Margaret his wife, by the law of England, by the service of keeping the King's palace at Westminster, and the free prison of Fleet*.

LEICESTER, THE CITY OF.

The city of Leicester, in the time of King Edward, paid yearly to the King thirty pounds by tale (every ore [*] of the value of twenty-pence) and fifteen sextaries ‖§‖ of honey.

When the King marched with his army through the land, twelve burgesses of that borough attended him. If the King went over sea against the enemy, they sent four horses from that borough as far as London, to carry arms or such things as circumstances required †.

[*] Ore. See note on the county of Wilts, p. 265.

‖§‖ Sextary. See note on Gloucester, p. 314.

THORNETON, COUNTY OF BUCKS.

John de Chastilon gave to the King two shillings by a certain besant for a relief for the manor of Thornton, in the county of Buckingham, held of the King as of his Honor of St. Walery

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voc'. ecclesie eiusdem m. de R. per parvam seriantiam, viz. per servic'. unius paris calcarum deauratorum Regi et successoribus suis ad Scaccarium reddend. pro omnibus servicijs, et dat R. 40 d. de precio vnius paris calcar'. deaurat'. &c. Hilar. F. anno 24 Hen. VII. Rot. 1. Harl. MS. Brit. Mus. No. 5174, p. 25.

* Fulco de Payfover tenuit de hæreditate Margeriæ uxoris suæ per legem Angliæ, per seriantiam custodiæ palacii Regis Westm'. et liberæ prisonæ de Flete. Esc. anno 4 Edw. I. Harl. MS. Brit. Mus. No. 2087, p. 28.

† Throsby's Leicest. vol. i. p. 30, from Domesday.

(Valery,)

(Valery,) then being in the hands of the King by the death of John de Eltham, by the service of rendering one besant ¶ at Michaelmas *.

¶ Besant. See note on Smallies.

BURTON, COUNTY OF SUSSEX.

Andrew de Sakevill, and Joan his wife, one of the sisters and heirs of John de la Beth, gave to our lord the King five-pence as the value of one-third part of one ounce of silk, for her relief of the purparty of the said Joan, not yet assigned, on one acre of land with the appurtenances, in Burton near Thynden, which is of the glebe of the advowson of the church of Burton, and which the aforesaid John (de la Beth) held of the King in capite as parcel of the manor of Burton, which said acre of land is held by the service of one ounce of silk †.

WHITELE, COUNTY OF WARWICK.

Philip de Okes, son and heir of William de Okes, gave to our lord the King one halfpenny for his relief of one messuage, and two yard lands, and two acres of meadow, with the appurtenances,

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* Johannes de Chastilon dat Regi 2 s. nomine cujusdam besanti pro relevio pro manerio de Thornton in com. predicto, ten'. de Rege ut de Honore Sancti Walerici in manu Regis per mortem Johannis de Eltham existen'. per servitium unius besanti ad festum Sancti Mich'is reddend'. De termino Hil. anno 13 Edw. III. Harl. MS. Brit. Mus. No. 34, p. 147.

† Andreas de Sakevill et Johanna uxor ejus, una sororum et heredum Johannis de la Beth, dant domino Regi v d. de precio tertie partis unius uncie serici pro relevio suo de purparte ipsam Johannam contingente de una acr'. terr'. cum pertin'. in Burton juxta Thynden, q. est gleba advocationis ecclesie de Burton, et quam predictus Johannes de Rege ten'. in capite, ut parcell. manerij de Burton, q. quidem acr'. terr'. tenetur per servic'. unius uncie serici. De termino Trin. anno 18 Edw. III. Harl. MS. Brit. Mus. No. 34, p. 156.

in Whitele, held of the King in capite, by the service of paying at the Exchequer yearly, at the feast of St. Martin, by the hands of the sheriff of Warwick, one halfpenny, which is called Warth ¶, for all services *.

¶ Warth. See note on Lighthorn, p. 312.

STAFFORD.

Ralph de Waymer held of the King in fee and inheritance the Stew or Fish-pond ¶, without the eastern-gate of the town of Stafford, in this manner, viz. that when the King should please to fish, he was to have the pikes and breams, and the said Ralph and his heirs were to have all the other fishes with the eels coming to the hooks, rendering therefore to the King half a mark at the feast of St. Michael †.

¶ Vivarium. The Vinariam mentioned in the note on Stafford, p. 78, must be corrected by this tenure.

HOTON ROEF, COUNTY OF WESTMORLAND.

Thomas de Redeman holding lands and tenements which were William Stornell's, gave to our lord the King three shillings for the relief of the said William, viz. for two messuages, thirty-seven acres of land, four acres of meadow, &c. with the appurtenances,

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* Philippus de Okes, filius et heres Willielmi de Okes, dat dño Regi unum ob'. pro relevio suo pro uno messuagio, duabus virgat'. et duabus acr'. prati cum pertinentijs in Whitele ten'. de Rege in capite, per servicium reddendi ad Scac'. per annum ad festum Sancti Martini, per manus vic'. Warr'. unum ob'. qui dicitur Warth, pro omni servitio. De termino Pasche, anno 20 Edw. III. Rot. 1. Harl. MS. Brit. Mus. No. 34, p. 160.

† Radūs de Waymer tenuit de R. in feod. et hereditate Vivar.' extra portam orient' ville Staff. in hunc modum, viz. quando placuerit R. piscar'. R. habebit lupos aquaticos et breymas, et idem Radūs et hered. sui habebunt omnes alios pisces cum anguillis ad hamas venien'. reddend. inde R. dimid. marc'. ad festum Sancti Mich'is. Esc. anno 2 Edw. I. Harl. MS. Brit. Mus. No. 708, p. 27.

in

in Hoton Roef, in the county of Westmorland, held of the King in capite, by fealty, and forty-pence yearly, and ten-pence for the maintenance §‡§ of the King's bailiff in the same county, called serjeant fee *.

§‡§ Putura. See note on Lincoln, p. 239.

LINCOLN.

Hamo, son and heir of Robert Sutton, of Lincoln, holds three messuages in the suburbs of Lincoln, in the parish of St. Andrew, of the King in capite, in free burgage, paying to the King yearly three-pence, called lancol-penys, for all services †.

SELFORD, COUNTY OF CAMBRIDGE.

Agnes de Valencia, who holds the lands of Theobald le Moigné, gave to our lord the King twenty shillings for a relief for three hides of land ¶ in Selford, held of the King in capite by the serjeanty of being his goldsmith‡.

¶ Hida terræ. See note on Badew, p. 143.

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* Thomas de Redeman tenens terr'. et ten'. que fuere Willielmi Stornell, dat dño Regi 3s. pro relevio ipsius Willielmi, viz. pro duobus messuagiis, 37 acr'. terr'. 4 acr'. prati, &c. cum pertinentiis, in Hoton Roef, in com. Westmorl. ten.' de Rege in capite per fidelit'. et 40d. per annum, et 10 d. pro putura ball. Regis in eodem Com. vocat'. serjanc'. feod. De termino Hil. anno 35 Edw. III. Harl. MS. Brit. Mus. No. 34, pp. 214, 215.

† Hamo, filius et heres Roberti Sutton de Lincoln, tenet tria messuagia in suburbis Lincoln. in parochia Sancti Andree, de Rege in capite, in libero burgagio, redd. Regi per annum 3 d. voc'. lancol-penys, pro omni servitio. De termino Hil. anno 6 Hen. VI. Harl. MS. Brit. Mus. No. 34, p. 455.

‡ Agnes de Valencia que ten'. terr'. Theobaldi le Moigne, dat dño Regi xx s. pro relevio pro tribus hidis terr'. in Selford, ten'. de Rege in capite, per serjanciam aurifabrie. De termino Pasche, anno 22 Edw. I. Ibid. p. 15.

HUNTINGDON, COUNTY OF HUNTINGDON.

At Huntingdon, the people have a custom of receiving any King of England that passes in progress that way with a great number of ploughs, brought forth in a pedantic or rustic pomp; and they boast that in former times, they have brought out at once nine score ploughs. When King James the First came to England, the bailiffs of this town presented him with three score and ten team of horses, all traced to handsome new ploughs, to shew their husbandry; of which, when the King demanded the reason, they told him that it was their antient custom whensoever any King of England passed through their town so to present him, and added further, that they held their lands by that tenure, being the King's tenants *.

* Universal Library, or complete Summary of Science, edit. 1722, p. 351.

CAP. III.

OF LANDS HELD OF SUBJECTS BY SERVICES OF THE NATURE OF GRAND AND PETIT SERJEANTY, &c.

SECT. I.

Of Lands held of Ecclesiastical Palatines, exercising Regal Authority within the Kingdom, by Services of the nature of Grand and Petit Serjeanty, &c.

ERESBY, COUNTY OF LINCOLN.

JOHN de Wileghby died seised of the manor of Eresby, with its members, viz. Spilesby, Greby, Ingoldmels, Flyxburgh, Tonelby, Friskeny, Biscopthorp, Askeby, Kyrkeby super Bayne, Tatersall, and Thorpe; all which he held of the bishop of Durham, by the service of one knight's fee, and by the service of being bailiff to that bishop for the time being, of all his lands in the county of Lincoln, of his fee, viz. to hold his courts, and to make summons, attachments, distresses, and whatsoever belonged to the same office, at the own proper costs of himself and his heirs; and also to levy all the issues and profits arising thereby, by himself or his sufficient deputy, and to be answerable to the bishop and his successors for the same. Likewise by the service of being steward to him and his successors, and to carry the messes of meat to the table upon the day of their consecration, as also at Christmas and Whitsuntide,

suntide, by himself or his eldest son, in case he were a knight, or some other fitting knight thereunto deputed by letters patent*.

SOCKBURN, COUNTY OF DURHAM.

In the eighth year of the pontificate of Walter Shirlawe, bishop of Durham, 1395, Sir John Conyers, knight, died seised in his demesne, as of fee-tail, to him and the heirs male of his body issuing, of the manor of Sockburn, with the appurtenances; which same manor was held of the lord bishop in capite, by the service of shewing to the lord bishop one fawchon (falchion), which after having been seen by the bishop was to be restored to him, in lieu of all other services †.

This valuable manor of Sockburn (the seat of the antient family of Conyers, in the bishopric of Durham) worth £554 a year, was in the year 1771 the estate of Sir Edward Blackett, and is held of the bishop of Durham by the easy service of presenting a falchion to every bishop, upon his first entrance into his diocese, as an emblem of his temporal power ‡.

The manor of Sockburne was purchased by the late Sir William Blackett, baronet, of the grand-daughter of the last of the family of Conyers of Sockburne, whose mother was married into the family of the Earl of Shrewsbury. The family of Conyers were barons of the palatinate, and lords of Sockburne from the Conquest and before, till the inheritance was so carried, within a century past, by the marriage of the heiress into the family of the Earl of Shrewsbury, as above-mentioned; and by her daughter was sold amongst other estates to Sir William Blackett §.

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* Escaet. Roll. 46 Edw. III. n. 78. Dugd. Baronage, vol. ii. p. 84. Blount, 133.

† Inquis. post mortem Joh. Conyers, Chr.

‡ Mr. Allan's Notes.

§ Camd. Brit. tit. Durham.

Sir

Sir Edward Blackett now represents the person of Sir John Conyers *, who, as tradition says, in the fields of Sockburne, slew, with this falchion †, a monstrous creature, a dragon, a worm, or flying serpent ‡, that devoured men, women, and children. The then owner of Sockburne, as a reward for his bravery, gave him the manor, with its appurtenances, to hold for ever, on condition that he should meet the lord bishop of Durham, with this falchion, on his first entrance into his diocese, after his election to that see §.

And in confirmation of this tradition, there is painted in a window of Sockburne church, the falchion we just now spoke of; and it is also cut in marble, upon the tomb of the great ancestor of the Conyers's, together with a dog, and the monstrous worm, or serpent, lying at his feet, of his own killing, of which the history of the family gives the above account ‖.

When the bishop first comes into his diocese, he crosses the river Tees, either at the ford at Nesham, or Croft-bridge: where the

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* Legend gives some other particulars of this valiant knight, which Mr. Allan extracted from the Catalogue of the Harleian MS. No. 2118, p. 39.

"Sir Jn° Conyers de Sockburn, kn^t. whoe "slew the monstrous venom'd and poison'd "wiverne, ask, or worme, w^ch overthrew and "devour'd many people in feight, for the scent "of the poyson was so strong, that noe per- "son was able to abide it, yet, he by the pro- "vidence of God overthrew it, and lies buried "at Sockburn, before the Conquest. But "before he did enterprise, (having but one "childe,) he went to the church in complete "armour, and offered up his sonne to the "Holy Ghost, w^ch monument is yet to see, "and the place where the serpent lay is called "Graystone."

† "On the pommel are three lions of Eng- "land, guardant. These were first borne by "King John, so that this falchion was not "made before that time, nor did the owner "kill the dragon. The black eagle, in a field "gold, was the arms of Morkar, Earl of "Northumberland. This, too, might be the "falchion with which the earls were invested, "being girt with the sword of the earl- "dom."

‡ "The Scots seem to have been intended "by these dreadful animals; and the falchion "bestowed with an estate as a reward for "some useful service performed by a Con- "yers against those invaders."

§ Mr. Allan's Notes.

‖ Camd. Brit. vol. ii. p. 132.

counties of York and Durham divide. At one of which places, Sir Edward Blackett, either in person, or by his representative, if the bishop comes by Nesham, rides into the middle of the river Tees, with the antient falchion drawn in his hand, or upon the middle of Croft-bridge; and then presents the falchion to the bishop, addressing him in the antient form of words. Upon which the bishop takes the falchion into his hands, looks at it, and returns it back again, wishing the lord of the manor his health, and the enjoyment of his estate *.

" At Croft-bridge the Bishop used also to be met by the high " sheriff of the county palatine, (who is an officer of his own by pa- " tent, during pleasure,) by the members of the county and city of " Durham and by all the principal gentlemen in the county and " neighbourhood, to welcome his lordship into his palatinate, who " conducted him to Darlington, where they all dined with him, after " which they proceeded to Durham. Before they reached the city, " they were met by the dean and chapter, with their congratulatory " address; the bishop and the whole company alighting from their " carriages to receive them. When the ceremony of the address, " and his lordship's answer was finished, the procession moved on " to the city; here they were met by the corporation, the different " companies with their banners, and a great concourse of people; " they proceeded immediately to the cathedral, where the bishop " was habited upon the tomb of the venerable Bede, in the Galilee, " at the west end of the church, from whence he went in pro- " cession to the great altar, preceded by the whole choir, singing " Te Deum; after prayers the bishop took the oaths at the altar,

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* Mr. Allan's Notes.

" and

" and was then inthroned in the usual forms, and attended to the " Castle by the high sheriff and other gentlemen of the county *."

BISHOP'S-AUKLAND, COUNTY OF DURHAM.

In the 12th year of the pontificate of bishop Shirlawe, 1399, Dionisia, widow of John Pollard the elder, died seised of one piece of land, called Hekes, near the Park of Aukland, which was held of the lord bishop in capite, by the service of shewing to the bishop one fawchon, at his first coming to Aukland after his consecration †.

These lands, now called Pollard's Lands, at Bishop's Aukland, worth above £200 a year, continue to be held by the same service. Doctor Johnson of Newcastle, met one of the late bishops, Doctor Egerton, in September, 1771, at his first arrival there, and presented a falchion upon his knee, and addressed him in the old form of words, saying,

" My lord! in behalf of myself, as well as of the several other " tenants of Pollard's Lands, I do humbly present your lordship " with this falchion, at your first coming here, wherewith, as the " tradition goeth, Pollard slew of old a great and venomous " serpent, which did much harm to man and beast: and by the " performance of this service, these lands are holden ‡."

N. B. This tenure, and that at Sockburne above-mentioned, are the only two performed at this day in the county §.

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* Pennant's Tour in Scotland, edit. 1772, vol. iii. pp. 339, 340.

† Dionisia, quæ fuit uxor Johannis Pollard, senior, obit s. in Dom. &c. de una pec. terræ, voc. Hekes, juxta Parca de Aukland, quæ tenetur de domino episcopo in capite, per servitium ostend. domino episcopo unum fawchon, in primo adventu suo apud Aukland post consecrac. suam. Inquis. post mortem Dionisiæ Pollard, Viduæ.

‡ Mr. Allan's Notes.

§ Ibid.

STANHOPE, WOLSINGHAM AND AUKLAND, COUNTY OF DURHAM.

Stanhope, together with Wolsingham and Aukland, in the bishopric of Durham, were held of the bishop by forest services, besides demesnes and other tenures; particularly upon his great huntings, the tenants in these parts were bound to set up for him a field-house, or tabernacle, with a chapel, and all manner of rooms and offices, as also to furnish him with dogs and horses, and to carry his provision, and to attend him during his stay, for the supply of all conveniencies; but now all services of this kind are either let fall by disuse, or changed into pecuniary payments *.

N. B. A count palatine, who has jura regalia granted to him, may create a tenure in capite, to hold of himself; for by the grant it is in a manner disjoined from the crown, and out of the King, and he is made a petty King †.

WEST MORTON, COUNTY OF DURHAM.

In the sixth year of the pontificate of Lewis de Beaumont, bishop of Durham, 1322, Robert, son of Stephen de West Morton, died seized of one messuage and twenty acres of land in West Morton, which were held of the bishop by homage and fealty, and paying to the bishop two shillings and three-pence yearly, and for cornage yearly three-pence, and doing suit to the wapentake court at Sadberg three times a year ‡.

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* Camd. Brit. English Copyholder, 511. Mr. Allan's Notes.

† Davis's Reports, 62. 66.

‡ Robert, fil. Stephi de West Morton obijt seisitus de uno mess. et xx acr'. terræ in West Morton, et tenentur de dño episcopo per homag. et fidelitat. reddendo eidem episcopo 11s. 111d. per ann. et per cornag. per ann. 111d. et faciendo tres sectas ad wapentag. Sadberg per ann. Inquis. post mortem Roberti fil. Stephi de West morton.

In

In the 20th year of the pontificate of Thomas Hatfield, bishop of Durham, 1364, Agnes de Morton held of the lord bishop in capite, one messuage and two acres of land, with the appurtenances, in West Morton, by homage and fealty, and by paying to the bishop yearly for Chastelwarde (Castle-guard) three-pence *.

TYLMUTH, COUNTY OF NORTHUMBERLAND.

In the 10th year of the pontificate of Lewis Beaumont, bishop of Durham, 1326, William Riddell died seised of the manor of Tylmuth, which he held of the lord bishop, by the service of the moiety of one knight's fee, and by doing suit to the court of Norham, and paying yearly for the guard of the Castle of Norham ¶ twenty shillings †.

¶ Norham is a town on the banks of the river Tweed, belonging to the bishops of Durham: it was formerly called Ubbanford, and it, and the church, were built by Egfrid, bishop of Lindisfarne, who was a mighty benefactor to that see; and his successor, Ranulph Flamberd, bishop of Durham, lord treasurer, and chief justice to King William Rufus, erected the Castle of Norham, on the top of a steep rock, and moated it round, for the better security of this part of his diocese against the frequent incursions of the Scottish moss troopers ‡

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* Agnes de Morton ten'. de dño episcopo in capite, un'. mess. et duas acr'. terr'. cum pertin'. in West Morton, per hom. et fid. et reddendo dño episcopo per ann. per Chastelwarde III d. Inquis. post mortem Agnet'. de Morton.

† Willielmus Riddell obijt seisitus de manerio de Tylmuth, q'd tenuit de dño episcopo, per serv'. medietatis unius feodi mil'. et faciendo sectam ad cur'. de Norham, et reddend. per ann. pro custodia Castri de Norham viginti solidos. Inquis. post mortem Willielmi Riddell.

‡ Camd. Brit.

OXENHALE, COUNTY OF DURHAM.

In the fourth year of bishop Bury, 1336, Nicholas de Oxenhale held of the lord bishop in capite, the manor of Oxenhale by homage and fealty, and the service of sixty shillings; and he was to do three suits to the county court at Durham ¶ yearly; and he was to perform the fourth-part of one drengage [*], to wit, he was to plow four acres, and sow it with the seed of the bishop, and harrow it, and do four days work in autumn, viz. three with all the people of his whole family, except the housewife [†], and the fourth with one man of any house, except his own house, which was to be quit; and he was to keep a dog and a horse for a quarter of a year; and he was to pay tribute [‡] when such was imposed in the bishopric *.

¶ Ad com. Dun. This means the county of Durham in opposition to the wapentake of Sadberg, which, notwithstanding the old general grants, was withheld from the church, till bishop Hugh (Pudsey, Earl of Northumberland), purchased it of King Richard the First, in exchange for other manors in Lincolnshire; hence it is distinctly named with Durham in the title of a county palatine, as a separate wapentake, which formerly comprehended most of the east side of the county. Camd. Brit. tit. Bishopric of Durham. P.

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* Nich. de Oxenhale ten'. de dn̄o episcopo in capite, maner'. de Oxenhale per hom. et fid. et servic'. LX s. et faciet tres sect. ad com. Dun. per ann. et faciet quartam partem unius drengagij, scilicet q'd arat (aret) quatuor acras et seminat (seminet) de semine episcopi, et herciat (herciet) et faciet quatuor p'cacoēs in autumpno, scil. tres de omnibus hominibus suis, cum tota familia domus excepta husewia, et quartam cum uno homine de quacunq. domo, excepta propria domo sua, que quieta erit; et custodiet canem et equum per quartam partem anni, et faciet veware qn̄ positum fuerit in episcopatum. Inquis. post mortem Nichi. de Oxenhale.

[*] Drengage.

[*] Drengage. A drengage it seems consisted of sixteen acres, to be ploughed, sown, and harrowed. P. Drenches or drenges (drengi) were tenants in capite, says an antient MS. Domesday, tit. Lestresc. Roger Pictaviens. Neuton. Fifteen men, who were called drenches, for they held fifteen manors, held the other land of this manor*. They were, says Spelman, a kind of vassals, but not of the lowest order, for all those who are so named in Domesday, were possessed of manors †. Such as at the coming in of the Conqueror, being put out of their estates, were afterwards, upon complaint unto him, restored thereunto, for that they being before owners thereof, were neither in aid or counsel against him, of which number was Sharneburne in Norfolk ‡; and drengage was the tenure by which the drenches held their lands §.

[†] Husewia. The housewife, or mistress of the family. I look upon this to be a certain interpretation, though I have not met with the word elsewhere. We now say hussey. P. This is a very common word in the north, and not spoken by way of contempt. E.

[‡] Veware. A difficult word; if connected with canem et equum, it probably may be vivarium, a park or warren: but perhaps it should be read cutware, as in the article of Rethop (infra), and then it may mean a tribute. Du Fresne, voce Cut. P.

TREFFORD, COUNTY OF DURHAM.

In the third year of bishop Bury, 1335, William Gra held in

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* Hujus manerij aliam terram xv homines quos drenches vocabant pro xv manerijs tenebant.

† E genere vassallorum non ignobilium, cum singuli qui in Domesd. nominantur singula possiderent maneria. Spelm.

‡ Blount's Law Dict. tit. Drenches.

§ Ibid. tit. Drengage.

capite

capite of the lord bishop, the manor of Trefford, with the appurtenances, by the service of one pair of white gloves ¶, at the feast of St. Mary Magdalene, (22d July) for all services *.

¶ Cirotecarum albarum. Par albarum cyrothecarum occurs in the register of Darleigh Abbey, penes Ducem Norfolciæ. And it is written ceroteca in a MS. of John Topham, esq. and anno 1290, ciroteca, as here; and see below tit. Blakeston. P.

QUYCHAM, NOW WICKHAM, COUNTY OF DURHAM.

William Heryngton held in capite of the lord bishop (Fordham) one acre of land in Quycham, by the service of one rose yearly, at the feast of Pentecost ¶, if required †.

¶ The delivery of a rose is a common tenure, but to give it at Whitsuntide is early; si petatur (if required) is a common phrase for these small acknowledgments. P.

SHALDFORTH, COUNTY OF DURHAM.

In the fifth year of the pontificate of bishop Bury, 1337, Matilda, the wife of Thomas de Tesedale, of Tudhowe, was seised of the fourth part of a messuage and ten acres of land, with the appurtenances, in Shaldforth, and they were held of the lord bishop in capite, rendering four-pence. And the said Matilda, together with her parceners ‖†‖, was to oversee the carriage of a hogshead [*] of wine, once a year, wheresoever the bishop chose

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* Willielmus Gra ten'. in capite de dño episcopo manerium de Trefford, cum pertin'. per servic'. unius paris cirotecarum albarum in festo S. M. Magdalene pro omnibus servitijs. Inquis. post mortem Willielmi Gra.

† Willielmus Herington ten'. in capite de dño episcopo unum acr'. ter'. in Quycham per servic'. unius rosæ per ann. ad fin. Pentecost. si petatur. Inquis. post mortem Willielmi Heryngton.

to

to have that wine, within the bishopric of Durham: and he was to give evidence with the bailiff of the jury, concerning the jurors and summoners, and to help the bailiff of the bishop to drive the distresses for the bishop's farm *.

‖‡‖ Cum parcenarijs. So that, I suppose, she held in coparcenry, her sisters, co-heiresses, holding the other three parts. Vide Greencroft, infra. P.

[*] Doleum. A hogshead. See below, sub. tit. Easington, Greencroft, and Urpath. P.

EASINGTON, COUNTY OF DURHAM.

In the sixth year of the pontificate of bishop Bury, 1338, John Fayrey died seised of one messuage and thirty acres of land, in Easington, and they were held of the lord bishop in capite, by fealty and the service of three capital suits at the court of Durham, yearly. And he was to drive the distresses [†] with the bailiff of the lord bishop, and to witness the summonses, and to oversee the carriage of one hogshead of wine §‡§, yearly, and to grind at the mill of the lord bishop to the thirteenth sheaf ‖§‖ †.

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* Matilda, ux. Tho. Tesedale, de Tudhowe, fuit seisit' de quarta parte unius mess. et decem acr'. terr'. cum pertin'. in Shaldforth, et tenentur de dño episcopo in capite, red'do iv. denarios. Et eadem Matild. simul cum percenarijs suis supervidebit cariagium unius dolei vini, semel in anno, ubicunq. epūs voluerit habere illud vinum infra epātum Dunelm. Et perihebit (perhibebit) testimonium cum ballivo jur. de jurat. et sum. et adjuvabit ballivum episcopi ad fugand'. distr'. pro firma dñi episcopi. Inquis. post mortem Tho. de Tesedale.

† Johannes Fayrey ob. seis. de uno mess. et triginta acr'. terræ in Esington, et tenentur de dño episcopo in cap'. per fid'. et servic'. trium sectar.' capital'. apud Dun. per ann. Et fugabit namea cum ballivo dñi episcopi, et testificabit summoniciones et supervidebit carriagium unius dolei vini per ann. et molet ad molend'. dñi episcopi ad tercium decimum vas.

[†] Namea·

[†] Namea. More commonly written namia, which signifies distresses, viz. cattle distrained. P.

§‡§ Dolei Vini. See Shaldforth, above. Fayrey seems to have married a sister of Matilda, mentioned in this article. P.

‖§‖ Ad tercium decimum Vas. To the thirteenth sheaf. Du Fresne, voce Vasa Decimæ, explaining Vas, by Merges and Garba, tom. vi. col. 1422. See below, sub. tit. Greencroft and Redworth. P.

With submission to the authority of Du Fresne, and of the learned author of this note, is it not probable that " tertium decimum vas" may rather mean the thirteenth dish? It being the custom for millers to take toll or mulcture for grinding corn, by a vessel called a toll dish. And see Ordin. pro Pistor. &c. incerti temp. Ruffhead's Stat. vol. i. 186. E.

GREENCROFT, COUNTY OF DURHAM.

Nicholas Roughead held in capite of the lord bishop, the moiety of the town of Greencroft, with the appurtenances, by fealty and the service of two shillings a year, and doing all suits to the court of Durham, yearly, and, with his parceners, carrying or overseeing the carriage of the third part of a hogshead of wine §‖§, yearly: and, with his parceners, repairing or making the third part of the mill and mill dam of Langchester: and he was to grind his corn to the thirteenth dish ‡§‡, at the mill of Langchester; and pay with his parceners, to the chief forester of the lord bishop, yearly, and for assize, two shillings and ten-pence, and

and to the same forester with his parceners, yearly, seventeen hens *.

§‖§ Dolei Vini. See Shaldforth, above.

‡§‡ Tertium decimum Vas. See Easington, above.

BLAKESTON, COUNTY OF DURHAM.

In the sixth year of the pontificate of bishop Bury, 1338, Ralph de Rungeton held of Richard [*], son of Richard of the Park, in Blakeston, three messuages, forty acres of land, and four acres of meadow, by fealty, and the service of two shillings and four-pence, and a pair gloves §†§, and half a pound of cummin seed †.

And in the fifth year of the pontificate of Thomas Hatfield, bishop of Durham, 1349, William de Blaykeston held in the town of Blaykeston, the same premises of Roger de Blakeston, by fealty and homage, and the service of paying to the same Roger, yearly, two shillings and four-pence, and one pair of gloves †‖†, and half a pound of cummin seed, yearly ‡.

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* Nich'us Rougheved ten'. in capite de dño episcopo mediet'. villæ de Grencroft, cum pertin'. per fid. et servic'. duor'. solidor'. per ann. et oēs sectas cur. Dun. per ann. et faciendo cum p'cenar'. suis tertiam p'tem unius dolei vini per ann. et faciendo cum p'cenar.' suis terciam p'tem molendini et stagni de Langchestre. Et molet blada sua ad tercium decimum vas ad molendin. de Langchestre. Et reddendo cum p'cenar'. suis capit'li forestar'. dni episcopi per ann. et pro ass. ii s. x d. et eid. forestar. cum p'cenar. suis per ann. xvii gallin. Inquis. post mortem Nich'i Rougheved.

† Radūs de Rungeton tenet Ricō fil. Ricī de Parco de Blakeston, tria mess. xl acr'. terræ, iiii acr'. p'ti, per fid. et servic'. ii s. iiii d. et unius par cirotecarium, et medietat. unius libre cumini. Inquis. post mortem Radī de Rungeton.

‡ Willielmus de Blaykeston ten'. in villa de Blaykeston tria mess. xl acr'. terræ, et iiii acr.' p'ti, de Rogero de Blakeston, per fid. et hom. et servic'. red'do eid'. Rog'o per ann. ii s. iiii d. et unum par serotecarum, et medietat'. unius libre cumini, per ann. Inquis. post mortem Willielmi de Blaykeston.

[*] Tenet

[*] Tenet Ricō. Tenet de Ricō, I suppose. P.

§†§ Par Cirotecarum. See Trefford, p. 352.

†‖† Par Serotecarum. An evident corruption of Cirotecarum or Cerotecarum, i. e. Chirothecarum. See Trefford, p. 352. P.

STANHOPE, COUNTY OF DURHAM.

In the eighth year of the pontificate of bishop Bury, 1340, John Power was seised in his demesne, &c. of one messuage and two acres of land, with the appurtenances, in Stanhope, which he held of the lord bishop in capite, by homage, fealty, and the service of five shillings and sixpence; and he was to watch ¶ with one man for a month, to keep the wild beasts of the bishop in the forest in fawning §†§ time *.

In the eighteenth year of the pontificate of Thomas Hatfield, bishop of Durham, 1362, William Colynson held of the lord bishop in capite, &c. two tofts and four acres of land, with the appurtenances, in Stanhope, by fealty, and the service of sixteen pence, yearly: also, he was to find a man to keep the deer ‡†‡ of the said lord bishop, with the forester, for four weeks in the fence month ‖‡‖, for the quantity of land which he held of William Merley †.

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* Johannes Power fuit s. in dn̄ico, &c. de uno mess. et duabus acr'. terr'. cum pertin'. in Stanhop, et ea ten'. de dn̄o episcopo in capite, per hom. fid. et servic'. quinq'. sol. et sex denar'. Et faciet stagia cum uno homine per unam mens. custod'. feras dn̄i episcopi in foresta tempore fonnagij. Inquis. post mortem Johannis Power.

‡ Willielmus Colynson ten'. de dn̄o episcopo in capite, &c. duo tofta et iiii^{or} acr'. terr'. cum pertin'. in Stanhop, per fid. et servic'. sexdecim denar'. per ann. Item inveniet unum hominem ad custodiend. venacionem dicti dn̄i episcopi cum forestar. per iiii^{or} septi'as tempore defensionis pro q'ntitate terræ quam tenet de W° Merley. Inquis. post mortem Willielmi Colynson, 18 Hatfield.

¶ Faciet

¶ Faciet Stagia. It signifies keeping stations, consequently watches. See Du Fresne in voce. P.

§†§ Fonnagij. Fawning. Fr. Faonner. 'Tis more commonly written Fannatio, or Feonatio. See Spelm voce Fanatio. Fawnyson tyme. Walsyngham, p. 186. P.

‡†‡ Venatio. Deer. Hence our word ven'son. P.

‖‡‖ Tempore defensionis. The fence month in the forest laws. P. The same as the Tempus Fonnagij, above; or the Mensis vetitus, p. 249, so called because it is the fawning month when the does have fawns, for the preservation whereof they ought to be fenced, i. e defended, both from hurt and disquiet. It consists of thirty-one days, and begins on the fifteenth day before Midsummer, and ends fifteen days after. See the statute entitled Carta de Foresta, cap. 8. 4 Inst. 313. E.

REFHOP, COUNTY OF DURHAM.

In the eighth year of the pontificate of bishop Bury, 1340, Philip de Refhop was seised in his demesne, &c. of one messuage and thirty-two acres of land, with the appurtenances, in Refhop, by fealty, and the service of five shillings yearly; and doing cutware ¶ and common aid §‖§ when it should happen; and he held them of the lord bishop in capite *.

¶ Cutware. A tribute. Du Fresne, voce Cut. P. And see Oxenhale, p. 350.

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* Philūs de Refhop fuit seis. in dn̄ico, &c. de uno mess. et xxxii. acr'. terræ cum pertin'. in Refhop per fid. et servic.' v. sol. per ann. et faciendo Cutware et Co'e Auxiliu'. quod contigerit, et ea tenen. de dn̄o episcopo in capite. Inquis. post mortem Philippi de Refhop, 8 Bury.

§‖§ Commune

§‖§ Commune Auxilium. Common Aid. The word aid has divers significations in the law. Sometimes it signifies a subsidy, as in 14 Edw. III. stat. 2. cap. 1. Sometimes a prestation due from tenants to their lords, as towards the relief due to the lord paramount. Glanvil, lib. 9. cap. 8. This the King, or other lords, might of old lay on their tenants, for knighting his eldest son at the age of fifteen years, or marrying his daughter at seven. Register of Writs, fo. 87, a. Blount's Law Dict. tit. Aid. And sometimes it signified a customary duty antiently payable to sheriffs out of certain manors, for the better support of their offices, and this last was called Auxilium Vicecomitis, the sheriff's aid. Jac. Law Dict. sub. voce. And see Blackstone's Comment. lib. 2. cap. 5. E.

MIDRIGG, COUNTY OF DURHAM.

In the eleventh year of the pontificate of bishop Bury, 1343, Thomas de Midrigg held of the lord bishop in capite, one messuage and twenty acres of land, with the appurtenances, in Midrigg, paying in the Exchequer of Durham §‖§ six shillings a year, and doing three suits at the county court of Durham, yearly, and paying one Wodhenne ‡§‡: and he was to mow in autumn at the Grange ‖§‖ of Midrick, or pay one penny; and to carry the millstones of the mill of Kempilmilne, if required ¶ *.

§‖§ Scaccario Dun. Scaccario Dunelmensi. Durham being a county palatine,

* Tho. de Midrigg ten'. de dño episcopo in capite, unum mess. et xx acr'. terr'. cum pertin'. in Midrigg, red'do in Scaccario Dun. vi s. per ann. et iii sectas ad com. Dun. añuatim et unam Wedhenne, et metebit in autumpno apud Gñgiam de Midrick annuatim vel dabit unum den: et ad cariand. molas molendini de Kempilmilne si petatur. Inquis. post mortem Thomæ de Midrigg, 11 Bury.

palatine, had its own Exchequer. See Pencher, Cotom, West Aukland, and Redworth, infra. P.

‡§‡ Wedhenne, read Wodhenne, as in Sokyrton, p. 369. This is a very scarce bird now. It occurs not in Pennant's Zoology, and, I believe, is peculiar to these northern parts. P. See Whitaker's Hist. of Manchester, book i. cap. 10. sect. 1. p. 334. E.

This I presume to be the wood grouse, the Tetras Vrogallus of Linnæus. It has long been extinct in England; indeed it does not seem to have been so frequent there as in Scotland, where it is known by the name of Capercailzie. It may now be said to be found only in Russia, Sweden, and Norway, none having been seen in Scotland for many years. W.

‖§‖ Grangiam. A house or farm. See Blount's Law Dict. in verbo.

In Othello, act i. sc. 1. Brabantia says to Rodorigo,

" What tell'st thou me of robbing? this is Venice,
" My house is not a Grange."

The note on this passage explains Grange to be strictly and properly the farm of a monastery, where the religious reposited their corn. Grangia, Lat. from Granum. But in Lincolnshire, and other northern counties, they call every lone house or farm, which stands solitary, a Grange.

Chalmer's edit. of Shakspeare.

¶ Si petatur. If required. Mill stones not being to be carried every year. See Whickham, p. 352.

DURHAM.

DURHAM.

In the tenth year of the pontificate of bishop Bury, 1342, John-o'-the-Orchard held one garden, with buildings and appurtenances, in Durham, by the service of finding pot-herbs [*], leeks §†§, and other herbs for pottage, at the kitchen †·†·† of the lord bishop, on all his arrivals at the Castle of Durham; and the constable for the time being was to receive those leeks, pot herbs, and other herbs, for his kitchen, every day in the year: and the aforesaid John, or his heirs, ought to receive of the said lord bishop, with his family, being at Durham, daily, two white loaves ||||||, two flaggons ⁺⁺₊₊ of ale, and two dishes of meat, with one garment ≡, which is called Bedman: and in the same manner he ought to receive of the constable of the castle for the time being, for eight principal days in the year *.

[*] Oba. Read Olera. Pot herbs, from this very article, below. P.

§†§ Porros. Leeks.

†·†·† Coquina. Kitchen. P.

|||||| Panes. Loaves. So at Urpath, p. 369. P.

⁺⁺₊₊ Lagenas. Flaggons. It occurs again under Urpath, p. 369.

≡ Garmamento. Read Garniamento, for which see Du Fresne. It means Garnishment. P. Garnishment, in legal understanding,

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* Johannes-o'-the-Orchard ten'. unum gardin'. cum edificijs, et pertin'. suis in Dunelm, per servic'. inveniendi oba, porros, et al. herbas pro potagio, ad coquinam dñi episcopi, pro omnibus adventibus suis ad castrum Dun. et constab. qui pro tempore fuerit porros, olera, et herbas pro coquina sua omnibus diebus añi; et p'd. Johannes vel her. suus debet percipere de dño episcopo ipso, cum familia sua exist. ap. D. cotidie, duos albos panes, duas lagenas cervisie, et duo fercula cum uno garmamento quod voc. Bedman: et eod. modo debet percipe de constab. castri, qui pro tempore fuerit, per viii dies principales anni rem. ut s[a], Inquis. post mortem Johannis-o'-the-Orcheyard. 10 Bury.

means

means warning, but does not seem to be applicable to this case. May it not rather mean a garment, used by Beadsmen, Oratores, Precatores? for which see Skinner's Etymologicon Generale, sub verbo, Beads. E.

In the fifth year of the pontificate of bishop Hatfield, 1349, John de Wodesende, the day of his death, held of the lord bishop in capite, one burgage [*] with the appurtenances, in the borough of Durham, by service for Landmale [†] in the bailiwick of the borough of Durham*.

[*] Unum Burgagium. A tenement held by burgage tenure. See Skinner's Etymologica Expositio Vocum forensium sub voce. P. and Coke, sup. Littleton, lib. ii. cap. 10. E.

[†] Per servic'. pro Landmal. The PRO is here very singular; as to landmal it seems to mean carrying a male or portmanteau, though our Forensian Glossographers do not acknowledge this word. Quære therefore, whether for PRO we should not read PORT, i. e. portandi. Vide New Elvet.

In the sixth year of the pontificate of John Fordham, bishop of Durham, 1386, Thomas Umframvill held of the lord bishop one curtilage ¶ near Durham, by the service of finding daily for the kitchen, within the Castle of Durham, pot herbs [*] and leeks [†], and on the arrivals of the bishop, being at the Castle aforesaid, the said Thomas Umframvill and his heirs were to receive daily two

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* Johannes de Wodesende ten'. de dño episcopo in capite, die quo ob. unum burgag. cum pertin'. in burgo Dunelm. per servic'. pro landmal ballivo. burg. Dunel. Inquis. post mortem Johannis de Wodesende. 5 Hatfield.

loaves [‡] and a flaggon of ale [§], and one dish of meat, from the kitchen of the said lord bishop *.

¶ Curtilag. This, I presume, is what is in the former article of John-o'-the-Orchard, called Gardinum cum Edificijs, and see Blount's Law Dict. in voce. P.

[*] Olera. See above.

[†] Porros. See above.

[‡] Panes. See above.

[§] Lagenam. See above.

SCHURNETON, COUNTY OF DURHAM.

In the fourth year of the pontificate of bishop Hatfield, 1348, Hugh de Tesedale died seised in his demesne, &c. of one acre of meadow, with the appurtenances, in the town of Schurneton, and it was held of the lord bishop in dringage ¶ †.

¶ Dringagium. See Oxenhale, p. 351.

PENCHER, COUNTY OF DURHAM.

In the fifth year of bishop Hatfield, 1349, Cecily, then late wife of Nicholas de Carlelle, held of the lord bishop in capite, on the day of her death, six score and four acres of land, with the appurte-

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*Thomas Umframvill ten'. de dño episcopo unum curtilag'. juxta Dunelm, per servic'. inveniend'. cotidie, coquine infra Castrum Dun'. olera et porros, et in adventibus episcopi exist'. apud Castrum predictum, idem Thomas Umframvill et heredes sui habebunt cotidie duos panes et unam lagenam cervisiæ, et unum ferculum de coquina dicti dñi episcopi. Inquis. post mortem Thomas Umframvill. 6 Fordham.

† Hugh de Tesedale ob'. s'. in dominico, &c. de una acr'. prati cum pertin'. in villa de Schurneton, et tenetur de dño episcopo in dringagio. Inquis. post mortem Hugonis de Tesedale. 4 Hatfield.

nances,

nances, in Pencher, rendering yearly at the Exchequer of Durham six marks, and finding the lord bishop, for the aforesaid land of Pencher, in the great chace [*] (at the great hunt) one man and two greyhounds *.

[*] Magna Chacea. The bishop had many chaces: quære which was the great or principal one? P.

And in the fifth year of bishop Fordham, 1385, Robert de Carlele was seised in his demesne, &c. of six score and fourteen ¶ acres of land, with the appurtenances, in Pencher, called Bernewelle, which were held of the lord bishop, by fealty, and rendering therefore to the Exchequer at Durham, at the usual terms, six marks, and finding for the lord bishop, for the said lands, in his great chace, one man and two greyhounds †.

¶ Only four in the preceding article. P.

WEST AUKLAND, COUNTY OF DURHAM.

In the fifth year of bishop Hatfield, 1349, John Couppman died seised in his demesne, &c. of one messuage and sixty acres of land, with the appurtenances, in West Aukland, and they were held in capite of the lord bishop, by fealty, and the service of ten shillings, and three suits at the chief county courts at Durham ‡§‡; and

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* Cecilia, que fuit uxor Nicholi de Carlelle, ten'. de dño episcopo in capite, die quæ obiit, sexcies viginti quatuor acr'. terræ, cum pertin'. in Pencher, reddendo per ann. Scaccario Dun. sex marcas, et inveniendo dño episcopo, pro terra predicta de Pencher, in magna chacea, unum hominem et duos leporarios. Inquis. post mortem Ceciliæ de Carlelle. 5 Hatfield.

† Robertus de Carlelle fuit seis'. in dominico, &c. de sexcies viginti et quatuordecim acr'. terr'. cum pertin'. in Pencher, vocat Bernewelle, que tenentur de dño episcopo per fid'. et redd'. inde Scaccario Dun'. ad terminos usual. sex marc'. et inveniendo dño episcopo, pro dicta terr'.in magna chacea sua, unum hominem et duos leporarios. Inquis. post mortem Roberti de Carlele. 5 Fordham.

he was to plough one half acre of land in the field of the manor of Camden, with his plough, every year*.

‡§‡ The word Comitatus alone is used for the county-court in Magna Charta, cap. xxxv, "Nullus Comitatus de cetero teneatur," &c. and in stat. 11 Hen. VII. cap. 15, the words "officers holding "and keeping Counties, occur." So again, stat. 2 and 3 Edw. VI. cap. 25, "use their Counties to be holden every six weeks," &c. E.

In the seventeenth year of bishop Hatfield, 1361, William Fissh held of the lord bishop in capite, one messuage, one cottage, and forty acres of land, with the appurtenances, in West Aukland, in dryngage¶, by the service of five shillings and sixpence to be paid at the Exchequer of Durham, yearly; and he was to perform three reap days in autumn at the Grange of Coundon, and to pay to the same manor yearly sixpence for Avakresilvr ‡*‡, and to carry the timber for the mill, and repair the mill dam, and to carry the hay as the other tenants of the same tenure did in the same town †.

¶ Dryngagio. See Oxenhale, p. 351.

‡*‡ Averakre silver. I take this to be the same as Avacre below, the virgula over v being there casually omitted. Now, as Aver

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* Johannes Couppman ob'. s'. in dominico, &c. de unum mess'. et LX acr'. terræ, cum pertin'. in West Aukland, et ten'. in capite de dño episcopo, per fid'. et servic'. decem sol. et tres sect'. ad capital com. Dun. et arabit'. unam dimid'. acr'. terræ in campo man'. de Coundon, cum caruca sua, quolibet anno. Inquis. post mortem Johannis Couppman. 5 Hatfield.

† Willielmus Fyssh ten'. de dño episcopo in capite, un'. mess'. un'. cot'. et XL acr'. terr'. cum pertin'. in West Aukland, in dryngagio, per servic'. v s. et VI d. ad Scaccarium Dun'. solvend'. per annum; et trium percariar' in autumpno debit' Grangie de Coundon, et sex denar'. de avakresilvr debit' eidem manerio per annum, et faciendo in cariacõe me'mij pro molendino, et repacõe stagni molendini, ac levacõe fœni, sicut alij tenentes ejusdem tenuræ faciunt in eadem villa. Inquis. post mortem Willielmi Fyssh. 17 Hatfield.

signifies

signifies oats, especially in Yorkshire, some may think it may denote a payment in lieu of oats, and this indeed might serve to explain aver-silver, but does not seem to suffice or account for the acre, a material part of the word. Therefore, as in the preceding article, we meet with the service of ploughing one half acre of land, perhaps it may mean a payment made in money, viz. sixpence, instead of ploughing an acre of land for sowing oats. P.

In the third year of bishop Fordham, 1383, Robert Fyssh, of West Aukland, died seised in his demesne, &c. of the fourth part of a messuage, and forty acres of land, with the appurtenances, in West Aukland, which were held of the lord bishop in dryngage, by the service of five shillings and sixpence yearly, and three days work in autumn, at the bishop's manor of Coundon, and he ought to pay to the same manor yearly sixpence of auacre silver, and to assist in carrying the timber for the mill, and in repairing the dam of the same, and in making ¶ the hay of the same manor, as the rest of the tenants of the town of West Aukland did *.

¶ Levacōe fœni. Making, cocking, or carrying the hay.

In the eighteenth year of bishop Hatfield, 1362, Robert Fyssh held of the lord bishop in capite, two tofts, and forty acres of land, with the appurtenances, in West Aukland, by fealty, and paying to the Exchequer at Durham, at the usual terms, yearly, six shillings and

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* Robertus Fyssh, de West Aukland, ob'. seis'. in dominico, &c. de quarta parte unius mess'. et XL acr'. terr'. cum pertin'. in West Aukland, que tenentur de dño episcopo in dryngagio, per servic'. V s. et VId. per annum, et trium percariar' in autumpno debit' manerio dñi episcopi de Coundon, et VI d. de auacre silv'. debit' eidem manerio per annum, et faciend.' in cariacōe manerij sicut ceteri tenentes villæ de West Aukland faciunt. Inquis. post mortem Roberti Fyssh. 3 Fordham.

eight-

eight-pence, and by mowing the corn of the lord bishop growing at Coundon-Grange every year, by himself, or by another, for three days, and also by making the hay of the lord bishop for two days at West Aukland, every year, by himself or by another *.

In the twelfth year of the pontificate of bishop Skirlawe, 1395, Agnes Tomson, of West Aukland, was seised in her demesne of two messuages and forty acres of land, with the appurtenances, in West Aukland, which were held of the lord bishop in capite, in dryngage, by the service of ploughing and harrowing one acre of land at Coundon-Grange, and by the service of mowing for six days there, with one man, in autumn, and by the service of making the hay of the lord bishop at West Aukland, and by the service of going on embassies ¶ between Tyne and Tees, when forewarned so to do †.

¶ Loracōibus. Read legationibus. See Heighington, infra. P.

GREAT USEWORTH, COUNTY OF DURHAM.

Alice Bedick was seised in her demesne, &c. of two parts of the town of Great Useworth, with the appurtenances, by the service of

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* Robertus Fyssh ten'. de dn̄o episcopo in capite, duo tofta et XL acr'. terr'. cum pertin'. in West Aukland, per fid'. et reddendo Scaccario Dun'. ad terminos usual. annuatim sex sol. et VIII denar. et metendo blada dn̄i episcopi crescentia apud Counden-Grange quolibet anno, per se vel per alium per tres dies, ac etiam faciendi fœnum dn̄i episcopi pro duos dies apud West Aukland, quolibet anno, per se vel per alium. Inquis. post mortem Roberti Fyssh. 18 Hatfield.

† Agnes Tomson, de West Aukland, seis'. fuit in dominico suo de duobus mess'. et XL acr'. terr'. cum pertin'. in West Aukland, que tenentur de dn̄o episcopo in capite, in dryng. per servic'. arandi et herciandi unam acr'. terræ apud Coundon-Grang'. et per servic'. metendi per sex dies ibidem, cum uno homine in autumpno, et per servic'. faciendi fœnum dn̄i episcopi apud West Aukland, et per servic'. eundi in loracōibus inter Tynam et Tesam, quando premunitus fuerit. Inquis. post mortem Agnetis Tomson. 12 Skirlaw.

fifty

fifty shillings and eight-pence a year, and by the service of three quarters and a half of barley malt, called statmalt ¶ yearly; and by the service of three quarters and a half of oatmeal yearly, called statmele [*], and by the service of seven quarters of oats, called stathariore [†], yearly; and the aforesaid two parts of the said town were held in capite of the lord bishop *.

¶ Bras ordei vocat' Statmalt. As brasium is malt (see Spelman and Blount in voce,) and other grain as well as barley was malted, malt made of barley is here specified; but why it should be called statmalt is unknown to me, unless it were for the use of the state, i. e. the public or the court. Vide Du Fresne, voce Status. P.

[*] Statmele. See the last note.

[†] Avenar' vocat' statharion. I know not whether I read the last word right, but be that as it will, it should be, as I take it, stathavoine, from the French avoine, oats, quasi state oats. P.

LITTLE USEWORTH, COUNTY OF DURHAM.

In the seventeenth year of bishop Hatfield, 1361, Dionisia de Oseworth died seised in her demesne, &c. of the moiety of the town of Little Useworth, with the appurtenances, and she held it of the lord bishop by fealty, and by the service of finding for the aforesaid

* Alicia Bedick fuit seis' in dominico, &c. de duabus partibus villæ de Magna Useworth, cum pertin'. per servic'. quinquaginta sol. et octo den'. per ann. et per servic'. trium quarterior et dimid. bras ordei vocat'. statmalt per annum, et per servic'. trium quarter' et dimid. farine avernar' per annum, vocat'. statmele, et per servic'. septem quarterior' avenar' vocat'. stathariore per annum, et predictas duas partes predicte villæ ten'. in capite de dño episcopo. Inquis. post mortem Aliciæ Bedick. 15 Hatfield.

bishop

bishop one man with a greyhound in his great chace, if summoned §§§ *.

§§§ S. muneatur. Read si moneatur, i. e. if she be required or summoned, a phrase of the same nature as si petatur, as in Whickham, p. 352, and see the tenure of Agnes Tomson in West Aukland, above. P.

COTOM, COUNTY OF DURHAM.

In the seventeenth year of the pontificate of bishop Hatfield, 1361, Thomas de Graystanes held of the lord bishop three messuages, the moiety of a water mill, five score acres of land, and eight acres of meadow, with the appurtenances, in Cotom, by homage and fealty, and ward and marriage, and the service of paying nine shillings and three-pence, &c. and by paying into the Exchequer of Durham yearly, sixpence halfpenny for wardsilver ¶, and by paying also half a pound of pepper §*§, and for wodehyre ‖§‖ a halfpenny †.

¶ Wardesilver. Money paid in lieu of keeping ward at a castle. See Blount's Law Dict. and Spelman's Gloss. voce Wardpenny. P.

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* Dionisia de Oseworth obit (obijt) seis'. in dominico, &c. de medietate villæ de Parva Oseworth, cum pertin'. et illam ten'. de dño episcopo per fid'. et per servic'. inveniendi predicto episcopo unum hominem cum lepar. (lepor.) in magna chacea sua, s. muneatur, &c. Inquis. post mortem Dionisiæ de Oseworth. 17 Hatfield.

† Thomas de Graystanes ten'. de dño episcopo tria mess'. medietat'. unius molendini aquatici, quinquies viginti acras terræ, et octo acr'. 'prati, cum pertin'. in Cotom, per hom'. et fid'. et wardam et maritagium, et servic'. IX s. et III d. solvend'. &c. et reddendo Scaccario Dun'. annuatim sex denarios et ob'. pro wardesilver, et reddendo eciam dimid. libr. piperis, et pro wodehyre ob'. Inquis. post mortem Tho. de Graystanes. 17 Hatfield.

§*§ Dimid.

§*§ Dimid. libr. pip'is. Payment of pepper was a common tenure; so in Bermeton, trium granorum piperis. P.

‖§‖ Pro wodehyre ob'. This uncommon word may perhaps mean a payment for wood taken to his use, though it be so small as an halfpenny; so that in the north it seems to be equivalent to firebote, and haiebote. P.

SOKYRTON, COUNTY OF DURHAM.

In the seventeenth year of bishop Hatfield, 1361, Margaret, late wife of Robert de Orlyenes, held of the lord bishop in capite, one messuage and fifteen acres of land, with the appurtenances, in Sokyrton, by fealty, and paying towards the repairing of the mill-stones, and the sogges ¶ of the lord bishop's mill at Derlington ‖‡‖, ... yearly, and one hen, called wodhen ‡*‡ *.

¶ Del sogges molendini. The cog-wheels, I imagine; sogges being either mis-written, or mis-read, for cogges. P.

‖‡‖ Per ann. The sum or quantity of payment, by some means is here omitted. P.

‡*‡ Wodhen. See note under Midrigg, p. 359.

URPATH, COUNTY OF DURHAM.

In the twentieth year of the pontificate of bishop Hatfield, 1364, Thomas de Urpath held of the lord bishop in capite, the manor of Urpath, with the appurtenances, (except five Husband Lands ¶, in the manor, and a certain assart [*] called the Riding) by homage

* Margareta, quæ fuit uxor Roberti de Orlyenes, ten.' de dño episcopo in capite, unum mess.' et quindecim acras terræ, cum pertin'. in Sokyrton, per fid.' et reddendo repacõi molarum, et del sogges molendini dñi episcopi de Derlyngton..... per annum, et unam gallinam, voc'. Wodhen. Inquis. post mortem Margaretæ de Orleyenes. 17 Hatfield.

and fealty, and by the service of sixty shillings at the Exchequer of the lord bishop at Durham, &c.; and he was to plough and harrow at Chester (en le street) eight acres of the land of the said bishop, once a year, receiving from the said bishop meat and victuals for the days work [†] aforesaid: also three days work in autumn, to wit, each of them with twenty-four men, and a fourth day's work with twelve men; and he was to find them victuals and meat, to wit, for three men one loaf, such as when sixteen loaves were made of two bushels of corn, and one flaggon of ale, with three herrings, and one slice [‡] of cheese through the middle of a cheese, weighing half a stone, for the days work [†] aforesaid; also, he was to do other services to the lord bishop in the name of dringage, to feed a dog and a horse of the said lord bishop, and to be there at the great chace (hunting) of the lord bishop, with two greyhounds, and fifteen ropes or strings [§] at the costs of the said lord bishop; and he was to carry one hogshead of wine once a year, within Tyne and Tees, at the will of the lord bishop, and to do suit to the court at Durham, &c. *

¶ Terr. Husband. Five pieces of land already in tillage, the same as terra culta, below. P.

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* Thomas de Urpath ten'. de dño episcopo in capite, maner'. de Urpath, cum pertin'. (except'. quinque Terr'. Husband in manerio, et quodam asserto, quæ vocatur le Riddyng) per hom'. et fid'. et per servic'. LX s. ad Scaccarium dñi episcopi apud Dunelm. &c. et arrabit (arabit) et herciabit apud Cestr'. octo acr'. de terr'. dicti dñi episcopi una vice per annum, capiendo de dicto dño episcopo cibaria et victualia pro diurno predicto; item tres precacoēs in autumpno, scilicet, unamquamq. cum XXIV hominibus, et quartam precacoēm cum XII hominibus; et inveniet eis victualia et cibaria, videlicet, tribus hominibus unum panem, unde sexdecim panes evenient de duobus bussell. fri (frumenti), et una lagena cervisie, cum tribus allec' (alec' vel halec'), etunam lecam casei per medium unius casei ponder'. dimid. petr'. pro diurnis predictis; item fac'. alia servicia dño episcopo nomine dringagii, ad pascend'. canem et equum dicti dñi episcopi, et ibid in magna chacea dñi episcopi, cum duobus lep'arijs et quindecim cordis ad sumptus dicti dñi episcopi; et cariabit unum doleum vini una vice per annum, infra Tynam et Theis pro voluntate dñi episcopi, et faciet sect'. cur'. Dun'. Inquis. post mortem Tho. de Urpath. 20 Hatfield.

[*] Asserto.

[*] Asserto. More commonly Assarto. It signifies a piece of land converted from wood land into arable, and in the north, and elsewhere, is commonly called a ridding. See Blount's Law Dict. voce Assart. P.

[†] Diurno. An acre. Du Fresne in voce. Supposing every acre, we will imagine, to be a day's work. Vide infra in this article. P. Farms in the western parts of Yorkshire are now commonly distinguished by so many days work, and a day work contains about an acre. E.

[‡] Lecam casei. A cut or slice of cheese. P.

[§] Cordis. Funibus, i. e. chordis, vide Du Fresne, vol. ii. col. 1067. P.

WESSYNGTON, COUNTY OF DURHAM.

In the twenty-second year of the pontificate of bishop Hatfield, 1366, Sir William Wessyngton, knight, held the manor of Wessyngton of the lord bishop in capite, by service in the great chace of the lord bishop with one leash ¶ of greyhounds, at the costs of the lord bishop going to the chace aforesaid; and if he should take any thing with the said greyhounds going towards the said chace, it was to remain to the use of the bishop; and in returning at his own proper charge if he took any thing, it was to be for his own use *.

* Willielmus Wessyngton, chiv. tenet manerium de Wessyngton (de) dño episcopo in capite, per servic'. in magna chacea dñi episcopi per unum leste leporar'. sumptibus dñi episcopi ad chaceam predictam, et si aliquid cepit cum dictis' leporar'. eund'. versus dictam chaceam remanebit ad opus dñi episcopi, et redeundo sumptibus suis proprijs aliquid cepit, ad opus suum proprium habebit. Inquis. post mortem Willielmi Wessington, chiv. 22 Hatfield.

¶ Leste. Perhaps we should read leshe, leash, which implies three, it is plainly a plural, as dictis leporarijs follows. P.

SMALLIES, COUNTY OF DURHAM.

In the twenty-second year of bishop Hatfield, 1366, John de Bradley held of the lord bishop in capite, one messuage and thirty-two acres of ploughed land, with the appurtenances, in Smallies, near Wolsyngham, and twenty-eight acres of waste land, according to certain bounds [†], by fealty, and the service of one besant [‡], or two shillings *.

[†] Divisas. Metes or bound-marks. Spelm. in voce. Thoroton Antiq. Nott. p. 268. Matt. Paris, p. 567. P.

[‡] Besant. The silver Besant or Bezant, so called from the city of Byzantium, was of the value of two shillings. See Ponthop, p. 284, and Kennett, Gloss. ad Paroch. Antiq. voce Bezantine. In Ponthop it is called Bisancum, mis-read probably for Bisantum. P. Besants were of two sorts, the gold and silver Besants. These coins are not now known, but Dunstan, Archbishop of Canterbury, (who came to the see in the year 959) as it is in the authentical deed, purchased Hendon, in Middlesex, of King Edgar, to Westminster, for 200 Bizantines; of what value they were was utterly forgotten in the time of King Edward III. for whereas the Bishop of Norwich was condemned to pay a Bizantine of gold to the Abbot of St. Edmundsbury, for encroaching on his liberty in the time of the

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* Johannes de Bradley ten'. de dño episcopo in capite, un'. mess. et XXXII acr'. terræ de terra culta, cum pertin'. in Smallies, juxta Wolsyngham, et XXVIII acr'. de vast'. per certas divisas, per fid'. et servic'. unius besanti, vel duor'. sol. Inquis. post mortem Johannis de Bradley. 22 Hatfield.

Conqueror,

Conqueror, no man then living could tell how much that was, so that it was referred to the King to rate how much he should pay, which was the more strange, considering that but a hundred years before, 200,000 Bezants were exacted by the Soldan for redeeming St. Lewis of France, which were then valued at 100,000 livres. Blount's Glossographia voce Bizantine. E. As that transaction about Lewis was in the East, the value of the Bezant might, nevertheless, be unknown in England. The value of the silver Bezant, however, was well known, viz. two shillings. P.

HOTON, COUNTY OF DURHAM.

In the twenty-fifth year of bishop Hatfield, 1369, John Warde, of Hoton, died seised in his demesne, &c. of one messuage and sixty acres of land, with the appurtenances, in Hoton, which were held of the lord bishop in capite, by homage and fealty, in Dringage, by six bushels ¶ of oats, to be delivered at the manor of Middleham, and three bushels ¶ of barley at the aforesaid manor*.

¶ Bz. Aven. Bz. Ordei. Bussellos, bushels. The word occurs above in Urpath, and may be found in Spelman's Glossary. P.

LOWLYN, COUNTY OF DURHAM.

In the twenty-fifth year of bishop Hatfield, 1369, Thomas de Beyll was seised of two messuages and forty acres of land, held

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* Johannes Warde, de Hoton, ob'. s'. in dominico, &c. de uno mess. et LX acr'. terr'. cum pertin'. in Hoton, que tenentur de dño episcopo in capite, per hom'. et fid'. in dringag. per VI bz. aven'. ad man'. de Middleham, et III bz. ordei ad predictum man'. Inquis. post mortem Johannis Warde. 25 Hatfield.

of

of the lord bishop in Thynage §||§, by the service of twenty shillings a year *.

§||§ Thynagio. A rare word, which, if it has not respect to the river Tyne, may mean cooperage, tina or tyna, signifying a wooden vessel or cask in Du Fresne; or it may have reference to Thing, a part, hundred, or division of a county, for which see Spelm. voce Thingus and Thungrerius, and Trithinga. P.

GOSWYCK, COUNTY OF DURHAM.

In the twenty-fifth year of bishop Hatfield, 1369, Thomas de Beyll was seised of two messuages and fifty-six acres of land, with the appurtenances, in Goswyck, held of the lord bishop in Socage ¶, and by the service of eight shillings and ten-pence †.

¶ Socagio. From the French Soc, a plough-share. Socage is a tenure of lands for some small services of husbandry to be performed to the lord, which services are now in general turned into pecuniary payments; and all tenures by knights service, &c. were by the stat. 12 Car. II. cap. 24, turned into free and common socage. E.

In the thirty-sixth year of bishop Hatfield, 1380, Robert Gray, of Cornale, held lands and tenements in Goswyck, of the lord bishop in Dringage, and Sowthfar ||§||, Biresilver ‡§‡, Burdsilver §§§, Oughtrape, and Wamelade |||||| ‡.

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* Tho. de Beyll fuit seis. (de) duo mess. et XL acr'. terr'. cum pertin'. in Lowlyn, et tenentur de dño episcopo in Thynagio, per servic'. XX s. per ann. Inquis. post mortem Tho. Beyll. 25 Hatfield.

† Item, fuit seis. (de) II mess. et LVI acr'. terr'. cum pertin.' in Goswyck, et tenentur de dño episcopo in socagio, et per servic'. VIII s. X d. Inquis. post mortem Tho. Beyll. 25 Hatfield.

‡ Robertus Gray, de Cornale, ten'. terr'. et ten'. in Goswyk, que tenentur dño episcopo in Dring. et Sowthfar, Biresilvir, Burdsilver, Oughtrape, et Wamelade. Inquis. post mortem Roberti Gray, 36 Hatfield.

||§|| Sowthfar.

‖§‖ Sowthfar. It occurs not in the Glossaries, but the sound of the word seems to denote going on messages to the southward. P.

‡§‡ Biresilver. This again is not found in the Glossaries, but if bire be the same as to bear or carry, it may mean money paid to be exempt from carrying for the lord. P.

Biresilver, it is easier to imagine, applies to money for cattle using a bire, than to think it refers to bear or carry; the more so, as it more naturally connects with the explanation of burd silver, being both incurred at the fair or market. W.

§§§ Burdsilver. This possibly may be the same as bordhalfpeny, which was money paid for erecting a stall in a fair or market. Spelman. P. And see Blount's Law Dict. in verbo. E.

‖‖‖ Oughtrape, and Wamelade. I join these two together, because in appearance they are correlatives, ham or home being pronounced in the north wom; thus they may be interpreted mischief or injury done abroad and at home. Rape explains itself; and for lada see Du Fresne, voce Ladare. P.

In the eighth year of the pontificate of bishop Skirlawe, 1395, Loretta de Butery was seised in her demesne, &c. in twenty acres of demesne land, and in nine husband lands ¶ in the town of Goswyck, and they were held of the lord bishop in capite, and paid to him yearly at the four usual terms, by equal portions, twenty shillings and ten-pence halfpenny; and she used to pay plough silver §†§ yearly, but at that time it was not paid, because of the devastation made by the Scotts *.

¶ Terris.

* Loretta de Butery fuit seis'. in dominico, &c. in xx acr'. terræ dn̄icaliu'. (potius dn̄icalis), et in novem terris husband' in villa de Goswyk, et ea (potius eæ) ten'. de dn̄o episcopo

¶ Terris. Closes or fields. See above. And as to Husband, see there also, p. 370. P.

§†§ Plugh silver. Money paid in lieu of ploughing the lord's land: it explains itself. P.

PLANSWORTH, COUNTY OF DURHAM.

In the second year of the pontificate of bishop Fordham, 1382, John de Elvet, of Durham, held of the lord bishop in capite, four messuages and sixty-four acres of land, with the appurtenances, in Plansworth, by fealty, and the service of paying five shillings and four-pence to the Exchequer at Durham, at the four usual terms (yearly), and four hens, at the office of the master forester ¶, at the feast of St. Martin *.

¶ Offic. Magr Forest. At the office of the principal forester. The same, I apprehend, as forestarius capitalis, (Barrington's Observations on the Statutes, p. 38,) who had his court. P.

SADBERG, COUNTY OF DURHAM.

In the third year of bishop Fordham, 1383, R. de Gretham, of Sadberg, held of the lord bishop in capite, two messuages, twenty-six acres of land and a half, with the appurtenances, in Sadberg,

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copo in capite, et reddendo ei per ann. ad quatuor term'. usual'. per equal'. porcões, xx s. x d. et un'. ob'. Et solebat reddere per ann. plugh silver, sz. modo diu non reddidit causa distructionis (destructionis) Scottorum. Inquis. post mortem Lorettæ de Buttery. 8 Skirlaw.

* Johannes de Elvet, de Dunelm'. ten'. de dño episcopo in capite, IIII mess'. sexaginta IIII acr'. terr'. cum pertin'. in Plansworth, per fid'. et servic'. reddend'. v s. et IIII d. Scaccario Dun'. ad quatuor terminos usual'. et quatuor gallin. offic. magri forest. ad festum S. Martini. Inquis. post mortem Johannis de Elvet. 2 Fordham.

by

by homage and fealty, and suit to the county court of Sadberg ‡†‡, and by keeping the gaol of Sadberg, along with the baron of Graystock, Walter Talboys, and others *.

‡†‡ Sect. Com. Sadberg. In West Morton, p. 348, it is called the Wapentake of Sadberg, but here it is expressly stiled comitatus, or county. This place must not be confounded with Sedburg, in Yorkshire, where the famous school is. Vide Camden. P.

REDWORTH, COUNTY OF DURHAM.

In the fourth year of bishop Skirlawe, 1391, John de Redworth died seised in his demesne, &c. of two messuages and twenty-six acres of land and meadow, with the appurtenances, in Redworth, held of the said lord bishop in capite, by homage and fealty, and the service of four shillings and ten-pence a year, to be paid at the Exchequer at Durham, and the rent of one hen and two parts of a hen ¶, to be paid at the same Exchequer yearly at Christmas: also every ‡*‡ five acres of the said twenty-six were to find one man to work one day at the works of the manor of Midrigg, in autumn, yearly: and the said two messuages and twenty-six acres of land and meadow were to find a servant to mow, make §†§, or cock, and carry away §‡§, the hay of one acre and a half of meadow belonging to the said manor: and they were to grind the corn growing upon those lands, at the mill of the lord of Rykenal, to the sixteenth dish §*§. †

¶ Duarum

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* R. de Gretham, de Sadberg, ten'. de dño episcopo in capite, duo mess'. viginti et sex acr'. terræ, et dimid'. cum pertin.' in Sadberg, per hom'. et fid.' et sect'. com. Sadberg, et custod'. gaolæ Sadberg, cum barone de Graystock, Waltero Talboys, et alijs. Inquis. post mortem R. de Gretham. 3 Fordham.

† Johannes de Redworth ob'. seis. in dominico, de duob'. mess. et XXVI acr'. terr.' et prati, cum pertin'. in Redworth, que ten'. de dicto dño episcopo in capite, per homag'. et fid'. et servic'. quatuor s'. et x den'. per ann. sol'. ad Scaccarium Dun'. et redditus un'. gallinæ et duar'. partium un'. gall'. sol'. ad eund'. Scaccarium per ann'. ad Natale Dñi t'm. et

quælibet

¶ Duarum partium unius gallinæ. We are not to suppose the hen was divided, but having a current value set upon her, two-thirds of that value were to be paid. P.

‡*‡ T'm et quelibet quinque acr'. I know not what to make of this abbreviation (t'm) unless it be for tum or item. P.

§†§ Levand'. See note under West Aukland, p. 366.

§‡§ Limit. Fœni. I cannot but think limit. is mis-read; however, I can make nothing of it. P.

§*§ Ad XVI vas. See note under Easington, p. 354.

HEIGHINGTON, COUNTY OF DURHAM.

In the tenth year of bishop Skirlawe, 1397, William del North was seised in his demesne of one messuage and three oxgangs of land, with the appurtenances, in Heighington, held of the lord bishop in capite, by knight's service, and the service of two shillings, annual ferm, at the four usual terms of payment in the bishopric of Durham, and by the service of paying two shillings yearly for cornage ¶ at the times aforesaid; and by the service of paying two shillings to the common aid §‡§, when it runs in the bishopric of Durham; and by the service of going on the embassies §§§ of the lord bishop, when there should be occasion *.

¶ It

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quælibet quinque acr'. dictar'. XXVI acr'. ter' et prati invenient unum hominem ad opus unius diei ad opera manerij de Midrigg operanda in autumpno per annum, et dicta duo mess'. et XXVI acr'. ter' et prati invenient unum s'vum ad falcand'. levand'. et cariand'. limit'. fœni unius acr'. et dimid. prati pertin'. ad dictum manerium, et molent bl'. super easdem terras crescent'. ad molendinum dñi de Rykenal ad XVI vas. Inquis. post mortem Johannis de Redwōrth. 4 Skirlaw.

* Willielmus del North seis'. fuit in dominico de unum mess. et tribus bovat'. terr'. cum pertin'. in Heighington, que tenentur de dc̄o dn̄o episcopo in capite, per servic'. mil'. et per servic'. duor'. sol'. annue firme ad quatuor term'. in epātum Dun'. us'. et per serv'. solv'. duos sol. ann. pro cornag. ad ter'. predictos; et

¶ It appears from West Morton, p. 348, that cornage is the same as chastelwarde, and consequently means blowing a horn for summoning the guard of a castle together, in order to its defence. See note under Burgh on the Sands, p. 96. Camd. Brit. Blount's Law Dict. voce Cornage, and Du Fresne, voce Cornagium. P.

§‡§ Commune auxilium. See note under Refhop, p. 359.

§§§ Eundi in legationibus. See note under West Aukland, p. 367.

WOLSYNGHAM, COUNTY OF DURHAM.

In the twelfth year of bishop Skirlawe, 1399, Juliana Riall, and William Riall, aliened, in fee-simple, without the licence of the lord bishop, to John Foweler, one messuage, and one piece of land called Spanesfeld, and another piece of land called Spermanland, with the appurtenances, in Wolsyngham, which were held of the lord bishop in capite, by foreign service ¶, and by the service of keeping the park ‡*‡ of the lord bishop there, for forty days in fawnyson-tyme ‡‡‡, and for forty days in rutyng-tyme ||||| *.

¶ Per for' serv. See note under Ponthop, p. 285.

‡*‡ Pecu'. I presume p'cu'. P. Perhaps it may be right as it is, and that the service might be to keep the bishop's sheep or deer at those times. E.

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et per servic'. solv'. duos sol. ad coẽ auxilium, qñ currit in epātum Dun'. et per servic'. eundi in legat'. dñi episcopi cum opus fuerit. Inquis. post mortem Willielmi del North. 10 Skirlaw.

* Juliana Riall, et Willielmus Riall, alienav', in feodo simplici Johanni Foweler, absque lic'. domini episcopi, unum mess., et unum pec'. terr'. vocatur Spanesfeld, et alium pec'. terr'. vocatur Spermanland, cum pertin'. in Wolsyngham, que tenentur de dño episcopo in capite, per for'. serv'. et serv'. custod. pecu'. dñi episcopi ibid. pro XL dies in fawnysontyme, et pro XL dies in rutyng-tyme. Inquis. de anno. 12 Skirlaw.

‡‡‡ Fawnyson-

‡‡‡ Fawnyson-tyme. See notes under Stanhope, p. 357.

‖‖‖ Rutyng-tyme. The month of September, when the deer couple, and are fierce. E.

SECT. II.

Of Lands held of temporal Palatines, exercising regal Authority within the Kingdom, by Services of the nature of Grand and Petit Serjeanty, &c.

HALTON, COUNTY OF CHESTER.

Hugh Lupus, Earl of Chester, created Nigel, or Neale, baron of Halton in Cheshire, constable and marshal of Chester, by condition of service to lead the vauntguard of the earl's army, when he should make any expedition into Wales; so as the said baron should be the foremost in marching into the enemy's country, and the last in coming back *.

BARONS OF CHESHIRE.

The Earl of Chester's barons ¶ were antiently bound in time of war with the Welch, to find for every knight's fee, one horse with caparison and furniture, or two without, within the divisions of Cheshire; and their knights and freeholders were to have corslets and haubergeons ‖*‖, and defend their own Fees with their own bodies †.

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* Chronicon Cestriæ. Blount, 109. † Camd. Brit. ex antiq. MS. Blount, 23.

¶ The

¶ The first Earl of Chester's barons were, Nigel, baron of Halton, constable of Chester; Robert, baron de Mont-hault, seneschal or steward of the county of Chester; William de Malbedenge, baron of Malbanc; Richard Vernon, baron of Sipbroke; Robert Fitz Hugh, baron of Malpas; Hammon de Mascy; Gilbert Venables, baron of Kinderton; and N. baron of Stockport*.

‖*‖ Haubergella, or hambergellus. See pp. 127, 128, 180.

BURTON, COUNTY OF NOTTINGHAM.

John Burdon held four bovats of land in demesne in Burton, in the county of Nottingham, of the Honour of Tickhill, by the service of finding one horse and one sack when the constables of Chester marched in Wales in the King's service †.

John Burdon, for his land in Burton, owes two suits (to the court of the Honour of Tickhill;) and in the army in Wales he is to find one horse of the price of five shillings, and one sack and a broch of the price of eight-pence: and when the army shall return, he shall have his horse and his sack, or the price: and he is to make seven feet of the causey ‡§‡ ‡.

‡§‡ Calcet. Calcetum. A causey. Ainsw. Dict. Law Lat. Probably a road carried over the marshy ground adjoining to Tickhill Castle. E.

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* Camd. Brit. ex antiq. MS. Blount, 23.

† Testa de Nevil. Blount, 94.

‡ Johannes Burdon, pro terra in Button, (Burton) debet duas sectas, et in exercitu Walliæ debet invenire unum equum de pretio vs. et unum saccum, et broch. pretii viiid. et cum exercitus redierit habebit equum suum et saccum, vel pretium. Et debet fac. septem ped. super Calcet. Ex vet. Rot. Feodar. Honoris de Tickhull, penes F. F. Foljambe Arm.

LOUND AND CLUMBER, COUNTY OF NOTTINGHAM.

Thomas de Heyton, and Elias Fitz Hubert, held their lands in Lund and Clumber, by the same service *.

And Adam de Hayton, and William Fitz Hubert, hold two parts of one carucate of land in Lunde, Clumber, Retford, and Misterton, of the Honour of Tickhill, for one horse and one sack, to the constable of Tickhill, when he should go into Wales, and pay no escuage †.

DORE, COUNTY OF DERBY.

Matthew de Haversegge (now called Hathersedge) for his land in Dore did the same service ‡.

TINESLOWE, NOW TINSLEY, COUNTY OF YORK.

William de London holds Tinneslowe by serjeanty, and he is to receive a hawk at the feast of St. Michael, and to train and teach it (custodire) the whole winter, and to have for training it, sevenpence halfpenny every day, out of the lord's purse, for his service: and his horses were to be appraised, if they died in the same service, and the lord was to pay him the price §.

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* Thomas de Heyton, et Elias filius Hub. pro terra sua in Lund et Columb. facerint idem servicium. Ex Rot. prædicto.

† Adam de Hayton, et Willielmus filius Huberti, tenent duas partes unius caruc. terræ in Lunde, Clumber, Retford, et Misterton, de Honore de Tykhull, pro uno equo, et uno sacco, constab. de Tikhull, quando ibit in Wal. et nul. scutag. dant. Ex Rot. prædicto.

‡ Mattheus de Haversegge pro terra sua in Dor. facit idem servicium. Ex Rot. prædicto.

§ Præterea Willielmus de London tenet Tineslowe per serjantiam, et debet recipere unum aucipitrem ad festum Sancti Michaelis, et custodire illum per totum yemem, et debet habere pro custodia quolibet die VII d. ob. de bursa domini, pro servicio suo. Et equi sui debent appretiari si moriant. in eodem servicio, debet ei reddere pro prætio. Ex Rot. prædicto.

William

William Wyntworth holds his tenements in Tynneslowe, by the service of training and teaching a hawk (custodiendum;) and he was to have every day, for his charge, seven-pence halfpenny out of the lord's purse*.

And Thomas Denman holds the other moiety in Tynneslowe by the same service †.

LETTEWELLE, COUNTY OF YORK.

Thomas de Lettewelle holds one acre of land in Lettewelle by serjeanty, and he is to receive one brachet ¶ at the Nativity of the blessed Mary ‡§‡, and to keep it the whole winter, and to have every day for keeping it three-pence halfpenny. Inquire concerning the residue of this serjeanty, because it appears in the book of fees that eight oxgangs of land were held of the Honor of Tickhill, by the same service ‡.

¶ Brachettum. A hound dog probably. See note under Bericote, p. 231. E.

‡§‡ Nativitatem Beatæ Mariæ. 8th September.

BENTLEY, COUNTY OF YORK.

Richard Scrope holds the manor of Bentley, with its members,

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*Willielmus Wyntworthe tenet ten. sua in Tynneslowe, per servicium custodiend. unum aucipitrem. Et debet h'ere quolibet die pro custag. suo VII d. ob. de bursa domini. Ex Rot. prædicto.

† Thomas Denman tenet al. mediet. in Tynneslowe, per idem servicium.

‡ Thomas de Lettewelle tenet unam acram terræ in Lettewelle, per serjantiam, et debet recipere unum brachettum ad Nativitatem Beatæ Mariæ, et custodire illum per totum yemem, et debet habere quolibet die pro custod. III d. ob. Inqui. de residuo ist. serjantiæ quia in libro feod. patet quod octo bovat. terræ tenent. fuer. de Honore prædicto per servicium prædictum. Ex prædicto Rot. Feodar. Honoris de Tickhill.

for

for four knights fees, and pays yearly, at the feast of St. Thomas the Apostle, for castle-guard, twenty shillings; and at the Purification of the Blessed Mary, six shillings and eight-pence; and at the feast of Easter, for meat to the watchmen, eight-pence; and aid to the sheriff, two shillings and sixpence; and at the feast of the Nativity of St. John the Baptist, for castle-guard, twenty shillings; and at the feast of St. Michael, for meat to the watchmen, eight-pence; and for aid to the sheriff, two shillings and sixpence; and does suit to the court from three weeks to three weeks: and the said manor is now in the tenure of Richard Scrope, Esq. *

N. B. It afterwards belonged to Adam de Newmarch; and 19 Eliz. 1577, to Francis Wyndham, Esq. and was held by the same services †.

The heirs of John Annesley hold one knight's fee, of the said four knights fees, and pay to the Castle of Tickhill, at the feast of the Purification of the blessed Mary, twelve-pence, and more eight-pence halfpenny ‡.

OSBERTON, COUNTY OF NOTTINGHAM.

Maunesumus ¶ de Hersey holds the whole town of Osberton of the Countess of Ewe §||§, by the service of being her steward; and

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* Richardus Scrope tenet manerium de Bentley, cum membris, pro IIII feod. milit. et redd. per annum, ad festa Sancti Thomæ Apostoli, pro warda castri XX s. et Pur. Beatæ Mariæ, VI s. VIII d. et ad festum Paschæ, pro cibo vigilat. VIII d. et auxilium vic. II s. VI d. Et ad festa Nat. Sancti Johannis Baptiste, pro warda castri XX s. et ad festum Sancti Michaelis, pro cibo vigilat. VIII d. et ad auxilium vic. II s. VI d. Et fact. sect. cur. de tribus septimanis in tres septimanas. Et prædictum manerium modo est in tenur. Richardi Scrope, armig. Ex Rot. prædict.

† Return of a commission to enquire concerning the Honor of Tickhill, dated 28 June, 19 Elizabeth.

‡ Et hered. Johannis Annesley tenent de dictis IIII feod. unum feod. et reddit Castro de Tykhull, ad festum Pur. Beatæ Mariæ XII d. et plus VIII d. ob. Ex Rot. prædict.

the

the heir of Alfirton had the land, and kept it by the like service *.

¶ This christian name seems to be a corruption of Onesimus. P.

§‖§ This Countess of Ewe, whose christian name was Alice, I take to have been the daughter of that Earl and Countess of Ewe who are mentioned, p. 157, for she was living the 5th of King Edw. IV. 1465, as appears by the feodary roll of the Honor of Tickhill, from which these extracts are made. She held thirty-nine knights fees, a third part, and a fiftieth part of a knight's fee, in the county of Nottingham, of the Honor of Tickhill. E.

ATHEWYK, NOW ADWICK-UPON-DERNE, COUNTY OF YORK.

William Clarell formerly did fealty, and acknowledged, that he held the manor of Adthewyk, and paid every two years towards keeping the Castle (of Tickhill) each year seven shillings and four-pence; and every third year eight shillings, and ten shillings to keep a hawk ‡§‡: and he said that Hugh Curson, every third year, paid fourteen-pence for his tenement in Athewyk †.

‡§‡ Osterer. Probably mis-copied for Ostercum, a goshawk. See note under Peckham, p. 266. And observe, that Francis F. Foljambe, Esq. is now seised of a rent of four shillings and eight-pence, issuing out of lands at Mexbrough, the adjoining township, every third year, by the name of Hawk-silver. E.

* Maunesumus de Hersy tenet totam villam de Osberton, de Comitissa Augy, per servicium quod sit dispen. ejus, et heres de Alfirton habet terram, et defendit eam per tale servicium. Ex Rot. prædict.

† Willielmus Clarell quondam fec. fidelit. et cognovit quod tenebat manerium de Adthwyk et reddendo singulis duob. annis ad custodiam castri utroque anno VII s. IIII d. et quolibet tercio anno VIII s. et X s. ad custodiam Osterer. Et dicit quod Hugo Curson quolibet tercio anno sol. XIV d. pro ten. suo in Athewyk. Ex Rot. prædict.

I rather think this is a term derived from ostiarius, perhaps, in common language, called an osterer, or door-keeper. It is more natural that this should be the allusion, especially as the duty is connected with the keepers of the castle: but it may be a falconer. W.

Perhaps the same as astringer, for, in Shakspeare's "All's Well that ends Well," act v. sc. 1, there is made to enter on the stage, "a gentle astringer."

A gentle astringer is a gentleman falconer; the word is derived from ostercus or austercus, a goshawk, and thus, says Cowell in his Law Dictionary, "we usually call a falconer, who keeps that kind of hawk, an austringer." Note. Chalmers's edit. of Shakspeare.

MEKESBURGH, NOW MEXBROUGH, COUNTY OF YORK.

The tenants of the land of Roger Bacon [*] did fealty, and acknowledged that they held in Mekesburgh four oxgangs of land, and paid every two years for keeping the Castle (of Tickhill) in each year, two shillings and four-pence, and the third year they paid nothing; and they came to the two great Courts [†]*.

[*] Quære, if this was not the famous fryer, Roger Bacon? for there is a tradition that he was a native of this part of Yorkshire, and that his brazen head was set up in a field at Rothwell, near Leeds, where the editor was born. E.

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* Tenentes terræ Rogeri Bacon fecerint fidelit. et cognover. quod tenent in Mekesburgh IIII bovat. terræ et reddunt singulis duob. annis ad custod. castri utroque anno II s. IV d. et tercio anno nichil reddunt et facerint duos adventus ad duos magn. cur. Ex Rot. prædict.

[†] Two

[†] Two great courts, i. e. at Easter and Michaelmas. The courts leet for this part of the Honor of Tickhill, continue to be held at Mexbrough twice a-year. E.

Note. That the before-mentioned manors and lands at Burton Lound, Clumber, Retford, Misterton, Dore, Tinsley, Letwell, Bentley, Osberton, Adwick, and Mexbrough, are all held of the Honor of Tickhill, parcel of the Duchy of Lancaster; the owners of which duchy, before it was annexed to the crown, were palatines, and had jura regalia. E.

WHICHNOR, COUNTY OF STAFFORD *.

Sir Philip de Somervile, knight, held the mannor of Whichnour in com. Stafford, of the Eirle of Lancaster, then lord of the Honour of Tutbury, by these memorable services, viz. by two small fees, that is to say, when other tenants pay for releef (of) one whole knight's fee, one hundred shillings; he the said Sir Philip shall pay but fifty shillings, and when escuage is assessed throughout the land, or ayde for to make the eledest son of the lord knyght, or for to marry the eldest daughter of the lord, the sayd Sir Philip shal pay bot the moty of it, that other shal paye. Nevertheless the sayd Sir Philip shal fynde, meynteinge, and susteigne one bacon flyke, hanginge in his halle at Wichenore, ready arrayed all tymes of the yere, bott in Lent, to be given to everyche mane or womane married after the day and yere of their mariage be passed; and to be given to everyche mane of religion, arch-bishop, prior, or other religious, and to everyche preest, after the year and day of their profession finished, or of their dignity reseyved, in forme following,

* This was a translation in Henry the VII's tyme, from a roll in French of Edward the III d's tyme, and printed in Bar. Angl. Part II. fo. 106.

whensoever that ony such before named wylle come for to enquire for the baconne in their owne person, or by any other for them, they shall come to the bayliff or to the porter of the lordship of Whichenour, and shall say to them, in the manere as ensewethe:

" Baylife or Porter I doo you to knowe, that I am come for my-
" self" (or if he come for any other shewing for whome) " to
" demand one bacon flyke, hanging in the halle of the lord of
" Whichenour, after the forme thereunto belonginge."

After which relation, the bailiff or porter shal assigne a day to him, upon promise by his feythe to returne, and with him to bring tweyne of his neighbours, and in the meyn time the said bailif shal take with him tweyne of the freeholders of the lordship of Whichenoure, and they three shal goe to the mannour of Rudlowe, belonging to Robert Knyghtleye, and there shal somon the foresaid Knyghtley, or his bayliffe, commanding hym to be ready at Whichenour the day appointed at pryme ¶ of the day, with his carriage, that is to say, a horse and a sadyle, a sakke and a pryke ‡§‡, for to convey and carry the said baconne and corne a journey ‖*‖ owt of the countee of Stafford at his costages; and then the sayd bailiffe shal, with the said freeholders, somon all the tenaunts of the said manoir to be ready at the day appoynted at Whichenour, for to doe and performe the services which they owe to the Baconne: and at the day assigned, all such as owe services to the Baconne shal be ready at the gatte of the manoir of Whichenour, frome the sonne risinge to none, attendyng and awayting for the comyng of hym that fetcheth the Baconne; and when he is comyn, there shall be delivered to hym and his fellowys chapeletts, and to all those whiche shal be there, to doe their services deue to the baconne; and they shall lede the seid demandant wythe tromps and tabours,

and

and other manner of mynstralscye to the Hall Dore, where he shal fynde the lord of Whichenour or his steward redy to deliver the baconne in this manere.

¶ Pryme of the day. At dawn. A.

‡§‡ Pryke. See note under Kinwaldmersh, p. 132.

‖*‖ Journey, i. e. A day's journey; journèe, French, from jour, a day. A.

He shall enquere of hym which demandeth the baconne, if he have brought tweyne of his neghbours with hym, which must answere, "They be here redy:" and then the steward shall cause theis two neighbours to swere, yf the seid demandant be a weddyt man, or have be a man weddyt; and, yf syth his marryage one yere and a day be passed: and if he be a freeman or villeyn. And if his seid neghbours make othe that he hath for hym all theis three poynts rehersed, then shall the baconne be take downe and broght to the halle dore, and shal there be layd upon one half a quarter of wheatte and upon one other of rye. And he that demandeth the baconne shal kneel upon his knee, and shall hold his right hande upon a booke, which booke shall be layd above the baconne and the corne, and shal make oath in this manere:

"Here ye, Sir Philip de Somervyle, lord of Whichenour, mayn-
"tayner and giver of this baconne, that I A. syth I wedded B.
"my wife, and syth I had her in my kepyng and at my wylle, by
"a yere and a daye after our marryage, I wold not have
"chaunged for none other, farer ne fowler, richer ne powrer, ne
"for none other descended of gretter lynage, slepyng ne wak-
"ing, at noo tyme. And if the seid B. were sole and I sole, I
"wolde

" wolde take her to be my wife before all the wymen of the
" worlde, of what condytions soevere they be, good or evyle, as
" helpe me God and his seyntys, and this flesh, and all fleshes."

And his neighbours shall make oath that they trust verily he hath said truly: and yf it be founde by his neighbours beforenamed, that he be a freeman, there shall be delyvered to him half a quarter of wheatte and a cheese: and yf he be a villein, he shall have half a quarter of rye withoutte cheese, and then shal Knyghtley, the lord of Rudlowe, be called for to carry all theis thynges to fore rehersed: and the said corne shal be layd upon one horse, and the baconne above yt, and he to whome the baconne apperteigneth shal ascend upon his horse, and shal take the cheese before hym, if he have a horse, and yf he have none, the lord of Whichenour shall cause him to have one horse and sadyl, to such tyme as he be passed his lordshippe; and soe shall they departe the manoyr of Whichenour with the corne and the baconne to fore him that hath wonne ytt with trompets, tabourets, and other manoir of mynstralce. And all the free tenants of Whichenour shal conduct him to be passed the lordship of Whichenour, and then shall all they retorne, except hym to whom apperteigneth to make the carriage and journy withoutt the countye of Stafford, at the costys of his lord of Whichenour.

And yf the seid Robert Knyghtley doe not cause the baconne and corne to be conveyed as is rehersed, the lord of Whichenour shal do it to be carried, and shall distreigne the said Robert Knyghtley for his default, for one hundred shillings in his manoir of Rudlow, and shale kepe the distresse so takyn, irreplevisable*.

* Blount, 95.

BRIDSHALL,

BRIDSHALL, COUNTY OF STAFFORD.

Moreover the sayd Sir Philippe holdeth of his lord the erle, the manoir of Briddeshalle by theis services, that att such tyme that hys sayd lord holdeth his Chrystemes at Tuttebury, the sayd Sir Philippe shall come to Tuttebury upon Chrystemes evyn, and shall be lodged yn the town of Tuttebury, by the marshall of the erly's house, and upon Chrystemas day, he hymself, or some other knyght, his deputye, shal goe to the dressour, and shall sewe ¶ his lordy's messe, and then shal he kerve ||| the same mett to his sayd lord, and this service shall he doe as well at souper as at dynner, and when his lord hath etyn, the said Sir Philippe shal sit downe in the same place their his lord satt, and shall be served at his table by the steward of the erly's house. And upon Seynt Stevyn day when he haith dyned he shal take leve of his lorde and shal kisse him; and for his service he shal nothing take, ne nothing shall gyve. And all theis services to fore rehersed, the sayd Sir Philippe hath doo by the space of XLVIII years, and hys ancestors before hym, to his lordys, erles of Lancastre *.

¶ Sewe. Place his lord's mess upon the table.

||| Kerve. Carve.

TATENHULL AND DRYCOT, COUNTY OF STAFFORD.

Item, the sayd Sir Phelippe holdeth of his seid lorde the erle, his manoirs of Tatenhull and Drycotte, en parceneyre by theis services, that the seid Sir Phelippe, or his atturneye for hym, shal come to the Castle of Tuttebury upon Seynt Petyr day in August, which is call Lammesse, and shall shew the steward or recever

* Blount, 100.

that

that he is come thither to hunt and catch his lord's greese ‡§‡, at the costages of his lord. Whereupon the steward or the recever shal cause a horse and sadyl to be deliveryd to the sayd Sir Phelippe, the price fifty shillings, or fifty shillings in mony, and one hound, and shall pay to the seid Sir Phelippe, everyche day, fro the seid day of Seynt Petyr to Holye-rood day ‖†‖, for hymself two shillings sixpence a day, and everyche day for his servant and his bercelett [*] duryng the seid tyme, twelve-pence. And all the woodmasters of the foreste of Nedewode and Duffelde, with all the parkers and foresters, shal be commanded to awatte and attend upon the seid Sir Phelippe while theyr lordy's greese ‡§‡ be takyn, in all places of the sayd forystes, as upon theyr master duringe the sayd tyme. And the sayd Sir Phelippe, or his atturney, shall deliver to the sayd parkers or foresters that which shal belonge to their lordy's lardere, commanding them to convey itt to the erly's lardyner ¶ abiding at Tuttebury, and with the remanant the seid Sir Phelippe shall do his plesoure. And upon Holye-rood day ‖†‖ the sayd Sir Phelippe shall returne to the Castle of Tuttebury, upon the sayd horse with his bercelett [*], and shal dyne with the steward or receyver; and after dynner he shall deliver the horse, sadyle, and bercelett [*] to the steward or receyveour, and shal kisse the porter and depart *.

‡§‡ Greese. Wild swine. Blount. See Skinner's Etymologicon Generale, verbo. Grice. Porcellus. From the French, gris, grey. E. See p. 189.

The common people in Scotland call swine grice at this day. W.

‖†‖ Holye-rood day. 14th September.

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* Blount, 101.

[*] Bercelett.

[*] Bercelett. A hound. Blount. Quære, if not a shepherd's cur, from the Norm. Fr. bercil, a sheepfold. See Kelham's Norm. Fr. Dict. E. See under Stanhow, p. 232.

¶ Lardiner. The officer who presided over the larder.

SECT. III.

Of Lands held of Ecclesiastical Lords by Services of the nature of Grand and Petit Serjeanty, &c.

LANGWATH.

On the 13th of the calends of January, (20th December), 1279, the Chapter of Saint Peter of York, granted to farm to I. S. all their hay §‡§ of Langwath, with the soil of the same hay, heath, marsh, and all other the appurtenances, rendering therefore yearly to them, in the buck season ¶, one buck, and, in the doe season ¶, one doe, &c. *

§‡§ Hay. See notes under Chesterton and Teynton, p. 242.

¶ Tempus pinguidinis et tempus firmationis. Buck season and doe season. The former word, pinguedinis, from pinguis, fat, being the season when bucks were fattest, and the latter,

* Universis, &c. Capitulum Beati Petri Ebor. concessisse ad firmam J. S. totam hayam nostram de Langwath, cum solo ejusdem haya, bruera, marisco, et omnibus aliis pertinentiis, reddendo inde annuatim nobis, tempore pinguedinis, unum damum, et fermisonæ tempore unam damam, &c. dat. XIII. calend. Januar. anno MCCLXXIX. Ex ipso autographo. Blount, 17.

firmisionæ tempus, the venison season in winter, or doe season. See Ainsw. Dict. of Law Lat. and Mr. Pegge's Dissertation on the word Fermesoun. Blount's Law Dict. tit. Tempus Pinguedinis et Firmationis, &c.

SLAPTON, COUNTY OF DEVON.

Hugh Courtenay, esq. son and heir of Sir Hugh Courtenay, knight, held the manor of Slapton, in the county of Devon, of the bishop of Exeter, by the service of being steward at the installation feast of every bishop of that see. The particulars whereof were, after some controversy, thus ascertained by Walter Stapledon †‡†, then bishop of Exeter, and his dean and chapter, under their seals, at Newton-Plympton, the morrow after the feast of St. Thomas the Apostle, anno dom. 1308, 2 Edw. II.

That the said Hugh, or his heirs, shall, at the first coming of the bishop to Exeter, meet him at the east gate of the city, when he descendeth from his horse, and then, going a little before him on the right hand, shall keep off the press of the people, and attend him into the choir of the cathedral church, there to be installed: and shall, at the installing feast, serve in the first mess at the bishop's own table.

In consideration of which service, the said Hugh Courtenay and his heirs shall have, for their fee, four silver dishes of those which he shall so place at the first mess, four salt-sellers, one cup, wherein the bishop shall drink at that meal, one wine-pot, one spoon, and two basons, wherein the bishop shall then wash; all which vessels are to be of silver: provided the said Hugh, or his heirs, being of full age, do attend this service in person, if not hindered by sickness,

ness, or the King's writ, &c. then to appoint some worshipful knight to supply the place by a deputation, who shall swear that his lord is sick, &c.*

†‡† He came to the see in 1307, was Lord Treasurer, and founder of Exeter College, Oxford.

CORINGHAM, COUNTY OF ESSEX.

In the third year of King Edward I., 1275, Sir William le Baud, knight, made a signal grant to the dean and canons of St. Paul's, London, of a doe yearly, on the feast of the Conversion of St. Paul, and of a fat buck upon the commemoration of the same saint, to be offered at the high altar in St. Paul's, by the said Sir William, and his household family, and then to be distributed among the canons resident; which said doe and buck were so given by him, in lieu of twenty-two acres of land, lying within the lordship of West-Lee, in the county of Essex, belonging to the said canons, and by them granted to him and his heirs, to be inclosed within his park of Coringham. But, about the certain time and formality in offering the said buck and doe, there growing afterwards some dispute, Sir Walter le Baud, knight, son and heir of the said Sir William, by his deed, dated on the ides (15th) of July, 30 Edw. I., 1302, for the health of his soul, and of his progenitors and heirs, confirmed his said father's grant, and obliged himself and his heirs, his lands and tenements, that every year for ever, on the day of the Conversion of St. Paul, there should be a good fat doe, brought by one of his fitting servants, and not the whole family, at the hour of procession, and through the midst thereof, and offered at the high al-

* Antiq. of Exeter. Blount, 34.

tar, without exacting any thing for the said service of the dean and canons. And on the day of the Commemoration of St. Paul, in summer, (29th June) a fat buck, by some such servant, attended with as many of the family as had heretofore been usual, and so carried through the midst of the procession, and offered at the high altar; the said dean and canons, after the offering thus performed, giving, by the hands of their chamberlain, one shilling to the persons bringing the buck for their entertainment. And to this grant were witnesses, Sir Nicholas de Wokyndon, Sir Richard de la Rokele, Sir Thomas de Mandevyle, Sir John de Rocheford, knights, with divers others*.

The reception of which doe and buck was, till Queen Elizabeth's days, solemnly performed, at the steps of the choir, by the canons of St. Paul's, attired in their sacred vestments, and wearing garlands of flowers on their heads; and the horns of the buck carried on the top of a spear in procession, round about, within the body of the church, with a great noise of horn-blowers, as the learned Camden, upon his own view of both, affirms †.

DUNELSSHE AND TYLEY, COUNTY OF DORSET.

The jurors said, that Alured de Lincoln held a certain parcel of the park of Dunelsshe and Tyley of the abbot of Cerne, by the service of holding his stirrup ¶ when the abbot was to mount his horse ‡.

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* Dugdale's Hist. of St. Paul's. Blount, 105.

† Camden in Middlesex. Blount, 106.

‡ Juratores dicunt quod Aluredus de Lincoln tenuit quandum perticulam parci de Dunelsshe et Tyley de abbate de Cerne, per servitium tenendi stropem suum quando abbas debet ascendere equum suum. Inquis. anno 48 Hen. III. No. 19. Dorset, post mortem Aluredi de Lincoln. Communicated by Thos. Astle, Esq.

¶ Stropem.

¶ Stropem. Stirrup. See Esseby, p. 78. From the Norm. Fr. Strepe. This Alured de Lincoln is mentioned in Dugdale's Baronage, vol. ii. pp. 412, 413.

WHORLTON, COUNTY OF YORK.

Nicholas de Menyll held the manor of Whorlton, &c. of the Archbishop of Canterbury, by serving the said archbishop, on the day of his consecration, with the cup out of which the archbishop was to drink that day *.

ULPHUS'S LANDS, COUNTY OF YORK

About the time of King Canute the Dane, Ulph, the son of Thorold, a prince of that nation, governed in the western part of Deira, that division of the ancient kingdom of Northumbria which was bounded by the river Humber southwards, and to the north by the Tyne, which continued so distinguished under the Danes, but is now better known by the name of Yorkshire, and the five other northern counties of England. "This prince, by reason of a dif-
"ference like to happen between his eldest son and his youngest,
"about his estate after his death, presently took this course to make
"them equal: without delay he went to York, and taking with him
"the horn, wherein he was wont to drink, he filled it with wine,
"and kneeling upon his knees before the altar, bestowed upon God
"and the blessed St. Peter, Prince of the Apostles, all his lands
"and revenues †." The figure of which horn, in memory thereof,

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* Nicholaus de Menyll tenuit manerium de Whorlton, &c. de archiepiscopo Cantuariensi serviente (serviens vel serviendo, A.) dictum archiepiscopum, die consecrationis suæ de Coupa, qua idem archiepiscopus bibere debet eodem die. Escaet. 16 Edw. III. No. 37. Blount, 121.

† Camd. Brit. tit. Yorkshire, West Riding.

is

is cut in stone upon several parts of the choir, but the horn itself, about King Edward VI.'s time, is supposed to have been sold to a goldsmith, who took away from it those tippings of gold wherewith it was adorned, and the gold chain affixed thereto: it is certain that it was remaining among many other ornaments, and preserved in the Sacristy at York, in the time of King Henry VIII., some time before the Reformation: where it lay from the time of King Edward VI. till it fortunately came into the hands of Thomas Lord Fairfax, general of the parliament army, there is no account; but he being a lover of antiquities, took care to preserve it during the confusions of the civil wars: and dying in 1671, it came into the possession of his next relation, Henry Lord Fairfax, who restored it again to its first repository, where it now remains a noble monument of modern as well as ancient piety.

As to its present condition, its beauty is not the least impaired by age, it being of ivory (of an eight-square form): the carving is very durable, and it is ornamented in the circumference, at the larger extremity, with the figures of two griffins, a lion, unicorn, dogs, and trees interspersed in bas relief, and where the plates are fixed, with a foliage after the taste of those times.

Lord Fairfax supplied the want of the plates, which anciently embellished this horn, honoured in all probability with the name of the donor, (the loss of which original inscription can only be lamented, not retrieved) and substituted the present one, with the chain of silver gilt:

CORNV HOC VLPHVS, IN OCCIDENTALI PARTE DEIRAE PRINCEPS,
VNA CVM OMNIBVS TERRIS ET REDDITIBVS SVIS,
OLIM DONAVIT:
AMISSVM VEL ABREPTVM,
HENRICVS D^{S} FAIRFAX DEMVM RESTITVIT DEC. ET CAP. DE NOVO
ORNAVIT. AN. DOM. 1675*.

IN ENGLISH:

Ulphus, Prince of the Western Part of Deira, formerly gave this Horn, together with all his Lands and Rents:
Being lost or taken away,
Henry Lord Fairfax at length restored it to the Dean and Chapter, newly ornamented, A. D. 1675.

CORNSOW, COUNTY OF DURHAM.

In the seventh year of the pontificate of Thomas Hatfield, bishop of Durham, 1351, William-o'-the-Rawe held in Cornsow, of the Chantery of Saint Mary of Langchester, eight acres of land, with the appurtenances, rendering yearly to the same Chantry one pound of wax ‖§‖ †.

‖§‖ Unam Libram Cere, i. e. Ceræ; wax for lights in churches, &c. being in great request in Popish times. So in the next article a person is to maintain a lamp in a church. P.

WHICKHAM, COUNTY OF DURHAM.

Ralph Clerk held in capite, of the church of Saint Mary, in Quicham, one acre of meadow, with the appurtenances, in

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* Archaeologia, vol. i. p. 168, et seq.

† Willielmus-o'-the-Rawe tenet in Cornsow, de Cantaria Beatæ Mariæ de Langcest.' VIII acras terræ, cum pertin', reddendo per ann. eid'. Cantariæ unam libram cere. Inquis. post mortem Willielmi-o'-the-Rawe. 7 Hatfield.

Quicham,

Quicham, to find one lamp burning ¶ in the church aforesaid every day *.

¶ Lampadem ardentem. A lamp burning. See the foregoing article. P.

TUNBRIDGE, COUNTY OF KENT.

In the reign of Henry III. an accord was made, by which it was agreed, that the Earls of Clare and Gloucester should hold Tunbridge and its lowy †, by the grand serjeanty of being chief butlers and high stewards at the instalment of the metropolitans, and grant them wardship of their children. Whenever one of them attended upon the solemnity of enthronization, he was to receive, for the service of steward, seven robes of scarlet, thirty gallons of wine, fifty pounds of wax for the use of his own lights on the feast, the livery of hay and corn for eighty horses for two nights, and the dishes and salts which should be placed before the prelate at the first course of the feast; and when the nobleman should take his leave, entertainment for three days, at the expence of the archbishop and his successors, at their nearest manors by the four quarters of Kent, wheresoever the peer should make his election, so that he did not go thither with more than fifty horses: and when the castle went into the hands of the Stafford family, we find that these services were retained: but instead of provisions, it was, in the fourteenth century, both to the De Clares and the Staffords, com-

* Radūs Clerk ten'. in capite de ecclesia Beatæ Mariæ in Quicham, unam acra prati, cum pertin'. in Quicham, ad inveniend'. unum lampadem ardentem in ecclesia predicta singulis diebus. Inquis. post mortem Radī Clerk. 7 Hatfield.

† The term is derived from the Norman French, and signifies an exempt jurisdiction round the castle, chief mansion, or religious house, to which it appertained.

pounded

pounded for a sum of money, generally two hundred marks, and the silver gilt cup with which the earl should serve before the archbishop. So late as the reign of Henry VIII., we find Edward Duke of Buckingham executing in person the office of steward at the enthronization of archbishop Warham, and the butlership by his deputy, Sir Thomas Bourchier *.

In an account roll of the archbishops for this manor, in Henry III.'s time, there is this word, work-gavel, which signifies rent-work, which was of two sorts, the one personal, by the tenant's person, called manu-opera; and the other by his carriages, then termed carr-opera †.

FULHAM, COUNTY OF MIDDLESEX.

Some lands in the manor of Fulham, in the county of Middlesex, and elsewhere, are held of the bishop of London by bord service §‡§, and the tenants do now pay sixpence per acre, in lieu of finding provision for their lord's board or table ‡.

§‡§ Borda signifies a cottage with a small parcel of land annexed, held by the service of finding for the lord poultry, eggs, &c. for his board or table. Pennant.

SHOULDHAM, COUNTY OF NORFOLK.

In 1413, John Shouldham was lord of this manor, and performed homage to the prior, in the chapter house of the priory, on Sunday before the feast of St. Simon and Jude, in these words: "Her

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* Beauties of England and Wales, vol. viii. p. 1288.

† Somner, 24. Compl. Copyholder, 561.

‡ Blount's Law Dict. tit. bord lands. Jac. Law Dict. tit. Bord Service.

"I become

" I become yoman from this tyme forth, and truth shall you bear
" and never armd again you in land of peace, nor of werr, for lands
" and tenements which I clemyd to hold of you by knyghtes ser-
" vice, so help me God and holy Dom *."

ALD ELVET, COUNTY OF DURHAM.

In the second year of the pontificate of John Fordham, bishop of Durham, 1382, John de Elvet, of Durham, held in his demesne, as of fee, four messuages, with the appurtenances, in Ald Elvet, of the prior of Durham, by fealty, and doing three suits yearly to the court of the said prior of his barony of Elvet [*], and paying into the hostillary [†] of the said priory five shillings a year †.

[*] Elvet is a place adjoining to the city of Durham, from which it is parted by a bridge over the river Were. It appears by this record to have been a barony belonging to the priors of Durham. E.

[†] Hostillar. The hostillary, or hostellary, was that apartment in a monastery, where hostes or strangers were received and entertained. P.

NEW ELVET, COUNTY OF DURHAM.

At the same time the said John de Elvet held of the said prior ten messuages, with the appurtenances, in New Elvet, as of burgage ¶, and by doing three suits to the court of the borough of Elvet, and

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* Blomefield's Norfolk, vol. iv. p. 150.

† Johannes de Elvet, de Dunelm. ten' in dominico, ut de feodo, quatuor mess'. cum pertin'. in Ald Elvit, de pr. Dunelm. per fid'. et faciend'. tres sect'. per ann. ad cur'. dicti pr. baroniæ de Elvet, et reddendo hostillar'. dicti pro v s. per ann. Inquis. post mortem Johannis de Elvet. 2 Fordham.

paying

paying to the said hostillary yearly, for landmale ‖‡‖, four shillings and two-pence*.

¶ Burgage. See note under Durham, p. 391.

‖‡‖ Landmale. See note under Durham, p. 391.

HOTHFIELD, COUNTY OF KENT.

This manor was anciently held of the see of Canterbury, by the tenure of executing the office of chamberlain to the archbishop on the day of his enthronization, and for which service the person thus officiating was entitled to all the furniture of the archbishop's bed-chamber †.

ISLINGTON, COUNTY OF MIDDLESEX.

Ralph de Berners, who died in 1297, was seised of the manor of Yseldon, held under the bishop of London, as of his castle of Stortford, by a certain quit rent, and the service of warding the castle ‡.

THORNHILL, COUNTY OF DORSET.

In the 14th of Richard II. John Thornhull de Hargrave held six virgates of land here, libere, of the abbot of Sherborn, paying at Candlemas, yearly, a halfpenny §.

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* Johannes de Elvet ten'. de dicto pr'. dec. mess. cum pertin'. in Novo Elvet, ut de burgagio, et faciend'. tres sect'. ad cur'. burgi de Elvet, et reddend'. dicto hostillar'. per ann. pro landmale, IIII s. et II d. Inquis. post mortem Johannis de Elvet. 2 Fordham.

† Beauties of England and Wales, vol. viii. p. 1189.

‡ Esch. 25 Edw. I. No. 29. Lysons's Environs of London, vol. iii. p. 128.

§ Sherborn Register. Hutchins's Hist. of Dorset, vol. ii. p. 245.

RABY, COUNTY OF DURHAM.

About the 13th of Edward I. 1285, Ralph Nevill, lord of Raby, held Raby, with the eight adjoining townships, of Hugh de Darlington, then prior of Durham, by the yearly rent of four pounds, and a stag, to be offered every year in the abbey of Durham, upon St. Cuthbert's day, September the fourth *.

In the twenty-third year of the pontificate of bishop Hatfield, 1367, Sir Ralph de Nevyll, knight, held of the prior of Durham, the manor of Raby, with the appurtenances, by the service of one stag, and one hundred shillings a year †.

And in the first year of the pontificate of bishop Skirlawe, 1388, Sir John de Nevyll, knight, held in capite of the prior of Durham, the manor of Raby and Stayndrop, with the appurtenances, by the same services ‡.

SWINNERTON, COUNTY OF STAFFORD.

This manor was held by the family of Broughton, of the bishop of Lichfield's manor of Eccleshall, by the third part of a knight's fee, and other services; viz.

1st. To find fourteen men at the chace of Padmore, for three days, thrice every year.

2d. To find two ploughs in winter, and as many in Lent, for two days each time, to plough the lord's demesne, wherever the lord pleases in this manor.

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* Mr. Allan's notes. Dugdale's Baronage, tit. Neville, where there is a full account of it.

† Radūs de Nevyll, chiv. ten.' de pr. Dunel. maner'. de Raby, cum pertin'. per servic'. unius cervi, et c sol. per annum. Inquis. post mortem Radī Nevill, chiv. 23 Hatfield.

‡ Johannes de Nevyll, chiv. ten.' in capite de priore Dunelm. manerium de Raby et Stayndrop, cum pertin'. per servic'. unius cervi, et c s. per annum. Inquis. post mortem Johannis Nevyll, chiv. 1 Skirlaw.

3d. To

3d. To find fourteen men to reap in harvest, or to pay five shillings and nine-pence.

4th. To keep ward at the Castle of Eccleshall, for the space of forty days, at his own proper costs and charges.

CHARLTON AND SWINESHEAD, COUNTY OF STAFFORD,

Were held by the same tenure.

YORK, CITY OF.

The first of August is said to be called Lammas, quasi Lamb Mass, because on that day the tenants that held lands of the cathedral church of York, which is dedicated to St. Peter ad Vincula, were bound by their tenure to bring a live lamb into the church at high mass on that day *.

BLEBURY, COUNTY OF BERKS.

Among the customary services from the tenants in Blebury to the abbot and convent of Reading; the aforesaid abbot was to have of them two reap days of every carucate per annum, which are called beverches ¶, and with every plough two men each day to the abbot's dinner †.

¶ Beverches are bed works, or customary services, done at the bidding of the lord, by his inferior tenants. Jacob.

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* Blount's Law Dict. in verbo.

† Inter servitia customaria tenentium in Blebury, de domino abbatis et conventus Reading. Predictus abbas habebit de eis duas precarias carracarum per annum, que vocantur beverches, et cum qualibet carruca duos homines qualibet die ad prandium abbatis. Cartular. Rading, MS. f. 223.

CHINGFORD,

CHINGFORD, COUNTY OF ESSEX.

There is an estate in this parish, called Brindwood's, held under the rectory by the following singular tenure: upon every alienation the owner of the estate, with his wife, man servant, and maid servant, each single on a horse, come to the parsonage, where the owner does his homage, and pays his relief, in the following manner: he blows three blasts with his horn, and carries a hawk on his fist, his servant has a greyhound in a slip, both for the use of the rector that day; he receives a chicken for his hawk, a peck of oats for his horse, and a loaf of bread for his greyhound. They all dine; after which the master blows three blasts with his horn, and they depart*. Morant says that this estate was (1768) lately in the possession of Daniel Haddon, of Braxted†. In a letter from the Rev. Francis Haslewood, rector of Chingford, dated in November, 1721, to a friend, transmitted by Mr. Bunce, and inserted in the Gentleman's Magazine‡; he says, Mr. Haddon, the then owner, shewed him proofs of the existence of such a custom from Queen Elizabeth's time, inclusive, to his time, according to the subjoined form:

" Bee it remembred, that the three and twentith day of Octo-
" ber, in the yeare of our Lord, 1659, came Samuell Haddon, and
" Mary his wyfe, Edmond Cotster his man servant, and Matthew§
" Walle his maide servant, to the parsonage of Chingford, at the
" comaund of Thomas Wytham, Master of Artes, and rector of
" the said parsonage. The said Samuell Haddon did his homage
" there, and paid his reliefe in maner and forme as hereafter fol-

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* Morant's Hist. of Essex, vol. i. p. 57.
† Lysons's Environs of London, vol. iv. p. 137.
‡ Gent. Mag. 1790, p. 788.
§ Intended for Martha, I suppose. E.

" loweth,

" loweth, for one tenement at Chingford, that is called Scottes May-
" hewes, alias Brendwood, which was lately purchased of Daniel
" Thelwell, Esq. First, the said Samuell did blowe three blastes
" with a horne, at the said parsonage, and afterward received of
" the said Thomas Wytham, a chicken for his hawke, a peck of
" oates for his horse, a loafe of bread for his greyhound, and after-
" ward received his dinner for himselfe, and also his wyfe, his
" man, and his maide. The maner of his cominge to the said par-
" sonage was on horseback, with his hawke on his fist, and his
" greyhound in his slippe: and after dinner blew three blastes with
" his horne at the said parsonage, and then paid twelve-pence of
" lawfull money of England for his relief, and so departed. All
" these seremoneys were donne for the homage and reliefe of the
" said tenement at Chingford-hatch, called Scottes Mayhewes,
" alias Brendwood, as before hath been accustomed to be donne,
" time out of mind.

" Witnesses to the performance of the seremoneyss aforesaid,

" Ralphe Delle,
" Jo. Hette,
" John Woodward."

HOCKYNDEN, COUNTY OF KENT.

It appears by an Inquisition taken at Hockynden, before the King's escheator, in the second year of the reign of King Edward I. that Isabella de Monte Alto, who had been deceased three years, held in gavelikende, on the day of her death, of the prior of Christ Church, in Canterbury, one messuage, and forty-two acres of land, with the appurtenances, in Hokinden, by the service of 10s. 11d. per annum, and by the service of ploughing, mowing, and carrying the

the produce of certain lands of the prior to his Grange at Orpington, and other services therein mentioned; and by the making suit at the court of the prior there, from three weeks to three weeks *.

ACTON, COUNTY OF MIDDLESEX.

Peter, son of Alulph, granted to Geoffry de Lucy, dean of St. Paul's †, his manor at Acton under the Wood, with the garden and grove adjoining, and twenty acres of arable land, held of the King by knight's service. The dean granted the said premises, together with five acres of land, which he had purchased of Walter de Actune, to the chapter, reserving £5, to be paid annually towards a chantry which he had founded in St. Paul's cathedral; viz. five marks to a priest to pray for his soul, and the souls of the late bishop of London and his successors; 20 s. yearly to celebrate his own obit; and a mark to celebrate that of Philip de Fauconberg, archdeacon of Huntingdon. The chapter afterwards leased all their manor of Acton, with the mansion-house, &c. to the said Geoffry for his life, rendering annually a wax-light of a pound weight ‡; and it was ordained that it should be always held of the chapter by his successors in the deanery §.

BURNHAM DEPEDALE, COUNTY OF NORFOLK.

Reinald, or Reginald, abbot, by his deed, without date, but in the reign of Henry I. granted to Bosceline and Alfnia his wife, the land of Ulph, in Depedene, (now called Depedale) on this condition, that they should become the abbot's leige people. Sciatis me dedisse terram Ulf in Depedene (hodie Depedale) huic Boscelino, et uxori

* Hasted's Hist. of Kent, vol. i. p. 142.
† From the year 1231 to 1241.
‡ Cart. Antiq. No. 601. 603.
§ Lysons's Environs of London, vol. i. p. 3.

ejus

ejus Alfinæ, ita bene sicut homines de Brancestre illum testificant verum habuisse, eâ conditione quod effecti sunt homines lieges. This shews that lords of manors had their lieges, who were bound and sworn to pay allegiance to them*.

GLASTONBURY, COUNTY OF SOMERSET.

In the 33d Edward I. William Pasturell held twelve oxgangs of land in Glastonbury, of the abbot thereof, by the service of finding a cook in the kitchen of the said abbot, and a baker in the bakehouse †.

WEST-TWYFORD, COUNTY OF MIDDLESEX.

Bartholomew de Capella was lord of this manor in 1251 ‡. Sir William Paynell swore fealty ¶ for it in 1281 §.

¶ Fealty is the same as fidelitas in Latin; and when a free tenant was to do fealty to his lord, he was to hold his right hand upon a book, and say thus: "Know ye this, my lord, that I will be "faithful and true unto you, and faith to you will bear for the "tenements which I claim to hold of you, and that I will law-"fully do to you the customs and services which I ought to do "at the terms assigned. So help me God and his saints." But he was not to kneel nor make such humble reverence as in homage; and fealty might be done before the steward of the court, but homage could only be done to the lord himself. (Litt. sect. 91, 92.) Burn.

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* Blomefield's Hist. of Norfolk, fol. edit. vol. iii. p. 727.

† Collinson's Hist. of Somersetshire, vol. ii. p. 261, note.

‡ See Records of the Dean and Chapter of St. Paul's, Lib. B. f. 26, & Lib. pilos. f. 25.

§ Ibid. Lib. pil. f. 17.

The value of this manor, as appears by Esch. 3 Ric. II. No. 54, was then £10 per annum; this record speaks of it as held of the dean and chapter of St. Paul's by the render of a red rose on St. John the Baptist's day*.

CHELSEA, COUNTY OF MIDDLESEX.

Robert de Heyle, in 1368, leased the whole of his manor of Chelchith, except Westbourne and Kingsholt, to the abbot and convent of Westminster, for the term of his own life, for which they were to allow him a certain house, within the convent, lately occupied by Sir John Molyns, for his residence, to pay him the sum of £20 per annum, to provide him every day two white loaves, two flaggons of convent ale, and once a year a robe of esquire's silk †.

BANBURY, COUNTY OF OXFORD.

The manor of Banbury was held of the bishop of Lincoln, by the serjeanty of one hundred and forty hens, and one thousand three hundred eggs ‡.

STOKE WAKE, COUNTY OF DORSET.

By the Inquisitions of the Wakes and Keynes, 22d & 34th Edw. III. 20th Edw. IV. and 37th Eliz. they are said to have held this manor of the abbess and convent of Shaftesbury, by the service of being stewards of the household, to set the house in order on the day of the instalment of every abbess §.

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* Lysons's Environs of London, vol. iv. p. 606, and note.

† Cl. 41 Edw. III. m. 16. dors. The King's licence for this lease is among the records of the dean and chapter of Westminster. Lysons's Environs of London, vol. ii. p. 74.

‡ Item, de serjantia cxl gallinæ et mille et ccc ova. Kennett's Paroch. Antiq. p. 354.

§ Seneschallus intrinsecus ad arraiandum domum. Hutchins's Hist. of Dorset, vol. ii. p. 449.

BURY ST. EDMUNDS, COUNTY OF SUFFOLK.

The office of cellerer ¶, for the time being, of the monastery of St. Edmund, in the county of Suffolk, was held of the lord abbot by (the payment of) certain seams of oats §*§ in the name of fodyrcorn †§†, to be paid yearly at the feast of St. Martin, in winter, for tenements, and parcels of tenements, lying in several towns *.

¶ Cellerer. See note on Thurgarton, &c.

§*§ See Summa Avenæ, note on Felstede, p. 137.

†§† Foder, (ꝼoꝺa, Sax. is alimentum,) any kind of meat for horses, or other cattle. In some places hay and straw mixed together is accounted fodder. Nec non redditus qui dicuntur hidagium et foddercorn in perpetuum abbatibus (de S. Edmundo) designentur. Mon. Angl. tom. I. fol. 291, a. Blount's Law Dict. in *v.*; and see Forage.

EAST CRANMORE, COUNTY OF SOMERSET.

In Cart. 41 Hen. III. m. 5, there is extant a curious deed, printed in Upton de Studio Militari, 1654, wherein one Henry de Fernbureg engages, for the sum of thirty marks sterling, to be always ready to fight as the abbot of Glastonbury's champion, in defence of the right which he had in the manors of Cranmore and Pucklechurch, against the bishop of Bath and Wells; the dean of Wells, and all other his champions whatsoever; dat. Lond. 28 die Apr. 42 Hen. III. †

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* Memorand. Quod cellerarius Mon. St. Edmundi, qui pro tempore fuit tenetur dicto domini abbati in certis summis avenæ nomine fodyrcorn, solvend. annuatim ad festum Sancti Martini, in hyeme, pro certis tenementis et parcell'. tenementorum in diversis villis jacentibus. Inquis. capta 46 R. Edw. III. Harl. MS. Brit. Mus. No. 4626.

† Collinson's Hist. of Somersetshire, vol. ii. p. 208.

GARGAWALL, COUNTY OF CORNWALL.

Walter, bishop of Exeter, holds the manor of Gargawall of the gift of Roger de Valetor, (or Vautor) which is held of the prior of Bodmin in free socage, (to wit) by rendering two oxen yearly*.

SECT. IV.

Of Lands held of Temporal Lords by Services of the nature of Grand and Petit Serjeanty, &c.

LASTRES, COUNTY OF HEREFORD.

John de la Hay took of William Barnaby, Lord of Lastres, in the county of Hereford, one parcel of land of the demesne lands, rendering therefore twenty-pence a-year, and one goose ¶, fit for the lord's dinner, on the feast of St. Michael the Archangel, suit of court, and other services thereupon due, &c.†

¶ Unam aucam habilem pro prandio, &c. A goose fit for the lord's dinner on Michaelmas Day. Blount. Aucam, from the Norm. Fr. Ave, or the French Oie, a goose. See Kelham's Norm. Fr.

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* Walterus, episcopus Exon'. habet manerium de Gargawal de dono Rogeri de Valle Torta, et tenet'. de priore de Bodm'. in libero socagio, scilicet, redd'. duos boves per annum. Rotuli Hundredorum, vol. i. p. 56.

† Johannes de la Hay cepit de Will. Barnaby, domino de Lastres in com. Heref. unum parcellum terræ de terris dominicalibus. Reddend. inde per annum xx d. et unam aucam habilem pro prandio domini in festo Sancti Michælis Archangeli, sectam curiæ et alia servitia inde debita, &c. Rot. Cur. 10 Edw. IV. Blount, 8.

Dict. But quære, whence arose the custom still common in Yorkshire, and elsewhere, of having a goose for dinner on Michaelmas Day? Blount, in his Glossographia, says, that "in Lancashire, the husbandmen claim it as a due to have a goose intentos on the sixteenth Sunday after Pentecost; which custom took origin from the last word of the old church-prayer of that day. Tua nos quæsimus, domine, gratia semper præveniat et sequatur; ac bonis operibus jugiter præstet esse intentos. And that the common people mistake it for a goose with ten toes." But besides that the sixteenth Sunday after Pentecost, or after Trinity rather, being moveable, and seldom falling upon Michaelmas Day, which is an immoveable feast, the service for that day could very rarely be used at Michaelmas, there does not appear to be the most distant allusion to a goose in the words of that prayer. E. Probably no other reason can be given for this custom, but that Michaelmas Day was a great festival, and geese at that time in highest season. In Denmark, where the harvest is later, every family has a roasted goose for supper on St. Martin's Eve. Molesworth's Account of Denmark, p. 10. P. [*]

[*] There is a bird nearly as large as a goose, called an auk, the alca of Linnæus, which was allowed at one time to be eaten in Lent. W.

ASTLEY, &c. COUNTY OF WARWICK.

The manors of Astley, Wedington, Hill-Morton, Milverton, and Merston Jabet, were antiently held by Philip de Astley, of William Earl of Warwick, by the service of holding the earl's stirrup, when he should get up, or alight from his horse *.

* Cartular. Warwici Com. Blount, 11.

TONGE,

TONGE, COUNTY OF SALOP.

Roger la Zouch, being lord of the manor of Tonge, in the county of Salop, did by a fair deed in King Henry III.'s time, grant to Henry de Hugefort, and his heirs, certain messuages and lands lying in Norton and Shaw, in the parish of Tonge, with liberty of fishing in the waters, pawnage for hogs, and liberty to get nuts for certain days in the woods of the said manor, and that they should have every liberty and free common in woods, in plains, in ways, in paths, in waters, in mills, in heaths, in turbaries, in quarries, in fisheries, in marle pits, and in all other places and easements belonging to the said manor of Tonge. And that they might take marle at their pleasure to marle their land, rendering therefore yearly, to him and his heirs, one chaplet of roses, on the day of the Nativity of St. John the Baptist, if they should be in the town of Tonge, and if not, then to put it upon the image of the blessed Mary in the church of Tonge, for all services *.

In vol. LXX of the Gent. Mag. p. 934, a correspondent enquires for the origin of the singular custom annually observed here, of placing a garland of flowers round the effigies of an antient monument to the memory of a Vernon, (see the tenure referred to, p. 416). In another volume, it is said, the Fosters, the

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* Sciant, &c. quod ego Rogerus la Zouche dedi, &c. Henrico de Hugefort et hæredibus suis, &c. et quod habeant omnem libertatem et liberam communiam, in boscis, in planis, in viis, in semitis, in aquis, in molendinis, in bruariis, in turbariis, in quareriis, in piscariis, in marleriis, et in omnibus aliis locis et aisiamentis ad prædictum manerium spectantibus. Et quod capiant marlam pro voluntate sua ad terram suam marlend. reddendo inde annuatim mihi et hæredibus meis unum capellum rosarum, die Nativitatis Sanct. Johannis Baptiste, si in villa de Tonge fuerimus, si non, ponatur super imaginem Beatæ Mariæ in ecclesia de Tonge, pro omnibus servitiis. Ex ipso autographo sin edat. penes Gul. Dugdale, Arm. Blount, 12. Blount's Law Dict. tit. Marlerium.

owners

owners of the said land, every year put the said chaplet about the work of the statue of the man lying upon this monument*.

RODELEY, COUNTY OF GLOUCESTER.

Certain tenants of the manor of Rodeley in the county of Gloucester, do pay to this day, to the lord thereof, a rent called Pridgavel ‖§‖, in duty and acknowledgment to him, for their liberty and privilege of fishing for lampreys in the river Severn †.

‖§‖ Pridgavel. Prid for brevity, being the latter syllable of lamprid (as this fish was antiently called) and gavel, a rent or tribute. Blount.

HILDSLEY, COUNTY OF BERKS.

At this court, John Rede made fine with the lord for his tenement, by the service of eight shillings and one Bederip ‡§‡ in autumn ‡.

‡§‡ Bederip. One day's work in harvest. Blount. From bede, a prayer, and rip, reap, the same as what is now called a boon-day's-work. E.

STAMFORD, COUNTY OF LINCOLN.

William, Earl Warren, lord of this town in the time of King John, standing upon the castle walls, saw two bulls fighting for a

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* Gent. Mag. vol. lxxi. pp. 715, 716.

† Taylor's Hist. of Gavelkind, fo. 112. Blount, 18.

‡ Ad istam curiam Johannes Rede fecit finem cum domino pro tenemento suo —— per servitium octo solidorum et unius Bederip in autumno. Rot. Curiæ maner. de Hildeslegh, in com. Berks, 12 Ric. II. Blount, 19.

cow in the Castle Meadow, till all the butchers dogs pursued one of the bulls (madded with noise and multitude) clean through the town. This sight so pleased the earl, that he gave the Castle Meadows, where the bulls duel began, for a common, to the butchers of the town, after the first grass was mowed, on condition that they should find a mad bull, the day six weeks before Christmas-Day, for the continuance of that sport for ever*.

It is very observable, that here they have the custom, which Littleton, the famous common-lawyer, calls Borough-English, i. e. the younger sons inherit what lands or tenements their fathers die possessed of, within this manor†.

HODNET, COUNTY OF SALOP.

This town was formerly inhabited by a family of that name, from whom, by the Ludlowes, it came by inheritance to the Vernons. It was antiently held of the honor of Montgomery, by the service of being seneschall, or steward of the same honor‡.

CUCKWOLD, COUNTY OF YORK.

Sir Thomas Colevyle, knight, holds the manor of Cuckwold, in the county of York, of Thomas, late Lord of Mowbray, as of his manor of Threke, (Thirske) rendering one target or shield¶, with the arms of the said lord painted thereon, yearly, at Whitsuntide §.

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* Butcher's Survey of Stamford, p. 40. Blount, 19.

† Camd. Brit. tit. Lincolnshire.

‡ Inquis. 10 Edw. II. Blount, 23.

§ Thomas Colevyle, miles, tenet manerium de Cukwold, in com. Ebor. de Thoma nuper domino de Mowbray, ut de manerio suo de Threke, reddendo unum tergum, sive scutum, cum armis dicti domini depictis, annuatim, die Pentecostes. Escaet. 6 Hen. IV. nu. 43. Blount, 92.

The

¶ The target*, or buckler†, was carried by the heavy armed foot; it answered to the scutum of the Romans; its form was sometimes that of a rectangular parallelogram, but more commonly had its bottom rounded off; it was generally convex, being curved in its breadth. Targets were mostly made of wood, covered with many folds of bull's hide or jacked leather‡, and occasionally with plates of brass or iron; the extremities were always bound with metal, and frequently, from the centre of the front, projected a boss or umbo armed with a spike. On the inside were two handles. Men of family usually had their armorial bearings painted on their targets. After the invention of fire-arms, instead of the spike the centre of some targets were armed with one or more small gun-barrels, a grate or aperture being left in the target for the convenience of taking aim; several of these are mentioned in Mr. Brander's manuscript§; one is still shewn in the Spanish armory, in the Tower of London.

The shields or targets were of different sizes; those of the antients were so large as to cover almost the whole body, so that when a centinel had set the case of his shield on the ground‖, he could rest his head on the upper margin. They were also large

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* From tergum, a hide.

† Junius derives the word Bucler, from the German Beucheler, or Bocken-leer, i. e. the skin of a goat.

‡ By the laws of Ethelstan, any shield-maker covering a shield with sheep skins, forfeited thirty shillings; a prodigious fine in those days. See the Saxon laws.

§ Targetts steilde w. gonnes, 35; targetts playne without gonnes, 7; targett with xx litle gonnes; oone terget w. four gonnes; oone, a long tergett w. oone gonne; oone, a target of the shell of a tortys; oone, in the Tower.

‖ An iron spike was fixed to the bottom of the antient shields, for the purpose of fixing them in the ground; these spikes were also useful in battle.

enough to convey the dead, or those dangerously wounded, from the field, as is evident from the well-known exhortation of the Lacedemonian women to their sons and husbands, "Bring this back, or come back upon it;" a circumstance that also marks the ignominy attending the loss of a shield. This was common to all nations; and at the close of the fourteenth century, a knight, who had lost his shield, was said to want his coat armour, and could not sit at the table with the other knights until he had, by some honourable exploit, or feat of arms against the enemy, obliterated that disgrace; if, before this was achieved, he should attempt to place himself among them, it was the duty of the herald to tear his mantle; an example of this is mentioned in the note below *. Grose's Milit. Antiq. vol. ii. pp. 255, 256, where see a figure of a curious shield, plate XLVIII. fig. 2.

MICHELHAM, COUNTY OF ——.

Ralph de Belvoir holds two carucates of land in Michelham, of Roger de Mowbray, rendering yearly certain hose of scarlet at Christmas, for all services †.

CASTLE BAYNARD, IN THE CITY OF LONDON.

The rights that belonged to Robert fitz Water, chastilian and banner-bearer of London, lord of Wodeham, were these:

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* Hujusque ritus præclarum habetur exemplum apud Willelmum Hedam in Fredrico episcopo Ultrajectensi, sub. ann. 1395; quippe narrat comiti Ostrevandiæ Willelmo, mensæ Regis Francorum assidenti cum aliis principibus, fecialem quem Heraldam vocant, lacerasse mantile sibi antepositum, objicientem indignum fore quod aliquis interesset mensæ Regiæ carens insignis armorum, innuentem insignia ipsius Willelmi apud Frisos orientales amissa. Du Cange.

† Radulfus de Belvoir tenet duas carucatas terræ in Michleham, de Rogero de Mowbray, reddendo annuatim quasdam caligas de scarleto at Natale domini, pro omnibus servitiis. Ex Carta antiqua. Blount, 121.

The

The said Robert and his heirs ought to be and are chief banners of London, in fee for the chastiliary, which he and his ancestors had by Castle Baynard, in the said city. In time of war the said Robert and his heirs ought to serve the city in manner as followeth; that is,

The said Robert ought to come, he being the twentieth man of arms on horseback, covered with cloth or armour, unto the great west door of St. Paul, with his banner displayed before him of his arms. And when he is come to the said door, mounted and apparelled, as before is said, the mayor, with his aldermen and sheriffs, armed in their arms, shall come out of the said church of St. Paul unto the said door, with a banner in his hand, all on foot; which banner shall be gules, the image of St. Paul, gold; the face, hands, feet, and sword, of silver; and as soon as the said Robert shall see the mayor, aldermen, and sheriffs come on foot out of the church, armed with such a banner, he shall alight from his horse, and salute the mayor, and say to him, "sir mayor, I am come to do my service which I owe to the city."

And the mayor and aldermen shall answer,

"We give to you, as to our banneret of fee in this city, the banner of this city to bear and govern, to the honour and profit of this city, to your power."

And the said Robert and his heirs shall receive the banner in his hands, and go on foot out of the gate, with the banner in his hands; and the mayor, aldermen, and sheriffs shall follow to the door, and shall bring an horse to the said Robert, worth twenty

 pounds;

pounds; which horse shall be saddled with a saddle of the arms of the said Robert, and shall be covered with sindals ‖†‖ of the said arms.

Also they shall present to him twenty pounds sterling, and deliver it to the chamberlain of the said Robert, for his expences that day. Then the said Robert shall mount upon the horse which the mayor presented to him, with the banner in his hand; and, as soon as he is up, he shall say to the mayor, that he must cause a marshal to be chosen for the host, one of the city; which being done, the said Robert shall command the mayor and burgesses of the city to warn the commons to assemble, and all go under the banner of St. Paul; and the said Robert shall bear it himself to Aldgate, and there the said Robert and mayor shall deliver the said banner of St. Paul to whom they think proper. And if they are to go out of the city, then the said Robert ought to choose two out of every ward, the most sage persons, to look to the keeping of the city after they are gone out. And this counsel shall be taken in the priory of the Trinity near Aldgate. And before every town or castle which the host of London shall besiege, if the siege continue a whole year, the said Robert shall have for every siege, of the commonalty of London, one hundred shillings, and no more.

These were the rights that Robert fitz Water had in time of war: the rights that belonged to him and his heirs in the city of London, in time of peace, were as follow:

That is to say, the said Robert fitz Water had a soke ¶ or ward in

in the city, where was a wall of the canonry of St. Paul, which led down by a brewhouse §§ of St. Paul to the Thames, and so to the side of the mill which was in the water coming down from Fleet-bridge, and went by London-wall betwixt the Friars preachers and Ludgate, and so returned by the house of the said friars to the said wall of the canonry of St. Paul; that is, all the parish of St. Andrew, which was in the gift of his ancestors by the said seniority; and so the said Robert had appendant unto the said soke, all the things under-written.

That he ought to have a sokeman, and to place what sokeman he will, so he be of the sokemanry, or the same ward: and if any of the sokemanry be impleaded in the Guildhall of any thing that toucheth not the body of the mayor that for the time is, or that toucheth the body of no sheriff, it is not lawful for the sokeman of the sokemanry of the said Robert fitz Water to demand a court of the said Robert; and the mayor and his citizens of London ought to grant him to have a court; and in his court he ought to bring his judgments, as it is assented and agreed upon in the Guildhall, that shall be given him.

If any therefore be taken in this sokemanry, he ought to have his stocks and imprisonment in his soken; and he shall be brought from thence to the Guildhall before the mayor, and there they shall provide him his judgment that ought to be given of him; but his judgment shall not be published till he come into the court of the said Robert, and in his liberty.

And the judgment shall be such, that if he have deserved death by treason, he to be tied to a post in the Thames at a good wharf,

wharf, where boats are fastened, two ebbings and two flowings of the water.

And if he be condemned for a common thief ‡‡, he ought to be led to the elms [‡], and there suffer his judgment as other thieves. And so the said Robert and his heirs hath honour, that he holdeth a great franchise within the city, that the mayor of the city and citizens are bound to do him of right; that is to say, that when the mayor will hold a great council, he ought to call the said Robert and his heirs to be with him in council of the city; and the said Robert ought to be sworn to be of council with the city against all people, saving the King and his heirs. And when the said Robert cometh to the hustings of the Guildhall of the city, the mayor, or his lieutenant, ought to rise against him, and set him down near unto him; and, so long as he is in the Guildhall, all the judgments ought to be given by his mouth, according to the record of the recorders of the said Guildhall: and so many waifes as come so long as he is there, he ought to give them to the bailiffs of the town, or to whom he will, by the council of the mayor of this city*.

N. B. The

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* Servitia et libertates Roberti fitz Walter, de Castro Baynardi, in London. Ces sont les droiets que appendent a Robert fitz Wauter Chastellein de Loundres, Seigneur de Wodeham, en la citee de Loundres: cestascavoir que le dit Robert et ces heirs deivent estre et sont chief banoyers de Londres, de fee, pour la dicte chastelrie, queces, auncestres et luy ont du Chastel Baynard en la dicte citee. En temps de guerre doit le dict Robert et ces heirs servir la ville en la manere de souz escript. Que le dict Robert doit venir sus son destrer covert, montant soi vintisme des hommes, as armes, as chevaulx coverts de teyle ou de fer tanq; al graund huis de mynstre de S. Pol, ove sa banere desploye devant luy, de ses armes. Et quant il est venuz a grand huis du mynstier avantdit. mountez et apparaillez, sicome il est avantdit, si doit le mair de Loundres venir, ove touz ses viscountz et ses audermans, armes de leur armes hors du mynstier de S. Pol, taunq; au dit huis, ove son banere en sa main, tout a pee: et serra la banere vermaile ove un ymage de S. Pol, d'or,

N. B. The castle, called Baynard's Castle, was built by Baynard, a noble Norman, who came in with the Conqueror, and died in

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d'or, ove les piez et les mains, et la teste d'argent, od un espeie d'argent en la main le dict ymage. Et si tost come le dict Robert verra, le meire, et ses vicounts, et ses audermans venir au pee hors del dit mynstre ormez ove cete banere; si descendera le dit Robert ou ces heirs, que ceo servise deivent a la dite citee de son chival, et saluera le meire come son compaignon et son pier, et luy dirra. Sire maire, ico su venur pour faire mon service que jeo dei a la cittee. Et le maire, les viscounts, et les audermans divront: nous vous baillons ici come a nostre baner de fee, de ceste ville, ceste banere de ceste ville a porter et governer al honour et a profit de nostre citee a vostre poer. Et le dit Robert et ses heirs resceveront la banere en sa main. Et la maire de la dicte citee et les viscounts le suiveront al huis, et menercont un chival au dit Robert pris de £xx. Et serra le chival enselle d'un selle d'armes ledit Robert et covert de cendal de mesme les armes; et prendront £xx d'esterling, et les baudront al chamberleyn le dit Robert pour ses depensees de cel jour. Et le dit Robert montera le cheval, qui le dict maire li ad presente, ouve tute le banere en sa main. Et si toste come il est monlee, il dirra au maire q'il face eslier un mareschal maintenant, de ost de la citee de Londres. Et si tost come le mareschal est esleuz, le dit Robert serra commander au maire et a ses burgeis de la ville que facent soner le sein communal de la dit citee; et irront tute le commune suiz la banere S. Pol, mesmes seli Robert postera en sa main demesme tanque a Algate enavansa porter a qui le dit Robert et le maire se assentent. Si issint soit q'il deivent issue fuire hors de la ville si doit donques le dit Robert, de chechune garde de la ville, eslier deux des plus sages pour pourveier, coment la ville poet mielux estre garde derere eux. Et ceo counsel serra pris en la priorie de la Trinite, id est juxta Aldgate. Et devant chescun ville ou chastel que l'ost de Loundres assege sil demorast un an entour le siege, si deit le dit Robert avoir pour chescun siege de la commune de Loundres cent seuz pour son travail, et nient plus. Ces sont les droectures que le dict Robert avera en Loundres en temps de guerre.

Ces sont les droectures q'appendent a Robert le fitz Walter, et a ces heirs en Loundres, en temps de pees. Cestascavoir, que le dict Robert ad un sokne et le citee de Loundres; cestascavoir du mure de la chanoniare de S. Pol, si come home va aval la rue devant le bracine de S. Pol, tanque a Thamise; et issent tanque a cost du molin q'est en l'eaw quevint avale del pount de Flete, et vu issi sus par les murs de Loundres tout entour les freres prechours, tanque a Ludgate: et issint retourne jus arere par le meisan de ses ditz freres, tanq. a la dit cornere de mure de la dite chanoinerie de S. Pol, cestascavoir tout la paroche del esglise de S. Andrew, q' est en le donesein de ces auncestres par la dit seigneurie. Si ad le dit Robert appendant a cele sokne, toutz cestes choses desus escritts; q'il doit avoir sokman, et mettre qui q'il voudra sokman mel q'il soit de la sokmanrie. Et si nul de la sokmanrie soit implede en la gihalle de nul chose, que ne touche le corps le meire, qui que soit pour le temps; ou qui touch le corps de

in the reign of William Rufus: he was succeeded by Geoffry Baynard, and he by William Baynard, in the year 1111, who forfeited his estate for felony; on which King Henry I. gave it to Robert, son of Richard, son of Gilbert de Clare, Earl of Pembroke, and his heirs. This Robert died in 1134, and was succeeded by Walter, his son, who died in the year 1198, and was succeeded by his son, Robert fitz Walter, a valiant knight, whose daughter Matilda King John was passionately fond of, but she, refusing his addresses, was poisoned, and her father banished, but afterwards restored to the King's favour. This Robert died in 1234, and was succeeded by Walter, his son, and he by Robert, his son, who in the year 1303, before John Blondon or Blount, mayor of London, acknowledged his service to the city, and sware upon the Evangelists, that he would

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de nul viscounte de la dicte ville, list a sokman de sokmaneri le dit Robert le fitz Water, a demaunder la court le dit Robert fitz Waulter. Et le meire et le citizens de Loundres le deivent graunter d'aver sa court; et en sa court doit son juggement perter ainsi come il est assentu en la guihalle que done li serra. Si nul laron soit pris en san sokne, il doit aver son cep, et son prisonment en son sokne; et serra illucq. menez tanq. a la gihalle devant le meire, et la paurveiront son juggement qui le deit ester donee mes son juggement ne serra mie puplic tanq. il veigne en court le dit Robert, et en sa franchise. Et serra la juggement tiel s'il ad mort deservi pur traison, q'il soit lie au piler que estret en Thamaise al wode warfe, la ou home attache les niefes, deux montes et deux recreces del eawe. Et s'il soit dampne pur common larcin, il deit estre menee as homeaus (id est helmes) et suffrir la son juggement come autres communs larouns. Et si ad le dit Robert et ses heires un grand honeur, q'il tient a un grant franchise en la dit citee: que le maire de la citee et les citizens de mesme la ville, li deivent faire de droit; cestascavoir, que quant le maire voet tenir un grand conseil, il doit appeller le dit Robert ou ses heires, per estre a son conseil, et a conseil de la ville. Et deit le dit Robert estre jurez du counseil de ville countra toutz gentz, save le Roy d'Engleterre et ses heires. Et quant le dit Robert vint a hustings en la gihalle de la citee, si deit le meire, ou son lieutenant lever countre li, et le mette pres de luy. Et taunt come il est en la dite gihalle si deivent tous les juggements oste donez par my sa bouche sclone le record des recordours de la gihalle. Et totz les weyfes qui veignot tanque il y soit, il les doit doner as bailiffs de la ville ou a qui il voudra per le counseil le maire de la dite citee. Ex antiq. MS. penes Gul. Dugdale, Mil. Blount, 112.

be

be true to the liberties thereof, &c. Stowe's Survey of London, p. 56, edit. 1633. This Robert, who died in the year 1305, is the same Robert above-mentioned. E.

‖†‖ Sindal. From the Italian zendalo, very thin silk. Skinner's Etym. Gen. E. A foot-cloth, sumpter-cloth, or housing. A. See Archæolog. vol. v. p. 214. E.

¶ Soke, Sokeman, Sokemanry. Soke, or soc, signifies a franchise or liberty, to which a court for the administration of justice was incidentally annexed. Sokeman was a person who held land by socage tenure, and was a suitor of such court; and sokemanry seems to mean the district of the soke. See Blackstone's Comment. lib. ii. cap. 6. Blount's Law Dict. sub. voc. Soc. &c.

§§ Bracine. A brewhouse. Blount. From the Latin bracina. E.

‡‡ Larcin. A thief. From the French, larcin, theft, robbery. E.

[‡] Elms. These elms stood near Smithfield, and were the place of execution before Tyburn had that office. Blount.

DYLEW, OR DYLWIN, COUNTY OF HEREFORD.

Adam de Dyleu holds in Dilew, in the county of Hereford, two yard-lands and a half, rendering therefore yearly to William Fitz Warin three shillings in silver, and finding in the time of war, for the said William, every year for fifteen days, one man with a horse and a prick ¶, one iron helmet §‡§, and one lance, at the cost of the said William: and if his horse should die or be killed in the service of the aforesaid William, the said William was to give him twenty shillings for that horse *.

¶ Compuncto.

* Adam de Dyleu tenet in Dylew, in com. Heref. duas virgatas et dimid. terræ, reddendo inde annuatim Willielmo Filio Warini tres solidos argenti, et inveniendo tempore

¶ Cumpuncto. See notes under Kinwaldmersh, p. 132. This has nothing to do with a prick, but means a wambais, lorica; for I take compunctum to be the same as perpunctum. P.

§‡§ Capello ferreo. A scull cap or helmet, vide pp. 92, 95, and 297. Called capella, p. 122, and capellum, p. 152; and see Watts's notes to M. Paris, p. 53. P.

BRODGATE PARK, COUNTY OF LEICESTER.

This is the agreement made at Leycester, on the day of St. Vincent the martyr (22d January), in the thirty-first year of the reign of King Henry (III.) son of King John (1246), before Sir Roger de Turkilby, Master Simon de Walton, Sir Gilbert de Preston, and Sir John de Cobham, justices in eyre there, between Roger de Quincey, Earl of Winchester, and Roger de Somery, that is to say, that the aforesaid Roger de Somery hath granted for him and his heirs, that the aforesaid earl and his heirs may have and hold his park of Bradgate, so inclosed as it was on the octaves of St. Hilary (20th January), in the thirty-first year of the aforesaid King Henry, with the deer leaps ¶ then made in the same. And for this agreement and grant, the said earl hath granted for him and his heirs, that the same Roger de Somery and his heirs may come at any hour into the forest of the said earl to hunt §†§ in it with nine bows, and six hounds ‡§‡, according to the form of the indenture before made between the aforesaid Roger, Earl of Winchester, and Hugh D'Albeny, Earl of Arundel, in the court of our

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tempore guerræ dicto Willielmo singulis annis, per quindecim dies unum hominem cum uno equo, et uno compuncto, et uno capello ferreo, ut una lancea, ad custum dicti Willielmi. Et si equus ejus moreretur vel esset interfectus in servitio prædicti Willielmi, idem Willielmus daret ei xx s. pro equo ipso. Carta 34 Edw. III. Blount, 125.

lord

lord the king at Leycester: and, if any wild beast, wounded by any of the aforesaid bows, shall enter the said park by any deer leap ¶, or elsewhere, it shall be lawful to the aforesaid Roger de Somery and his heirs, to send one or two of his men, who followed the aforesaid wild beast, with the dogs following the same, within the aforesaid park, without bow and arrows, and they may take the same that day on which it was wounded, without hurting the other wild beasts in the aforesaid park: so that, if they are footmen, they enter by any leap ¶ or hay ‖§‖; and if they are horsemen, they enter by the gate, if it shall be open, and otherwise, they are not to enter before they have sounded a horn for the parker, if he will come. And moreover, the said earl hath granted for him and his heirs, that they for the future, every year, will cause to be taken two bucks in the buck season [*], and two does in the doe season [*], and cause them to be delivered at the gate of the aforesaid park, to any man of the aforesaid Roger de Somery and his heirs, bringing their letters patent for the said deer. Also the aforesaid earl hath granted for him and his heirs, that they, for the future, will make no park, nor enlarge the park, within the bounds of the hunting ground [†] of the said Roger and his heirs, except the ancient inclosure of the aforesaid forest. And the aforesaid Roger de Somery hath granted for him and his heirs, that they in future will never enter the aforesaid forest to hunt §†§, but with nine bows and six hounds ‡§‡, and that his foresters shall not carry in the wood of the aforesaid Roger de Somery and his heirs, any barbed, but piled arrows †§†. And that his men of Barwe, and his foresters, shall, within the octaves of St. Michael, at the ford of the park, make oath (fidelitatem facient) to the bailiffs of the aforesaid earl and his heirs, that they will faithfully keep the venison of the aforesaid earl and his heirs, and the

other things which belong to the said forest, according to the purport of the said indenture before made, between the said Earls of Winchester and Arundel. And this agreement was made between the aforesaid earl and the aforesaid Roger de Somery, saving to the same earl and his heirs, and to the aforesaid Roger de Somery and his heirs, all the articles contained in the aforesaid indenture, made between the aforesaid Earls of Winchester and Arundel. And moreover, the same earl hath granted for him and his heirs, that one or two of the men of the said Roger de Somery and his heirs, who shall follow the aforesaid wounded wild beast, and the dogs which follow it, into the aforesaid park, together with the said wild beast, if they take it, and if not, with the said dogs shall freely go out of the said park, through the gate, and without hindrance. And the aforesaid earl and his heirs shall cause it to be made known by some of his people, to the aforesaid Roger de Somery and his heirs at Barwe, on what day he shall send for the abovesaid deer, at the aforesaid place, on the times aforesaid; and this shall be made known six days before the aforesaid day. In witness whereof either party to the other hath fixed his seal to this writing. And be it known that the buck season here is computed between the feast of St. Peter ad Vincula (1st August) and the Exaltation of the Holy Cross (14th September), and the doe season, between the feast of St. Martin (11th November) and the Purification of the blessed Mary (2d February)*.

¶ Saltatoriis,

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* Hæc est concordia facta apud Leycestriam die Sancti Vincentii martyris, anno regni Regis Henrici filii Regis Johannis xxxi. coram Domino Rogero de Turkilby, Magistro Simone de Walton, Domino Gilberto de Preston, et Domino Johanne de Cobham, justiciariis tunc ibidem itinerantibus; inter Rogerum de Quincy comitem Wintoniæ, et Rogerum Somery. viz. quod prædictus Rogerus de Somery concessit pro se et hæredibus suis, quod prædictus

¶ Saltatoriis, Saltatorium. Deer leaps. Blount.

§†§ Ad bersandum. To chace. Blount. Or shoot. Gloss. ad M. Paris. P.

‡§‡ Sex

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dictus comes et heredes sui habeant et teneant parcum suum de Bradgate, ita inclausum sicut inclusus fuit in octabis Sancti Hilarii, anno prædicti Regis Henrici xxxi. cum saltatoriis tunc in eo factis. Et pro hac concordia et concessione idem comes concessit pro se et hæredibus suis quod idem Rogerus de Somery, et hæredes sui quacunque hora veniant in foresta ipsius comitis ad bersandum in ea cum novem arcubus, et sex berseletis, secundum formam cyrographi prius facti, inter prædictum Rogerum comitem Wintoniæ, et Hugonem de Albaniaco comitem Arundeliæ, in curia domini Regis apud Leycestriam: et si aliqua fera, per aliquem prædictorum arcuum vulnerata, intraverit prædictum parcum per aliquem saltatorium, vel alibi, bene licebit prædicto Rogero de Somery et hæredibus suis mittere unum hominem vel duos ex suis, qui sequentur prædictam feram, cum canibus illam feram sequentibus, infra prædictum parcum, sine arcu et sagittis, et illam capiant eo die quo vulnerata fuerit, sine læsione aliarum ferarum in prædicto parco existentium: ita, quod si sint pedites intrabunt per aliquem saltatorium vel hayam, et si sunt equites intrabunt per portam, si aperta fuerit, et aliter non intrabunt, antequam cornabunt pro parcario, si venire voluerit. Et præterea idem comes concessit pro se et hæredibus suis, quod ipsi de cætero quolibet anno capi facient, duos damos tempore pinguedinis, et duas damas tempore firmationis, et eas liberari facient ad portam prædicti parci alicui hominum prædicti Rogeri de Somery et hæredum suorum, literas patentes ipsorum deferenti pro prædictis damis. Concessit etiam prædictus comes pro se et hæredibus suis, quod ipsi de cætero nullum parcum facient, nec parcum augmentabunt infra metas bersationis predicti Rogeri et hæredum suorum, præter antiqua clausa prædictæ forestæ. Et prædictus Rogerus de Somery concessit pro se et hæredibus suis, quod ipsi de cætero nunquam intrabunt prædictam forestam ad bersandum, nisi cum novem arcubus, et sex berseletis, et quod forestarii sui non portabunt in bosco prædicti Rogeri de Somery et hæredum suorum sagittas barbatas set (sed) pilettas, et quod homines sui de Barwe, et forestarii, infra octabis Sancti Michaelis, ad vadum parci fidelitatem facient, quolibet anno, balivis prædicti comitis et hæredum suorum, quod venationem prædicti comitis et hæredum suorum fervabunt fideliter, et alia quæ ad dictam forestam pertinent, secundum proportum dicti cyrographi inter prædictos comites Wintoniæ et Arundeliæ, prius confecti. Et hæc concordia facta est inter prædictum comitem, et prædictum Rogerum de Somery salvis eidem comiti et hæredibus suis, et prædicto Rogero de Somery, et hæredibus suis, omnibus articulis in prædicto cyrographo confecto, inter prædictos comites Wintoniæ et Arundeliæ contentis. Et præterea idem comes concessit pro se et hæredibus suis, quod unus vel duo hominum prædicti Rogeri de Somery et hæredum suorum, qui sequentur prædictam feram vulneratam cum canibus eam sequentibus infra prædictum parcum, cum prædicta fera si eam ceperint, vel non, cum prædictis canibus, prædicti

‡§‡ Sex berseletes. Six hounds. Blount. See note under Tatenhull and Drycot, p. 393.

‖§‖ Hayam. Haia, à Sax. hæg. A quickset hedge. Ainsworth's Dict. of Law Lat. and see notes under Chesterton and Teynton, p. 242.

[*] Tempus pinguedinis et tempus firmationis. Buck season and doe season. See p. 393.

[†] Metas bersationis. See Bersandum, above.

†§† Sagittas pilettas. Sagitta piletta is an arrow that has a round knob (pila) in the shank of it, some two inches above the head, to hinder the arrows going too far into the deer's body. Blount.

BENHAM, COUNTY OF GLOUCESTER.

Fulke Fitz Warine held certain lands in Benham, in the county of Gloucester, of Thomas Lord Berkley, lord of Brimmesfeild, by serjeanty, to carry a horn in Brimmesfeild park betwixt the feasts of the Assumption and the Nativity of the blessed Virgin (15th August, and 8th September) at such time as the King should hunt there *.

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dicti parci libere exeant, per portam et sine impedimento. Et prædictus comes et hæredes scire, facient aliquem de suis prædicto Rogero de Somery et hæredibus suis apud Barwe, quo die mittetur pro supra dictis damis, ad prædictum locum, prædictis temporibus, et hoc scire eis facient per sex dies ante prædictum diem. In cujus rei testimonium alter alterius scripto sigillum suum apposuit. Et sciendum est quod tempus pinguedinis hic computatur inter festum Beati Petri ad Vincula et Exaltationem Sanctæ Crucis, et tempus firmationis inter festum Sancti Martini et Purificationem Beatæ Mariæ. Ex Codice MS. penes Elyam Ashmole Arm. Blount, 126.

* Escaet. 23 Edw. III. No. 39, Glouc. Blount, 132.

WAKEFIELD, COUNTY OF YORK.

John, Earl of Warren and Surrey, granted to one John Howson a messuage in Wakefield, the said Howson paying the annual rent of a thousand clusters of nuts, and upholding a gauntlet firm and strong *.

REIGATE, COUNTY OF SURREY.

John, Earl of Warren and Surrey, quit-claimed to God and St. Mary and the prior and canons of the Holy Cross at Reigate his right in nineteen shillings and four-pence yearly rent, and one plough-share, and four horse shoes with nails, which the said prior and canons used to pay to his ancestors, for several tenements in Reigate †.

EAST BECHEWORTHE, COUNTY OF SURREY.

John de Warren granted to John, son of Adrian de London, a virge of land in East Becheworthe, paying certain gloves of fur of gris ¶, or forty-pence, at three terms in the year ‡.

¶ Gris. See p. 189.

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* Watson's Memoirs of the Earls of Warren and Surrey, vol. i. p. 264, from a deed in French, dated 7 Edw. I. late in the possession of Mr. Thomas Wilson, of Leeds.

† Pat. of Inspeximus. 10 Edw. II. p. 2, m. 12. 2 Mon. Angl. 346. Memoirs of the Earls of Warren and Surrey, by the Rev. Mr. Watson, vol. i. p. 291.

‡ Reddendo quasdam cyrothecas furratas de gris, vel quadraginta denarios, ad tres anni terminos. Watson's Memoirs of the Earls of Warren and Surrey, vol. i. p. 295, from a deed, dated 38 Hen. III.

BROOK-HOUSE, COUNTY OF YORK.

A farm at Brook-house, in Langsett, in the parish of Peniston, and county of York, pays yearly to Godfrey Bosville, Esq. a snow-ball at Midsummer, and a red rose at Christmas ‡§‡ *.

‡§‡ This is certainly a most extraordinary tenure, and yet the editor has no doubt but it is very possible to perform the service: he has himself seen snow in caverns or hollows, upon the high moors, in this neighbourhood, in the month of June; and as to the red rose at Christmas (as he does not suppose that it was meant to have been growing just before it was presented) he thinks it is not difficult to preserve one till that time of the year. E. As the things tendered in tenures were usually such as could easily be procured, and not impossible ones, we must suppose that the two here mentioned were redeemable by a pecuniary payment to be fixed at the will of the lord. P.

LEVINGTON, COUNTY OF YORK.

Adam de Brus ¶, lord of Skelton, gave in marriage with his daughter Isabel, to Henry de Percy, eldest son and heir of Joceline de Lovain (ancestor to the present Duke of Northumberland) the manor of Levington, for which he and his heirs were to repair to Skelton-castle every Christmas day, and lead the lady of that castle from her chamber to the chapel, to mass, and thence to her chamber again, and, after dining with her, to depart †.

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* Extracted from the writings of Godf. Bosville, of Gunthwaite, Esq. and communicated to the editor by John Wilson, of Broomhead, Esq.

† Circ. temp. Ric. I. vel Joh. Regis. Great Percy Chartulary, fo. 60. Collins's Peerage, vol. ii. p. 297, edit. 5.

¶ The

¶ The late Woodifield Beckwith, Esq. (who as well as the editor, was a descendant of the family of Brus of Skelton-castle) died seised of an estate at Kirk Levington, alias Castle Levington, near Yarm, in the county of York, in the year 1779.

ELKESLEY, COUNTY OF NOTTINGHAM.

John Fleming gave to Adam de Wellum, all the meadow which he had between the mill of Elkesley and the bridge of Twifort, paying him and his heirs, one spur §‡§ (calcariam) of Lincoln, or four-pence at Christmas, for all yearly services *.

§‡§ By this it should seem that the city of Lincoln was then famous for the spurs there made. Yet the word calcaria is particular here, not occurring in this sense in Du Fresne's Glossary †. But it appears from a deed sans date of the first Ralph Musard, of Staveley, com. Derb. that a spur was of the value of four-pence ‡; and I remember to have seen only one spur paid as a rent on other occasions; so we find "unum equum, unum saccum, et unum pryk in guerra Walliæ §." One spur was also common in wearing ‖. Lastly, I observe, that calcarium is used for calcar **; and therefore, why not calcaria in the feminine?

However, to dissemble nothing, and not to conclude too rashly, it is possible calcaria may signify a load of lime; there being

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* Thoroton's Hist. of Nott. p. 445.

† Calcaria in him means a lime kiln, or lime, or a payment for burning lime.

‡ A pair of gilt spurs equalled sixpence, temp. R. Joh. Chaumcey, Hertf. p. 279.

§ Blount's Tenures, p. 17, (antea, p. 132, Kinwaldmersh) where he notes "pryk signifies a goad or spur, as I suppose, and is elsewhere in Latin called compunctum." See him again, p. 125, (antea, p. 426. Dylew) where the word compunctum occurs. Hence to prick means to ride. Spenser's Fairy-Queen, lib. 1.

‖ MS. Tale of John Le Reve, stanza 10.

** Blount Ten. p. 46, (antea, p. 152, Gissag.)

no other authority but this in Thoroton, that I know of, for its importing a spur, or, I may add, for Lincoln's being remarkable for the manufacture of spurs. The hill at Lincoln is noted for lime, the stone of which the hill consists burning kindly to a calx. And as calcaria is found in the Glossaries to denote a lime-kiln, and also a payment for the burning of lime *, it may, without much violence, mean a load of lime here. The rock at Lincoln, it is observed, is scarce fit for any other use than making lime, it being seldom applied for building, except where it is defended from rain and frost, the latter shivering it into small pieces or flakes, so that there is but little of it used about that noble fabric, the Minster. And as there was an easy communication from Lincoln into Nottinghamshire, and vice versâ, by water, after the fosse-dike was made in the twelfth century, lime was readily conveyed to the city from many parts of the latter. On the whole, the reader is left to judge which of these two interpretations he ought to adopt. P.

RAVENSWORTH, COUNTY OF DURHAM.

In the seventh year of the pontificate of bishop Hatfield, 1351, Ralph Clerk held in capite of the lady of Ravenshelme, one messuage, called Fengerhouses, and sixty acres of land, with the appurtenances, in Ravensworth, by fealty and the service of two arrows, feathered with peacock's feathers ¶, yearly at Christmas †.

¶ Duar'. sagittar'. pennat'. pennis pavonum. It is singular that these

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* Du Fresne, vol. ii. p. 59. Mr. Pegge's Letter to the Editor, dated 13th Oct. 1781.

† Radūs Clerk ten'. in capite de dn̄a de Ravenshelme unum mess. vocat'. Fengerhouses, et LX acr'. terr'. cum pertin'. in Ravensworth, per fid'. et servic'. duar'. sagittar'. pennat'. pennis pavonum per annum, die Natal. Dn̄i Inquis. post mortem Radī Clerk. 7 Hatfield.

should

should be fletched with peacock's feathers. It was more for beauty and ornament, I presume, than any great advantage. P.

Mr. Pegge is mistaken in supposing it was for beauty and ornament that peacock's feathers were used, for the reddish feathers of a peacock's wing are anxiously sought for by the archers, as they surpass every feather known for that purpose. W.

SOFTLEY, PARISH OF PENISTON, COUNTY OF YORK.

A farm at Softley, in the parish of Peniston, in the county of York, pays yearly to Godfrey Bosville, of Gunthwaite, Esq. a whittle ¶ *.

¶ Whittle, a knife, Chaucer. Pronounced thwittle in Cheshire and Lancashire. See Gunthwaite. E.

In Timon of Athens, act v. sc. 2, Timon says to the 1st Senator;

" ——— for myself
" There's not a whittle in the unruly camp,
" But I do prize it at my love, before
" The reverend'st throat in Athens."

A whittle is still in the midland counties the common name of a pocket clasp knife, such as children use. Chaucer speaks of a Sheffield thwittell. Note. Chalmers's edit. of Shakspeare.

GUNULTHWAITE, NOW GUNTHWAITE, COUNTY OF YORK.

In the year 1588, the following rents were paid to Francis Bos-

* Extracted from the writings of Godfrey Bosville, of Gunthwaite, Esq. and communicated to the editor's late father by John Wilson, of Broomhead, Esq.

 ville,

ville, lord of this manor, ancestor of the present Godfrey Bosville, Esq. viz.

George Blunt, gent. paid two broode arrowes, with heades.
James Bilcliffe paid a paire of gloves, and
Thomas Wardsworth, for Roughbankes, paid a thwittel*.

EAST-SMITHFIELD, LONDON.

John de Moyse, who is under age, by assize, impleads Thomas de Weylaund, and Margaret his wife, for one messuage, two mills, four acres of meadow, and forty-two shillings rent in East-Smithfield, without Aldgate. They call to warranty Ralph de Berners, who warrants them, and says, that he claims nothing, except custody, for that John, father of the said John, held of him the aforesaid tenements by homage and the service of sixpence, and by finding a certain man for him in the Tower of London, with bows and arrows, for forty days in the time of war: John says, that he holds the tenements aforesaid, by homage and service of certain spurs, or sixpence for all services: and so omitting many things on both sides, it will manifestly appear, by the verdict of the jury, and the judgment of the court, what was determined in this Assize. The jury say, that the aforesaid tenements are held of the aforesaid Ralph, by homage and service of one pair of gilt spurs, or sixpence, and by finding a certain man for the said Ralph, in the Tower of London, with bows and arrows, for forty days in the time of war, in the north angle of the Tower aforesaid, for all services: and because it was found, &c. that the said Ralph acknowledgeth in his answer, that the aforesaid heir ought to hold the same tenements by the aforesaid homage and service of the aforesaid spurs,

* From the same writings.

or

or sixpence, and by the serjeanty of finding a man for him in the aforesaid Tower, for forty days: and it manifestly appears that petit serjeanties of this sort (which ought to be done for their lords, of whom they hold their tenements, by others, except themselves) neither give nor ought to give any custody thereupon to the same lords, although the same lords, by neglect of the parents, have got the custodies of heirs within age in this manner: and the said Ralph cannot say, that he hath any seisin of the aforesaid custody, unless by his own occupancy, and the neglect of the parents of the aforesaid heir of his ancestors, whilst he was within age, and not by any other right; therefore, it was considered, that the said John should recover his seisin thereupon, &c., and his damages, &c.*

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* Per assisam, Johannes de Moyse, qui est infra ætatem, implacitat Thom. de Weylaund, et Marg. ux. ejus, pro uno messuag'. II molendin'. IV acris prati, et XLII s. redd'. in East Smithfield, extra Aldgate: ipsi voc'. ad warr'. Rad. de Berners, qui warr'. et dicit quod nihil clamat' nisi custod'. eo quod Johannes, pater dicti Johannes, tenuit de eo prædicta ten'. per homag'. et servic'. VI d., et inveniendi quendam hominem pro eo in Turr. London, cum arcubus et sagittis, per quadraginta dies tempore guerræ. Johannes dicit quod tenet tenementa prædicta per homagium et servitium quorundam calcariorum, vel VI d. pro omni servitio: et sic omittendo multa ex utraque parte, manifeste patebit per vered. jur'. et per jud'. cur'. quid in hac ass'. terminatum fuit. Jur'. dic'. quod prædicta tenementa tenent'. de prædicto Radulpho per homagium et servic'. unius paris calcariorum deauratorum, vel sex denar'. et inven'. quendam hominem pro ipso Radulpho in Turri Lond'. cum arcubus et sagittis, per XL dies tempore guerræ, in boreali angulo Turris prædictæ, pro omni servic'. Et quia compertum est, &c. quod Radulphus cognoscit in respons'. quod prædict'. hæres tenere debet eadem tenemen'. per prædict'. homag.' et servic'. prædict'. calcar'. vel sex denar'. et per serjantiam inveniendi unum hominem pro eo in predicti Turri pro XL dies: et manifeste liquet, quod hujusmodi minores serjantiæ quæ debent fieri pro dominis suis de quibus tenent tenementa sua, per alios quam seipsos nullam inde dabunt custodiam eisdem dominis, nec dare debent, licet ijdem domini infra ætatem hæredum per negligentiam propinquorum parentum hujusmodi custodias occupaverint; et iste Radulphus non potest dedicere quod unquam aliquam habuit seisinam de prædict'. custod'. nisi per occupationem suam et negligentiam parentum prædicti hæredis antecessoris sui dum infra ætatem fuit, et non alio jure, considerat'. est quod prædict'. Johannes rec'. inde seis'. &c. et damn'. &c. Hil. 8 Edw. I. in Banco. Rot. 86. 2 Inst. 6.

BRAITHWELL,

BRAITHWELL, COUNTY OF YORK.

In the seventh year of the reign of King Richard II. 1383, William Cownall held a tenement in Braithwell, by homage, fealty, &c. and suit of court (to the manor of Conisborough,) and by finding one footman to guard the Castle for forty days, in the time of war, at his own proper costs *.

At the court held at Conisborough, the 24th of August, 13 Hen. IV. 1412, William Eylmyn did fealty to the lord, and acknowledged that he held of him one messuage, one toft, and nineteen acres of land, in Braithwell, in right of his wife, late belonging to William Cresey, by homage, fealty, and the service of ten shillings a year rent, and by suit of court to the court of Conisborough, from three weeks to three weeks, and by suit to the lord's mill at Conisborough, &c. †

POKERLEY, COUNTY OF DURHAM.

In the first year of the pontificate of bishop Skirlawe, 1388, Bertram Monboucher died seised in his demesne, &c. of divers lands and tenements, and the service of the freeholders of Pokerley, with all their appurtenances, which were held of the heirs of the

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* Willielmus Cownall ten'. tenement'. in Braithewell, per homagium, fidelit'. &c. et sect'. cur'. et inveniend'. unum hominem peditum ad wardum Castri, pro XL dies tempore guerræ, proprijs sumptibus. Ex cop. Rot. Cur. ten'. apud Connesburgh die Mercur. vii° die Octobr., anno regni Regis Ric. II. penes edit.

† Ad cur'. ten'. apud Connesburgh, XXIV die Mercuris August'. anno regni Regis Henrici IV. post Conquestum XIII, Willielmus Eylmyn fecit dño fidelit'. et cognovit se tenere de dño unum mess., unum toftum, et XIX acr'. terre in Braithewell, de jure uxoris ejus, nuper Willielmi Cresey, per homagium, fidelitat. et per servic'. de decem solid. per annum de reddit, et sect. cur'. ad cur'. de Connesburgh, ad tribus septimanas in tres sept'. et secta ad molend'. dni de Connesb. &c. Ex cop. Rot. Cur. penes edit.

lords

lords of Urpath, by one clove ¶ on St. Cuthbert's day in September §‡§, for all other services *.

¶ Clam gariophili. It should be written Clam̄, meaning clavum gariophili, the spice called clove. P.

§‡§ The 4th of September, the day of his translation. P.

TIDESWELL, COUNTY OF DERBY.

Sir Richard Daniel, of Tideswell, knight, by his charter, without date, gave, granted, and confirmed to Master Thomas de Wymundeham, precentor of Lichfield, for his service, and for fifteen marks, which he gave him in hand, twelve acres of his land in Tideswell, to hold to him, his heirs and assigns for ever, rendering yearly to the said Sir Richard and his heirs, one pair of white gloves at Easter, and sixpence at Michaelmas, for all services †.

CARLCOATS, COUNTY OF YORK.

Two farms at Carlcoats, in the parish of Peniston and county of York, pay to Godfrey Bosville, Esq. the one a right-hand, and the other a left-hand glove, yearly ‡.

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* Bertramus Monboucher ob'. seis'. de dominio, &c. de diversis terris et tenement'. cum servic'. libere tenent'. de Pokerley, cum omnibus suis pertin'. que tenentur de hær'. dominorum de Urpath, per unum clam gariophili die Sancti Cuthberti in Sept. pro omnibus alijs servic'. Inquis. post mortem Bertrami Monboucher. 1 Skirlaw.

† Ricardus Daniel de Tideswell, miles, per cartam suam, sine dat. dedit, concessit, et confirmavit Magistro Thome de Wymundeham, precentori Lichfielden. pro servitio suo, et pro quindecim marcis quas sibi dedit premanibus, duodecim acras terre sue cum pertinentijs in Tydeswell, tenendas eidem et heredibus suis, vel suis assignatis imperpetuum, reddendo inde annuatim dicto Ricardo, et heredibus suis, unam par albarum cyrotecarum ad Pascha, et sex denar'. ad festum Sancti Michaelis, pro omni servitio. Ex Autographo penes Fr. Ferrand Foljambe, arm.

‡ Extracted from the writings of Godfrey Bosville, of Gunthwaite, Esq.

LAVENHAM,

LAVENHAM, COUNTY OF SUFFOLK.

The inhabitants have a tenure of land, which Littleton, the famous lawyer, calls Borough-English, viz. that the younger sons inherit the lands and tenements which their fathers had in this manor, if they happen to die intestate *.

MALDON, COUNTY OF ESSEX.

There is the same custom at this place, but it is limited to the youngest son †.

LYMBURY'S, COUNTY OF CAMBRIDGE.

Lymbury's, so called from its possessors, was held under the Earls of Oxford, of the Honour of Evenyngham, by the service of holding the earl's stirrup, whenever he should mount his palfrey, in the presence of the owner of that manor ‡.

PELAWE, COUNTY OF DURHAM.

John de Birteley died (in the tenth year of bishop Bury, 1345,) seised in his demesne, &c. of twelve acres of land, with the appurtenances, in Pelawe, which were held of Richard Pelawe in capite, by the service of paying twelve-pence to the said Richard, and one quarter of beans to the rector of the church of Boldon for the time being §.

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* The reference is omitted in the MS. left by the editor's late father.

† Ibid.

‡ Escheat Roll, Lysons's Mag. Brit. vol. ii. p. 216.

§ Johannes de Birteley ob'. seis'. in dominio, &c. XII acr'. terr'. cum pertin'. in Pelawe, que tenentur de Ric. Pelawe in capite, per servic'. redd'. XII denar'. dicto Ricardo, et unum quarterium fabarum rectori ecclesiæ de Boldon, qui pro tempore fuit. Inquis. post mortem Johannis de Birteley. 10 Bury.

GIMMINGHAM,

GIMMINGHAM, COUNTY OF NORFOLK.

John, Earl of Warren and Surrey, in the 12th of Edward II. granted this lordship to Thomas Earl of Lancaster, and his heirs, with many others, reserving his own right therein for life, and on his death, in the 21st of Edward III. it came to Henry Duke of Lancaster. At this time there was a capital messuage, a park, eleven score acres of arable land, and was held in free socage by the service of a bell*.

WIRRAL FOREST, COUNTY OF CHESTER.

Randal de Meschines, the third Norman Earl of Chester, about the year 1124, conferred upon Alan Sylvestris the bailiwick of the forest of Wirral, by the delivery of a horn, (a bugle ¶ horn) which was in the year 1751, preserved at Hooton: to this Alan Silvestris, Randal Gernouns, the fourth Norman Earl of Chester, son to Randal de Meschines, gave Stourton and Pudecan, now Puddington, in Wirral. This forest was disafforested, and the lands began to be inclosed, in the reign of King Edward III. Edric, surnamed Silvaticus, or the Forester, was the supposed ancestor of Alan Silvestris, and of the Silvesters of Stourton, foresters of Wirral, whose daughter and heiress married the head of that antient and honourable family of the Stanleys, the descendants of which match have been for several centuries seated at Hooton in Wirral. The arms of Edric (who was a great warrior) on a shield argent a large tree torn up by the roots, vert, since born by the Silvesters of Stourton in Wirrall, are impressed on the horn †.

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* Blomefield's Hist. of Norfolk, fol. edit. vol. iv. pp. 317, 318.

† Mr. Pegge's Observations on the Horn as a Charter. Archæolog. vol. iii. p. 3, in Annot.

¶ Bugle-horn. Perhaps from being the horn of the bison, wild ox, or buffalo, which Dr. Littleton calls a bugle *.

PRESTHILL, COUNTY OF DURHAM.

In the first year of the pontificate of Richard de Bury, bishop of Durham, 1335, Catherine Hornecliffe held of the lord of Twyssil, four acres of land at Presthill, by mesne and by foreign service ‖§‖ †.

‖§‖ Per med'm et per forinsecum servicium. Intrinsic and forinsic service, are usually opposed to one another, as in Blount's Law Dict. voce Forein, and in Du Fresne voce Servicium. (See note under Ponthop, p. 285, for an explanation of foreign service.) It appears to me that med'm signifies mean service, and consequently answers to intrinsic service. See also Wolsyngham, p. 379. P.

EDGWARE, COUNTY OF MIDDLESEX.

The first mention I find of the manor of Edgware, is in the year 1171, when Henry Becointe paid one mark into the King's Exchequer, that he might implead William de Reymes for that manor ‡. Soon afterwards it belonged to Ela Countess of Salisbury, daughter and heir of William D'Eureux, and wife of William Longespee, who granted it to her son Nicholas and his espoused wife, to be held of her by the service of a sparrow-hawk §.

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* Mr. Pegge's Observations on the Horn as a Charter. Archæolog. vol. iii. p. 11, in Annot.

† Catherina Hornecliff ten'. de dño de Twyssil IV acr'. terræ per med'm, et per forinsecum servicium. Inquis. post mortem Catharinæ Hornecliff. 1 Bury.

‡ Madox's Hist. of the Exchequer, p. 296.

§ Cart. Ant. Brit. Mus. 53, B. 12. Lysons's Environs of London, vol. ii. p. 242.

OXSPRING,

OXSPRING, COUNTY OF YORK.

In the year 1572, John Waynwright, of Wytwell-hall, in Halamshire (in the manor of Bolsterstone) paid to Godfrey Bosville, Esq. lord of the manor of Oxspring, "two grett brode arrows well hedyd, and barbyd ordrly." *

FLOYERS HAYS, COUNTY OF DEVON.

The family of Floyers were antiently seated at Floyers-hays, in the parish of St. Thomas the Apostle, near Exeter, which they held by this antient tenure, that if the Courtneys, Earls of Devon, came at any time into Ex Isle, they were to attend them decently apparelled, with a clean towel on their shoulders, a flaggon of wine in one hand, and a silver bowl in the other, and offer to serve them with drink. This tenure was confirmed with a grant of the land to Richard, son of Nicholas, grandson of Richard Fitz-Floyer, by Robert son of Henry ..... and afterwards by one of the Earls of Devon †.

DURHAM, CITY OF.

In the fourth year of the pontificate of bishop Hatfield, 1348, Sir Jordan de Dalden, knight, died seised in his demesne, &c. of six shillings rent, yearly, issuing out of a certain tenement which Hugh de Whittonstall held in the bailiwick of Durham, and he held it of the aforesaid Jordan, by the service of six shillings a year, and by finding the said Sir Jordan, for himself and his retinue, a sufficient chamber and stable in the time of war ¶ ‡.

¶ Tempore

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* Extracted from the writings of Godfrey Bosville, of Gunthwaite, Esq. and communicated to the editor's late father by John Wilson, of Broomhead, Esq.

† Hutchins's Hist. of Dorset, vol. i. p. 472.

‡ Jordanus de Dalden, mil. ob'. seis'. in dominico, &c. de sex solidat. reddit'. per annum, exeunt. de quodam ten'. quod Hugo de Whittonstall

¶ Tempore guerræ. The inhabitants of the county of Durham were particularly liable to war in these times, by reason of their vicinity to Scotland. See Goswyk, p. 374. P.

HEDSOR, COUNTY OF BUCKS.

An estate in this parish, called Lambert Farm, was formerly held under the manor, by the service of bringing in the first dish at the lord's table, on St. Stephen's day, and presenting him with two hens, a cock, a gallon of ale, and two manchets of white bread; after dinner the lord delivered to the tenant a sparrow-hawk, and a couple of spaniels, to be kept at his costs and charges, for the lord's use; a composition is now paid in lieu of this service *.

BRINNINGTON, COUNTY OF CHESTER.

The manor of Brinnington having been parcel of the barony of Dunham-massey, was with other estates given by Hamon de Massey to Robert son of Walthesh, for which the said Robert was retained to serve him in his chambers, and to carry his arms and clothes when the Earl of Chester in his own person should go to Wales; Hamon was to find him a sumpture, a man, and a sack, whilst in his service in the army: and the said Robert was to swear, that if Hamon were in captivity, he should help to set him free, and also help to make his son a knight, and to marry his eldest daughter, in token of which Robert gave Hamon a gold ring †.

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tonstall tenet in ballivo de Dunelm. et illud tenuit de predicto Jordano, per servic'. sex solidor. per annum, et ad inveniend. dictum dominum Jordanum, pro se et suis cameram et stabulum sufficient'. tempore guerræ. Inquis. post mortem Jordani de Dalden, militis. 4 Hatfield.

* Lysons's Magna Brit. vol. i. p. 577-8.

† Ibid. vol. ii. p. 783.

BRADWELL, COUNTY OF ESSEX.

Boydin Aylet holds four pound-lands in Bradwell, by the hand of William de Dona, by serjeanty of the mace *.

And William Cains holds six pound-lands there, by the same tenure †.

LATON, COUNTY OF DURHAM.

In the fourth year of the pontificate of bishop Hatfield, 1348, Peter de Brackenbiry, and Agnes his wife, held the manor of Laton of Robert de Mundevill and his heirs, rendering every year to the same Robert one barbed arrow for all services ‡.

And in the twenty-fifth year of the pontificate of bishop Hatfield, 1369, Cecily, the wife of Peter de Brackenbery, died seised, &c. of the manor of Laton, with the appurtenances, which were held of the heirs of Mundevill, by the service of one arrow at entry, and if it was not given, they were to give forty-pence ¶ for the said arrow §.

¶ Forty-pence is a large sum for a single arrow, but I conceive it not to be so much the price of the arrow, as a forfeiture for omission. P.

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* Boydin Aylet tenet quatuor lib. terre in Bradwell, per manum Willielmi de Dona, per serjantiam claviæ. Ex Lib. Rub. Scac. 137, Appendix to Brady's Introduction, 22.

† Willielmus Cains tenet sex lib. terre ibidem, per serjantiam claviæ. Ibid.

‡ Petrus de Brackenbiry, et Agn'. uxor ejus, tenuerunt maner'. de Laton de Roberto de Mundevill et hær'. ejus, reddendo quolibet anno eidem Roberto unam sagittam barbatam, pro omnibus serviciis. Inquis. post mortem Petri de Brackenbiry. 4 Hatfield.

§ Cecilia, uxor Petri de Brackenbiry, ob'. seis'. &c. de manerio de Laton, cum pertin'. quod tenetur de heredibus del Mundevill, per servitium unius sagitte ad introitum, et si non detur sagitta dabuntur XLd. pro dicta sagitta. Inquis. post mortem Ceciliæ de Brackenbiry. 25 Hatfield.

BISHOP'S CASTLE, COUNTY OF SALOP.

Within the manor of Bishop's Castle, in the county of Salop, Howel de Lydom and William ap John held one yard-land, paying three shillings at the feast of Pentecost, and three shillings at Michaelmas, or three plough-shares, three coulters, and to repair the iron work of three ploughs, at the election of the bishop's bailiffs *.

ISLEHAM, COUNTY OF CAMBRIDGE.

The manor of Isleham was held in ancient times under the Earl of Arundel, by the singular service, that, whenever the earl, in going to the wars, should pass Haringesmere, in this parish, the tenant should meet him, and present him with a gammon of bacon on the point of a lance †.

TEMPLE TISOE, COUNTY OF WARWICK.

Within the precincts of this manor is cut, upon the side of Edge Hill, the figure of a horse in a large shape, and because the earth is red, it is called the Red Horse, and gives a denomination to the fruitful vale about it, called the Vale of the Red Horse. The trenches about the horse are cleansed every year by a freeholder, who holds his land by that service ‡.

ANGRE PARVA, COUNTY OF ESSEX.

William de Moucel holds Little Angre, by serjeanty of being marshall of the barony of G. de Toany §.

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* The reference is omitted in the MSS. left by the editor's late father.

† Hundred Roll, 8 Edw. I. Lysons's Mag. Brit. vol. ii. p. 221.

‡ Dugdale's Antiquities of Warwickshire, p. 422. Bray's Tour, p. 35.

§ Willielmus Moucel ten'. Parvam Angre, per serjantiam marescalciæ de baronia G. de Toany. Appendix to Brady's Introduction, p. 23.

OXENHOATH,

OXENHOATH, COUNTY OF KENT.

Oxenhoath is now the property and residence of Sir William Geary, bart. whose family obtained it by marriage with the Bartholomews. It was anciently the property of the Colepepers, and was formerly held of the manor of Hoo, near Rochester, by the yearly payment of a pair of gilt spurs *.

DALEMAYN, COUNTY OF CUMBERLAND.

Near Dacre is Dalemayn, the mansion-house of the Hassels, and holden of the barony of Greystock in cornage ¶. †

¶ See note on Burgh on the Sands, vol. i. p. 96. This tenure by cornage was chiefly confined to lands lying adjacent to the Picts Wall, which divided England and Scotland. In this wall, it is said, there was a communication between turret and turret, by tubes or pipes in the wall, so that notice could be immediately conveyed by the voice, and an alarm given, from one end of the wall to the other, on the approach of an enemy; but when the wall, and those tubes or pipes, were destroyed by the Picts and Scots, another method of giving such an alarm was, through necessity, adopted; and that was, by sounding horns upon the frontiers on the approach of an enemy. Vide Speed's Hist. of Britain, lib. vi. cap. 17. Camd. Brit. tit. Piets Wall.

ROLLESTON, &c. COUNTY OF NOTTINGHAM.

Sir Hugh de Babington and Sir Henry de Perpont held in Rolleston, Cottington, Barneby, and Collingham, one knight's fee, pay-

* Beauties of England and Wales, vol. viii. p. 1285.

† Camd. Brit. tit. Cumberland.

ing

ing for castle ward ‖‡‖ to the Earl of Richmond yearly, ten shillings *.

‖‡‖ See note under Heighington, p. 379.

CAMBERWELL, COUNTY OF SURREY.

An inferior manor, by the name of Camberwell, held of Camberwell Buckinghams, by the service of a pair of horse shoes, was the property of the Scotts †. Francis Muschamp died seised of it in 1632 ‡.

BRADFORD, COUNTY OF YORK.

This manor belonged to John of Gaunt, who granted to John Northop, of Manningham, an adjoining village, and his heirs, three messuages and six bovates of land, to come to Bradford, on the blowing of a horn, on Saint Martin's Day in winter, and wait on him and his heirs, in their way from Blackburnshire, with a lance and hunting dog for thirty days, to have for yeoman's board, one penny for himself and a halfpenny for his dog, &c. for going with the receiver or bailiff to conduct him safe to the castle of Pontefract. A descendant of Northop afterwards granted land in Horton to Rushworth, of Horton, another adjoining village, to hold the hound while Northop's man blew the horn. These are called hornman or hornblow lands, and the custom is still kept up: a man coming into the market-place with a horn, halbert, and dog, is met by the

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* Dñs Hugo de Babington et Dñs Henr. dē Perpont tenent in Rolliston, Cotyngton, Barneby, et Colyngham, 1 feod'. militis, reddend'. pro warda castri x s. From an original MS. roll of knights' fees, held of the Earl of Richmond, in the counties of Nottingham and Lincoln, in the time of Edw. II. (before the suppression of the knights templars) in the hands of F. F. Foljambe, of Aldwarke, county of York, esq.

† Cole's Escheats, Harl. MS. Brit. Mus. No. 759, p. 25.

‡ Ibid. No. 758, p. 156. Lysons's Environs of London, vol. i. p. 72.

owner

owner of the lands in Horton. After proclamation made, the former calls out aloud, "Heirs of Rushworth, come hold me my hound, "whilst I blow three blasts of my horn, to pay the rent due to our "sovereign lord the king." He then delivers the string to the man from Horton, and winds his horn thrice. The original horn, resembling that of Tutbury in Staffordshire, is still preserved, though stripped of its silver ornaments *.

SOUTH MOULTON, OLIM SNOW MOULTON, COUNTY OF DEVON.

This town was formerly held by the Martyns, by serjeanty to find a man, with a bow and three arrows, to attend the Earl of Gloucester when he should hunt thereabouts †.

ESSINGTON, COUNTY OF STAFFORD.

The lord of the manor of Essington (either by himself, deputy, or steward) oweth, and is obliged yearly to perform service to the lord of the manor of Hilton, a village about a mile distant from this manor. The lord of Essington (now or late the estateof ..... St. John, esquire,) is to bring a goose every New Year's Day, and drive it round the fire, in the hall of Hilton, at least three times, (which he is bound to do as mesne lord) whilst Jack of Hilton is blowing the fire. This Jack of Hilton is an image of brass, of about twelve inches high, kneeling on his left knee, and holding his right hand upon his head, and his left upon pego, or his viretrum, erected, having a little hole at the mouth, at which being filled with water, and set to a strong fire, which makes it evaporate like an

* Gough's Camd. Brit. edit. 1789, vol. iii. p. 45.

† Camd. Brit. tit. Devonshire.

æolipile, it vents itself in a constant blast, so strongly that it is very audible, and blows the fire fiercely.

When the lord of Essington has done his duty, and the other things are performed, he carries his goose into the kitchen of Hilton Hall, and delivers it to the cook, who having dressed it, the lord of Essington, or his deputy, by way of further service, is to carry it to the table of the lord paramount of Hilton and Essington, and receives a dish of meat from the lord of Hilton's table for his own mess, and so departs. This service was performed by James Wilkinson, then bailiff to Sir Gilbert Wakering, lord of this manor of Essington, to the Lady Townsend, who was lady of the manor of Hilton, as was testified in 1680 to Doctor Plott, by Thomas and John Stokes, two brothers, who were present at the performance of it *.

THURCASTON, COUNTY OF LEICESTER.

This manor (as is evident by an old feodary book) was granted by Robert Earl of Leicester, about the time of King Henry II., to William, one of his followers, to hold of him by this service, viz. to keep his faulcons; which office gave unto his posterity the surname of Faulconer, who thereupon also bare argent three faulcons gules †.

WILLASTON, COUNTY OF CHESTER.

It appears that, at an early period, William Willaston held the manor of Willaston, and lands in Rope, Willaston, &c. in the county of Chester, by the service of finding a man and horse to

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* Plot's Hist. of Staffordshire, p. 423. † Burton's Hist. of Leicestershire, p. 287.

keep

keep the fairs at Chester twice a year, according to the custom of the fairs *. A glove is hung out at St. Peter's church, fourteen days before the commencement of each fair, and till its conclusion. It is not improbable that the glove might allude originally to what was considered as the staple trade of the city; in corroboration of which it may be observed, that at the Midsummer show a glove was formerly delivered by the wet glovers to the mayor, as part of their homage, and to this day it is not unusual for the glovers to present the mayor with a pair of gloves on his election †.

BERMETON, COUNTY OF DURHAM.

In the fourth year of the pontificate of bishop Hatfield, 1348, Thomas de Bermeton died seised, &c. of one oxgang of land, with the appurtenances, in Bermeton, and it was held in capite of Robert de Skirnyngham, by the service of three grains of pepper yearly ‡.

FINCHLEY, COUNTY OF MIDDLESEX.

Sir William Marche died anno 1398, seised of an estate called the manor of Finchley, with eighty acres of land in Finchley and Hendon. He held it (jointly with William Brynkley and John Beestchurch) of Philip Pelytot, by the annual rent of a pound of pepper §.

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* Woodnoth's Collections, f. 237, b.

† Lysons's Mag. Brit. vol. ii. p. 606.

‡ Thomas de Bermeton ob'. s'. &c. de una bovat'. terræ, cum pertin'. in Bermeton, et tenetur in capite de Roberto de Skyrnyngham, per servic'. trium granor' pip'is per ann. Inquis. post mortem Thomæ de Bermeton. 4 Hatfield.

§ Lysons's Environs of London, vol. ii. p. 336.

HUNSHELFE, PARISH OF PENISTON, COUNTY OF YORK.

A farm called Unshriven Bridge (vulgo Unsliven Brigg), in Hunshelfe, in the parish of Peniston, in the county of York, pays yearly to Godfrey Bosville, Esq. of Gunthwaite, in the same parish, two broad-headed and feathered arrows*.

BROUGHTON, COUNTY OF LINCOLN.

The manor of Broughton is held of the lord of the manor of Castor, or of Harden, a hamlet in the parish of Castor, by the following service: on Palm Sunday, a person from Broughton attends with a new cart-whip, or whip-gad (as they call it in Lincolnshire), made in a peculiar manner; and, after cracking it three times in the church porch, marches with it upon his shoulder through the middle aisle into the choir, where he takes his place in the lord of the manor's seat. There he remains till the minister comes to the second lesson: he then quits the seat with his gad, having a purse that ought to contain thirty silver pennies (for which, however, of late years, half a crown has been substituted) fixed to the end of its lash, and kneeling down on a cushion, or mat, before the reading desk, he holds the purse, suspended over the minister's head, all the time he is reading the second lesson; after which he returns to his seat. The whip and purse are left at the manor house. Some ingenious persons have devised a reason for every circumstance of this ceremony: they suppose that the thirty pennies are meant to signify the thirty pieces of silver, mentioned in the second lesson,

* Extracted from the writings of Godfrey Bosville, Esq.

which

which Judas received to betray his master; that the three cracks of the whip in the porch allude to Peter's denying Christ thrice, &c. &c. *

CHINGFORD, COUNTY OF ESSEX.

Gilbert de Ecclesia was obliged, by the tenure of his lands, to find a man to gather nuts for the lord of the manor. In a survey of this manor (St. Paul's), made about the year 1245, two payments are mentioned called wodeselver, and averselver ¶, (a composition for labour) †.

¶ See note under West Aukland, p. 365.

NORTH WALSHAM, COUNTY OF NORFOLK.

William de St. Clere, who had a moiety of the inheritance of Sir Richard Butler in this county and town, conveyed it by fine, in the 57th of King Henry III., to William, son of William de Hevingham, to be held of him and his heirs, by the service of a sparrow-hawk.

This extended into Swafield, Worsted, and Westwick; William, son of Reymer, had an interest therein, Beatrix, his wife, being the relict of Sir Nicholas Butler, she being in court, and doing homage §†§ with the said William; which shows how strict the law of homage was at that time ‡.

§†§ Homage. See note on Shouldham, p. 402.

CHESTER, CITY OF.

A record, entitled, "The Claims of the Citizens of Chester,"

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* Gent. Mag. vol. lxix. p. 940.

† Lib. pilos, f. 40, a. Lysons's Environs of London, vol. iv. p. 131.

‡ Parkins's edit. Blomefield's Hist. of Norfolk, vol. xi. p. 74.

after

after reciting their claim to various privileges and immunities, states that there were certain customary tenants of the city, sixteen in number, who, by their tenure, were bound to watch the city three nights in the year, which are specified, and also to watch and bring up felons and thieves condemned, as well in the court of the justiciary of Chester, in the county there, as before the mayor of Chester in full crownmote, as far as the gallows, for their safe conduct and charge, under the penalty which thereto attaches; for which services the said customary tenants had certain privileges and exemptions *.

GIMMINGHAM, COUNTY OF NORFOLK.

In this manor the antient custom of socage is still kept up; the tenant not paying his rent in money, but in so many day's work †.

WEALDS OF KENT.

The lords of the wood in the wealds of Kent, used to visit those places in summer-time, when their under-tenants were bound to prepare little summer-houses for their reception, or else pay a composition in money, called summer-hus silver ‡.

SOUTH MALLING, COUNTY OF ESSEX.

In an old rental of this manor, mentioned by Somner in his Treatise on Gravelkind, mention is made of a service called servitium liberum armorum, which was a service done by feudatory

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* Black Book of the City of Chester, p. 27. Lysons's Mag. Brit. vol. ii. p. 571.

† Camd. Brit. 467.

‡ Custum. de Sittingbourne, MS. Jacob's Law Dict. verb. Summer-Hus Silver.

tenants,

tenants, who were called liberi homines, and distinguished from vassals as was their service, for they were not bound to any of the base services of ploughing the lord's land, &c. but were to find a man and a horse, or go with the lord into the army, or to attend his court, &c. *

EDGWARE, COUNTY OF MIDDLESEX.

Gilbert de Grauncestre held a hundred acres of land, under the manor of Edgware, anno 1328, by the service of a pair of gilt spurs; and William Page fifty acres by the rent of a pound of cummin †.

CARLETON JUXTA ROTHWELL, COUNTY OF YORK.

William Hunt, of Carleton by Rothwell, holdeth freely from all services and demands (except one rose in the time of roses, if demanded) in Carleton aforesaid, one capital messuage, six curtilages, four cottages, two carneals (carucates) of land and meadow, and six assarts ¶, inseparable at all times in the year, with their appurtenances, of the Earl of Lincoln (Henry de Lacy), as of his manor of Rothwell, and the same William and his heirs shall have and for ever enjoy, in the manor of the said earl there, without the park there, a leash of greyhounds and six hounds, and the said William and his heirs shall be ready and prepared, when they shall be required by the forester there for the time being of the aforesaid earl, and his heirs, with the greyhounds and hunting hounds afore-

* Somner on Gavelkind, p. 56. Jacob's Law Dict. tit. Servitium liberum.

† Lysons's Environs of London, vol. ii. p. 244.

said,

said, to hunt and kill fat venison of the aforesaid earl and his heirs, in venison season, in the said park *.

¶ See note under Urpath, p. 371.

BRIMINGTON, COUNTY OF DERBY.

Geoffery, son of William de Brimington, gave, granted, and confirmed to Peter, son of Hugh de Brimington, one toft, with the buildings, and three acres of land in the fields there, with twenty pence yearly rent, which he used to receive of Thomas, son of Gilbert de Bosco (Wood), with the homages and services, reliefs and escheats, rendering yearly to him and his heirs a pair of white gloves, of the price of an halfpenny, at Christmas, yearly, for all services †.

COIETY, COUNTY OF GLAMORGAN.

In the year 1666, the Earl of Leicester paid six shillings and eight-pence, rent of ward and castle-guard silver, to Lord Windsor, for his lordship of Coiety ‡.

FOULBECK, &c. COUNTY OF LINCOLN.

Sir Roger de Hyngoldyeby held in Foulbeck, Hetham, Westby, and Heryerby, three knight's fees, rendering yearly to the said earl for Castle Ward thirty shillings §.

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* Ex Record. 13 Edw. VI.

† From a MS. without date in the hands of F. F. Foljamb, Esq.

‡ Ex MS. Supervis. capt. anno 1666, in custod. authoris libri cui. tit. "Complete English Copyholder."

§ Dñs Rogerus de Hyngoldyeby tenet in Foulbeck, Hetham, Westby, et Herierby, tria feoda militis redd'. pro ward Castri xxx s. from the same.

CAWSTON,

CAWSTON, COUNTY OF NORFOLK.

The whole town is antient demesne, and enjoys the privileges of that tenure, as also those of the Duchy of Lancaster, of which this manor is a member, and consequently within its liberty, but was exempted from the jurisdiction of the duchy by John of Gaunt, Duke of Lancaster: in token whereof at this day a brazen gauntlet (or hand) is still carried before the lord of the manor, or his steward whenever they hold court here, on the same day, as the device or rebus of John of Gaunt Duke of Lancaster, who assigned all the royalties to be held of him by the lords of the manor; and the plow coulter in the hand denotes the manor to be held in free socage and not in capite, or by knight's service. This I take to be the real fact, though there are other accounts that say, that this manor was held of the duchy, from its first erection, by the service of being Champion to the Dukes of Lancaster, of which office the gauntlet is a token, it being the very thing which every one that challenges another to fight, according to the law of arms, throws down, and if the challenged takes it up, the combat is agreed on, and now the sending and accepting a glove (the gauntlet being the iron glove of a suit of armour) is the way of giving and accepting an honorable challenge*.

LITTLE CHARLTON, COUNTY OF KENT.

Daniel de Charleton possessed this manor in the reign of King Edward II. as did his descendant John de Charleton, in the twentieth year of King Edward III. when he paid respective aid

* Blomefield's Hist. of Norfolk, vol. iii. p. 538.

for it, at the making the Black Prince a knight, as one knight's fee, which he held of William de Leybourne *.

PLIMPTON, COUNTY OF DEVON,

The capital seal and barony of the Redversies, or de Ripariis, now called Rivers. It was given to them by King Henry I. and they had a castle here, of which many tenants held their lands adjoining by a certain tenure, which the lawyers called Castle Garde, because they were bound to defend it and repair the walls of it when it was needful †.

STOKELYNCH-OSTRICER, COUNTY OF SOMERSET.

In the 14th Richard II. John Denbaud held at his death the manor of Stokelynch-Ostricer, with the advowson of the church, of the Earl of Huntington, as of his manor of Haselborough, by the service of keeping a hawk (ostrum) every year, till it should be completely fit for service. And when the said hawk should be so fit, he was to convey it to the lord's manor-house, attended by his wife, together with three boys, three horses, and three greyhounds, and to stay there forty days at the lord's expence, and to have the lady's second-best gown for his wife's work ‡.

ROWENHALLE, COUNTY OF ESSEX.

Ralph Scales gave the Knights Templars one hundred and sixty-two acres of arable, three of meadow, and five of pasture, in Rowenhalle. And they had other lands here: the tenant of

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* Hasted's Hist. of Kent, vol. ii. p. 419.

† Magna Britannia, vol. i. p. 469.

‡ Collinson's Hist. and Antiq. of Somersetshire, vol. iii. p. 115.

some

some of which was to eat in lieu of all services. "Manducabit pro omni servitio *."

CLIFTON, COUNTY OF WESTMORLAND.

In the 40th Edw. III. Gilbert de Engaine gives to William Wybergh and Elianore his wife, and the heirs of their bodies lawfully begotten, his whole moiety of a moiety of the manor of Clifton, in demesne and in services, with the services of free tenants, and with the bondmen (cum nativis et eorum sequelis ¶) in the said moiety of the moiety of the said manor belonging, where we may observe that the free tenants (liberi tenentes) were not what are now called freeholders, as seised of a freehold estate, in opposition to tenant right; but only that they were not bondmen or villains of the lord holding in drengage †.

¶ Et eorum sequelis. The retinue and appurtenances to the goods and chattels of villains, which were at the absolute disposal of the lord. In former times, when any lord sold his villain, it was said, "Dedi B. nativum meum cum tota sequela sua," which included all the villain's offspring. Paroch. Antiq. p, 216. 288. Jac. Law Dict.

And in the 18th Hen. VIII. Thomas Wyborgh, Esq. held of Henry Earl of Cumberland the manor of Clifton, by cornage ¶, owing also wardship, marriage, relief, and suit to the county court; owing also further, by the custom of the Castle of Burgham, twenty-one quarters and a half of oats issuing out of the manor aforesaid, which custom is called Dringage ‡.

¶ See note under Heighington, p. 379.

* Monast. Angl. vol. ii. pp. 526. 543, &c. Morant's Hist. of Essex, vol. ii. p. 149.

† Burn's Hist. and Antiq. of Westmorland and Cumberland, vol. i. p. 417.

‡ Ibid. p. 418.

THORPE, COUNTY OF LINCOLN.

The prior of Kyme, in the county of Lincoln, holds two carucates of land in Thorpe, by the service of ten pounds of money yearly, for aid to the sheriff ¶ *.

¶ Auxilium vice-comitum. The aid or customary dues paid to the sheriff for the better support of his office. Kennett, and see note under Refhop, p. 358.

GRENDON, COUNTY OF BUCKS.

Amory de St. Amand held the manor of Grendon, in the county of Bucks, and the advowson of the church of Beckley, in the county of Oxford, by the petty serjeanty of furnishing the lord of the honor with one bow of ebony and two arrows, yearly, or sixteen pence in money †.

SAXBY BONDBY, COUNTY OF LINCOLN.

Richard de Grey and Matilda de Seretaand and Geoffery Constantyn, held the whole town of Saxby Bondby of William Solers, for their service to cross over the sea with him, at his costs, into Normandy, for forty days ‡.

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* Prior de Kime, com. Linc. tenet duas carucatas terræ in Thorpe, per servitium xl denariorum per annum, ad auxilium vice-comitis. Mon. Ang. tom. ii. p. 245, a. Kennett's Gloss. to Paroch. Antiq. v. Auxilium.

† Gul. Dugd. MS. A. 1. p. 177. Kennett's Paroch. Antiqs. p. 358.

‡ Ricardus de Grey et Matilda de Seretaand, et Galfridus Constantyn tenent totam villam de Saxby Bondeby de Willielmo Solers, pro servicio suo ad transfretand'. cum eo ad custum suum in Normand. per xl dies. Inquis. facta in Wapentagio de Walscroft. Harl. MS. Brit. Mus. No. 3875, p. 83.

HORWOOD,

HORWOOD, COUNTY OF LANCASTER

John Bradshaw held one acre and a half of land, &c. in the town of Horwood, of Sir Edward Trafford, knight, in socage, by rendering one iron arrow to be paid yearly, and it was worth three shillings and four-pence *.

NIEVETON, COUNTY OF SOMERSET.

Richard Wrotham held of Roger Stawle two yard-lands ¶ in Nieveton, by the service of one white rod †.

¶ Virgata terræ. See note on Nether Overton, p. 130.

MAGNA GATESDENE, COUNTY OF HERTFORD.

Alan la Zouche held the manor of Great Gatesdene, with the advowson of the same church, of Thomas Earl of Lancaster, as of the inheritance of Alicia his wife, by the service of one knight's fee, and rendering one pair of gloves furred with grise §§, at Christmas ‡.

§§ See note on Lyndeby, p. 189.

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* Johannes Bradshaw ten'. 1 acr'. et dim'. cum pertin'. in villa de Horwood, de Edw. Trafford milite, in soc. per redd'. 1 sagitt. ferri annuatim solv. val. 3s. 4d. A° 2 Edw.VI. Tenures, &c. co. Lancaster. Harl. MS. Brit. Mus. No. 2085, p. 486.

† Ricardus de Wrotham tenuit de Rogero Stawle, in Nieveton, ij virgat'. terr'. per serv'. unius albe virge. Abridgm. Inquis. post mortem, co. Somerset. Anno 35 Hen. III. Harl. MS. Brit. Mus. No. 4120, p. 2.

‡ Alanus la Zusche ten'. manerium de Magna Gatesdene, cum advocacōne eiusdem ecclesiæ, de Thoma Comite Lancastriæ, ut de hereditate Alesiæ uxoris sue, per servicium unius feodi milit'. et reddendo unum par cerocetarum furretar' de griso, ad fin̄ Natalis dn̄i. Inquis. p. m. Alani le Zuche. Anno 7 Edw. II. Ibid. No. 6126, p. 10.

CRENDON,

CRENDON, COUNTY OF BUCKS.

Robert, son of William Creuel of Crendon, holds one hundred shillings of land there of the Earl of Pembroke, by the service of one chaplet of roses at Christmas, and pays no escuage ¶ *.

¶ Escuage. See note on Lighthorn, p. 313.

WILMINTON, COUNTY OF KENT.

Robert de Wilminton holds a serjeanty of the honor of Bologne and Wilumton, which was worth yearly two marks, and he holds it by the serjeanty of being cook of the Earl of Bologne †.

MIDLETON, COUNTY OF LANCASTER.

The prior of Norton held the town of Midleton by the service of the fourth part of one knight's fee, and of finding one judger in the court of Halton every fortnight ‡.

BUDWORTH, ASHTON, &c. COUNTY OF CHESTER.

John Sutton holds the towns of Budworth and Ashton, near Budworth, two oxgangs of land in the town of Lower Tubbeley, and a certain parcel of the hamlet of Lith, with a third part of the town of Higher Tubbeley, by the service of one knight's fee, and

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* Robertus, filius Willielmi Creuel, de Crendon, tenet c solid. terre per servic'. unius capelle de rosis ad Natal. nec dat scutag. Tenures co. Bucks tempore Regis Hen. III. Harl. MS. Brit. Mus. No. 313, p. 44.

† Robertus de Wilminton tenet unam serjantiam de honore Boūn et Wilumton, et valet per annum ij marc. et tenet illam per serjantiam quod sit cocus com. Bononie. Temp. Regis Hen. III. Testa de Nevil. Harl. MS. Brit. Mus. No. 313, p. 10.

‡ Prior de Norton ten'. vill. de Midleton per servic'. 4 partis feod. milit'. et per servic'. inveniendi unum judicatorem in cur'. de Halton de quindina in quindina. Extenta Castri de Halton, 2 Edw. III. Ibid. No. 2115, p. 109.

by

by finding one judger §§ in the court of Halton every fortnight, for his tenements in Budworth; and for his other tenements he did suit by afforciament ‖§‖ *.

§§ Judger. See note on Hawardyn and Bosele, p. 229.

‖§‖ Afforciamentum curiæ. The calling of a court upon a solemn and extraordinary occasion. Cowel's Interpreter. Afforciamentum. A forcing or compelling to do something. Ainsworth's Dict. Law Lat. sub. voce.

ELDRESFELD, COUNTY OF WORCESTER.

Richer de Eldresfeld holds one hide of land in Eldresfeld, of the honor of Gloucester, of the gift of Robert Earl of Gloucester, by the service of providing him with hose of scarlet on his birth-day †.

BERY, COUNTY OF DEVON.

Geoffery de la Worthy holds one tenement, four acres of land and a half, and two gardens, (of Henry de la Pomeray) in Bery, rendering at Easter and Midsummer five shillings and nine-pence, and one pound of wax and three capons, the price of the wax sixpence, and of the capons one penny ‡.

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* Johannes Sutton tenet villas de Budworth et Ashton juxta Budworth, 2 bovat'. terr'. in villa de Tubbeley inferiori et quandam particula'r. hamletti de Lith, et 3 partem villæ de Tubbeley superior, per servic'. 1 feod. mil. inveniend. unum judicatorem in curia de Halton, de quindena in quin'm pro ten'. in Budworth, et pro alijs ten'. suis facit sect'. per afforciamentum. Extent. ut supra.

† Richerius de Eldresfeld tenet j hydam ter'. in Eldresfeld, de honore Glouc'. de dono Roberti com. per servicium serviendi in rubeis caligis die nat'. Testa de Nevil, p. 43.

‡ Galfridus de la Worthy tenet unum ten'. iiij ac's terre et dim'. duo gardin' r'. ad Pasch'. et ad nat'. bi'. Johannis Baptiste v s. ix den'. j libram cere et iij capon'. p't cere vi den'. p't capon'. id. Extent'. terrarum et ten'. Henrici de la Pom'ay in Bery, in com. Devon, &c. Ibid. p. 185.

SECT.

SECT. V.

Of Lands held by Villenage Tenure *.

BRAYLES, COUNTY OF WARWICK.

In King Edward the First's time, Adam Underwood held one yard-land ¶ in Brayles, in the county of Warwick, of William, Earl of Warwick, paying therefore seven bushels of oats yearly and a hen, and working for the lord, from Michaelmas till Lammas, every other day, except Saturday, viz. at mowing, as long as that season lasted, for which he was to have as much grass as he could carry away with his scythe; and at the end of hay-harvest, he and the rest of his fellow mowers, to have the lord's best mutton, except one, or sixteen-pence in money, with the best cheese, saving one, or sixpence in money, and the cheese-vat, wherein the cheese was made, full of salt. From Lammas to Michaelmas, he was to work two days in the week, and to come to the lord's reap with all his household, except his wife and his shepherd, and to cut down one land of corn, being quit of all other work for that day. That he should likewise carry two cart loads and an half of the lord's hay, and seven cart-loads of stones for three days, and gather nuts for three days. And in case the lord kept his Christmas at his manor of Brayles, to find three of his horses meat for three nights. That he should plough thrice a-year, viz. six selions ‡§‡, and make three quarters of malt for the lord, and pay for every hog he kept above a year old a penny, and for every one under, a halfpenny. And

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* For the nature of the tenure in villenage, see Litt. Tenures, lib. 2, cap. 11, and Coke's Comment thereon.

lastly,

lastly, that he, and the rest of the tenants of this manor, should give twelve marks yearly to the lord at Michaelmas, by way of aid, and not marry their daughters, nor make their sons priests ‖‡‖, without licence from the lord*.

¶ Yard-land. The fourth part of an acre, in some places, is called a yard-land, and half an acre is a selion, 9 Edw. III. 479. In England the land was divided into hides, (usually taken for six score acres) carucates and acres, and none of them are mentioned in Domesday. Virgates and seliones being uncertain, according to the custom of the country. A. See notes under Nether-Overton, p. 130, and under Badew, p. 143. E.

‡§‡ Selions. From the French seillon, ridges of land. A.

‖‡‖ Nor make their sons priests. Nec filios coronare. To give the tonsure; such as were admitted to holy orders had the upper part of the head close shaven, so that the lower parts of the hair formed a circle, or crown, about the middle of the head. Hence, shaven and bald priest is frequent in old English writers. A. This was an usual restraint of old in villenage tenure, to the end the lord might not lose any of his villains, by their entering into holy orders. Blount. See note under Clymeslond, p. 467.

NEWBIGGING, COUNTY OF YORK.

The knights of St. John of Jerusalem in England, had at Newbigging, thirteen oxgangs of land of assize held by these men. Baldwin held one oxgang for two shillings and an half, and two hens, and twenty eggs, and four days work ¶ in autumn with one

* Inquis. per H. Nott. tit. Brayles. Blount, 20.

man, to plough twice, to harrow twice, to mow once, to make hay once, and when there should be occasion, to repair the mill-dam, and draw or carry the mill-stones ‡§‡: and to wash sheep one day, and another day to shear them. Bertram and Osbert, for one oxgang of land, paid thirty-pence, and the aforesaid service, &c. And it is to be known that all the cottagers ought to spread and cock hay once, and to wash and shear the sheep, and repair the mill-dam, as those which held an oxgang of land *.

¶ Precarias. Reap-days. Blount. Boon-days. A.

‡§‡ Molas attrahere. I know not what molas attrahere should signify, unless to draw or carry mill-stones. Blount. What else should it signify, but what the words properly mean? A.

CLYMESLOND, COUNTY OF CORNWALL.

A. B. A bondman or villain by birth ‡§‡ sometime held one messuage with the appurtenances, in Clymeslond in the county of Cornwall, and answered for the same yearly, at four terms, two shillings and four-pence, and a rent called berbiage §†§, at the feast of St. Philip and James, of sixteen-pence: and did suit to the court of the lord from three weeks to three weeks; and was to be reeve ¶, decennier [*], and bedel ‖‖, when he was chosen. And when our lord the prince should come to Launceston, he was to

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* Apud Newbigging XIII bovatæ assisæ de hiis hominibus; Baulduinus una bovata, pro II s. et dim. et II gallinas, et XX ova, et quatuor precarias in autumpno, cum I homine; bis arrare, bis herciare, semel falcare, semel fænum levare, et cum opus fuerit stagnum reparare et molas attrahere, et oves, uno (unâ) die levare, et alterâ (altero) tondere. Bertramus et Osbertus, pro una bovatâ XXX d. et prædictum servitium, &c. Et sciendum quod cotarii omnes debent fænum spargere et levare semel, et oves lavare, et tondere, et staguum reparare, sicut illi qui tenent unam bovatam. Inquis. capt. anno 1135. Mon. Angl. tom. ii. p. 539. Blount, 24.

carry,

carry, as often as the lord pleased, one carriage of wood daily from Clymeslond to Launceston, at his own charge. And his youngest son who should be living at his death, was to have his lands by a fine, which he was to make with the lord at his will: and he was not to be removed from his lands for all his life-time. He was not to send his son to school, nor marry his daughter without the prince's licence, and when he died the lord was to have all his chattels *.

‡§‡ Nativus de stipite. This nativus de stipite was a villain or bondman by stock or birth, and differed from nativus conventionarius, who was so by contract or covenant. Blount.

§†§ Berbiagii. For the meaning of berbiagii you must consult some learned Cornish man; it seems to have been a certain rent, but why so called, quære, Blount. Berbiagium, from berbia, corrupted from vervex, Fr. berbis (berbrees, berbets) or brebis, a sheep, seems to imply some payment of money for liberty of feeding sheep on the lord's ground. A. This is an ingenious plausible conjecture, if it can but consist with the premises, viz. one messuage with the appurtenances. P. See Calistoke, p. 469. E.

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* A. B. Nativus de stipite quondam tenuit unam messuagium, cum pertin. in Clymeslond in com. Cornubiæ, et respondet inde per annum ad quatuor terminos IIs. IVd. Et berbiagii ad festum Apostolor. Phillippi et Jacobi XVId. Et faciet sectam ad curiam domini de tribus septimanis in tres septimanas, et erit præpositus, decennarius, et bedellus, cum electus fuerit. Et cum dominus princeps in ierit apud Launceston cariabit, quotiens dictus dominus voluerit, unum carriagium per diem de bosco de Clymeslond usque Launceston, ad custum proprium. Et filius ejus, novissime natus, quem reliquerit superstitem habebit terras suas, per finem quem fecerit, cum domino ad voluntatem suam, et non amovebitur a terra sua pro vita sua. Non mittet filium suum ad scholas, nec filiam suam maritabit, sine licentia principis: et cum obierit, dominus habebit omnia catalla sua. Antiq. supervis. Ducatus Cornubiæ. Blount, 107.

In pages 250, 252 of Blount's Fragmenta (Beckwith's edition,) the nativi tenentes de Calistoke, and A. B. nativus de stipite in Clymeslond, in com. Cornub. are said to pay a certain rent, called in the original Latin berbiagiam and berbiagii.

Concerning these words, Blount refers you to some learned Cornish man to seek for their meaning, Beckwith suggests, that from the French word berbis, a sheep, transposed into brebis, it implies a rent or payment for liberty of feeding sheep on the lord's ground.

This difficulty will possibly vanish upon making the following quotations from Hals's History. Under the article Bodman, he says, that "the jurisdiction and royalty over the river Alan, from Camelford to Padstow-rock, was given to this prior (i. e. of St. Pedyr, or Peter, in Bodmin) by Algar, Earl of Cornwall, in right of the manor of Helston, in this hundred, excepting the right of free fishing to the tenants thereof. But since the dissolution of this priory by King Henry VIII., this royalty is disjointed, if not quite dismembered from it, and enjoyed by such in co-partnership as are the now owners of its lands and revenues, and by some others whose lands are contiguous with that river; though the now duchy tenants of the manor of Helston aforesaid, still pay barbeagu, or barba-gue money (i. e. barbed spear money) annually to the Duke of Cornwall, who is lord thereof, for free fishing with salmon spears, for this sort of fishes therein."

Under the article Calstock, Hals' quotes the very tenure inserted by Blount; and adds, that "barba-gue, barba-gyu, is in Cornish a bearded or barbed spear, such as is commonly used for killing salmons in the Tamer, and other rivers."

As

As Calstock and Clymeslond are adjoining parishes, and both situated on the river Tamer, I presume that the meaning of berbiagiam is sufficiently ascertained *.

¶ Præpositus. Reve, or Greve. Germanicè Grave. Sax. Gerefa. The bailiff of a franchise or manor. Blount's Law Dict. sub voce Reve. E.

[*] Decennarius. A juryman of the leet, or sheriff's turn. For an explanation of the word, see Blount's Law Dict. sub voce Deciners. E.

‖‖ Bedellus. A cryer or messenger of a court, an under-bailiff of a manor, &c. See Blount's Law Dict. voce Bedel. E.

CALISTOKE, COUNTY OF CORNWALL.

The native tenants, or villains, of Calistoke, in the county of Cornwall, paid yearly nineteen shillings of a certain rent called berbiage ¶, at the Hokeday ‖§‖. †

¶ Berbiagium. Why this rent was called berbiagium, I am to seek. Blount. But see berbiagii, p. 467. E.

‖§‖ It was payable at Hokeday, of which there were two, viz. Monday and Tuesday se'nnight after Easter week; but I think Tuesday was the chief Hokeday, which day was long celebrated here in England, in memory of the expulsion of the domineering Danes. Blount. Rather Easter Tuesday, from this following quotation, viz. " King Hardeknute, on the third day after Easter,

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* Gent. Mag. July, 1790, p. 608.

† Nativi tenentes de Calistoke, in com. Cornubiæ, reddunt per annum de certo reddita vocata berbiagiam, ad le Hokeday. Ibid. Blount, 133.

suddenly

suddenly died, to the great joy of all England, in sign of which, even to this time, on that day, commonly called Hoxtuisday, they play in the towns, drawing ropes, with other jests *." A. Speed, in his life of Hardiknute, says, that, " in a solemne assembly and banquet at Lambeth, the 8th of June, revelling and carousing amidst his cups, he sodainly fell downe without speech or breath, ever since (which) the day of his death is annually celebrated, among the common people, with open pastimes in the streets, which time is now called Hoctide, or Hucxtide, signifying a time of scorning," &c. Speed's Chron. 415, citing Simeon Dun. Matth. West. and Lambard's Peramb. in Sandwich. E. The quotations from Ross and Speed do not at all accord, for Easter Tuesday and the 8th of June cannot possibly be the same season. It appears to be a moveable day; however, it was an usual day of payment. Spelm. Gloss. p. 294, and Cowell's Interpreter. P.

TACHEBROKE, COUNTY OF WARWICK.

Roger de Wellesburne held the moiety of one hide of land in Tachebroke, in the county of Warwick, and was to come, at the great reap-day ¶ in autumn, with all his reapers, and to be at the lord's diet ‡§‡ twice a day †.

¶ Magna precaria, is a general reap day, in some places called a love-reap. Blount.

‡§‡ Ad puturam domini. At the lord's diet for two meals. Blount.

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* Rex Hardeknutus, feria tertia post Pascha, subito obiit, in totius Angliæ maximum guadium: in cujus signum, usque hodie, illa die, vulgariter dicta Hoxtuisday, ludunt in villis, trahendo cordas partialiter, cum aliis jocis. Ex Hist. J. Rossi Warwicens. A.

† Roger de Wellesburne tenuit medietatem unius hidæ terræ in Tachebroke, in comitatu Warwici, et veniet ad magnam precariam in autumno, cum omnibus messoribus suis ad puturam domini bis in die. Lib. niger Lichfeldiæ. Blount, 110.

APELDERHAM,

APELDERHAM, COUNTY OF SUSSEX.

John Aylemer holds, by court roll, one messuage and one yard-land, &c. in Apelderham, in the county of Sussex, and ought to find a man with a horse to harrow one day every week at each seed time in winter and lent [*], whilst there should be any thing to harrow [†] in the lord's land: and he who was to harrow was to receive every day a repast, viz. bread, pottage, companage [‡], and drink of the price of one penny; and, for every horse harrowing, he was to have every day as many oats as he could carry between his two hands. And also he ought to come every year at two plough-days [§], with his plough, if he had a whole plough, or with such part as he had, if he had not a whole plough, and then he ought to plough every day as much as he could from morning to noon; and both [‖] (viz. the holder of the plough and the driver) were to have a solemn repast on each of the said plough-days [§]. And he ought to find at three reap-days in autumn, every day, two men, and was to have, for each of the said men, on every of such reap-days, viz. on each of the two first days, one loaf of wheat and barley mixed, weighing eighteen pounds of wax ¶, every loaf to be of the price of a penny farthing; and at the third reap-day, each man was to have a loaf, of the same weight, all of wheat, of the price of a penny half-penny; and the said two men were to have jointly, at which of the said three reap-days they would, pottage, and a dish of flesh meat, without drink, of the price of one penny *.

[*] Semen

* Johannes Aylemer tenet per Irrotulamentum Curiæ unum messuagium et unam virgatam terræ, &c. in Apelderham, in com. Sussex, et debet invenire unum hominem, cum uno equo ad herciandum qualibet septimana per unum diem ad utrumque semen yemale et quadragesimale, dum aliquid fuerit ad herciandum in terra domini. Et ille qui herciat quolibet die recipiet unum

[*] Semen yemale et quadragesimale. Winter seedness and lent seedness. Blount.

[†] Ad herciandum. To harrow. Blount.

[‡] Companagium. Bread and meat, or quicquid cibi cum pane sumitur, (whatsoever meat is eaten with bread.) Blount.

[§] Precarias carucæ. Work-days of the plough. Blount. Boon-days. A.

[‖] Uterque tentor. I suppose uterque tentor, &c. may signify (how properly I will not determine) both the man that held the plough, and he that drove it, who were to have a solemn repast. Blount. The original should be pointed thus, et uterque, tentor, viz. carucæ, et fugator, and then the version will be plain, thus, and both, viz. the holder of the plough and the driver. P.

¶ Pounds of wax. This is very singular. Was wax weighed by a particular weight? One would suppose so. It was an article then of great traffic. P.

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unum repastum, viz. panem, potagium, companagium, et potem precii 1 d. et quilibet equus hercians habebit qualibet die tantum de avenis sicut capi potest inter duas manus, et etiam debet venire quolibet anno ad duas precarias carucæ cum caruca sua, si habeat integram carucam, vel de parte quam habet carucæ, si carucam non habeat integram, et tunc arare debet utroque die quantum potest a mane ad meridiem, et uterque, tentor, viz. carucæ, et fugator habebunt unum pastum solempnem utroque die predictarum precariarum. Et debet invenire ad tres precarias in autumpno quolibet die duos homines, et habebit uterque dictorum hominem ad utrumque diem precariarum, primus (primo) unum panem utroque die de frumento et ordeo mixto, qui ponderabit XVIII libras ceræ, pretium cujuslibet panis 1 d. q. Et ad tertiam precariam habebit uterque homo unum panem prædicti ponderis, totum de frumento, prec. 1 d. ob. et habebunt prædicti duo homines conjunctim, ad quamlibet de prædictis tribus precariis, potagium et ferculum de carne, sine potu, prec. 1 d. Consuetudinar. Monast. de Bello. Blount, 123.

SUTTON-

SUTTON-COURTENAY, COUNTY OF BERKS.

Richard de Harrecurt gave and granted to William de Sutton, for his homage and service, all that virgate of land in Sutton, with one messuage, and the appurtenances: but the said William and his heirs were to plough one selion of land at winter seed time ¶, and one selion at lent seed time §‡§, and one selion at fallow †*†, and to weed for one day with one man, and to mow for one day with one man in summer ‖§‖, and they were to find one man to make hay, and to carry the said hay with one cart, until it was all fully carried to the court of Sutton, (which was their lord's house): and they were to find one man to make cocks, or ricks of hay [*], till they were finished; and to do four days work in autumn, with two men, the three first days at their own diet, and the fourth at their lord's; and to carry corn for one day with one cart, and to find one man for one day to make mows [†] in the grange, or barn, &c. *

¶ Yevernagium. Winter seedness. Blount. See semen yemale, in p. 472.

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* Sciant præsentes et futuri; quod ego Ricardus de Harrecurt dedi et concessi Willielmo de Sutton pro homagio et servitio suo, totam illam virgatam terræ in Sutton, cum uno messuagio et pertin'. Dictus vero Willielmus et hæredes sui arabunt unam seilonem ad yevernagium, et unum seylonem ad semen quadragesimale, et unum seylonem ad warectam, et sarclabunt per unum diem cum uno homine, et falcabunt cum uno homine per unum diem in esteia. Et invenient unum hominem ad levandum prata, et cariabunt dicta prata cum una carecta, quousque cariata sint plenarie in curiam de Sutton, et invenient unum hominem ad faciendum mullones fœni quousque perficiantur, et facient quatuor precarias autumpnales cum duobus hominibus, scil. tres ad cibum illorum proprium et quartam ad cibum domini, et cariabunt bladum per unum diem cum una carecta, et invenient unum hominem per unum diem ad faciendum meyas in grangia. Hæc omnia Servitia, &c. Hiis Testibus. Ex ipso Autographo, penes Tho. Wollascot, Arm. Blount, 130.

§†§ Quadragesimale. Lent seedness. Blount. See p. 472.

†*† Warectam. Fallow. See Ainsw. Dict. of Law Lat. E. See p. 148, Warrocks, or ploughman, one who lays down in fallow. W.

‖§‖ Esteia. Summer, for so I think is meant by esteia, from æstate, though I have not elsewhere met with the word. Blount. Not directly from æstate, as Blount supposes, but Fr. Este. P.

[*] Mullones Fœni. Cocks or ricks of hay. Blount.

[†] Meyas. Moughs or Meys. Blount. See Ainsw. Dict. of Law Lat.

WORTHYNBURY, COUNTY OF FLINT.

Richard de Penelesdon (Pulesdon) holds lands and tenements in Worthynbury, in the parts of Mailer Says-nec, in the county of Flint, which are held of our lord the king by certain services, and by ammobragium ¶, which extended to five shillings, when it happened, as by the inquisition, &c. *

¶ Ammobragium. A pecuniary acknowledgment paid by the tenants to the king, or vassals to their lord, for liberty of marrying or not marrying. Thus Gilbert de Maisnil gave ten marks of silver to Henry III. for leave to take a wife, and Cecily, widow of Hugh Pevere, that she might marry whom she pleased †. It is strange that this servile custom should be retained so long. It is pretended that the amobyr among the Welsh, the lyre-wite among

* Ricardus de Pynelesdon tenet terras et tenementa in Worthynbury, in partibus de Mailer Says-nec, in com. Flint, quæ tenentur de domino Rege per certa servitia, et per ammobragium, quod ad quinque solidos extenditur cum acciderit, sicut per Inquisitionem, &c. Pat. 7 Edw. II. p. 2. m. 7. intus. Blount, 7.

† Madox's Exchcq. I. 456. 6.

the

the Saxons, and the mercheta mulierum among the Scots, were fines paid by the vassal to the superior, to buy off his right to the first night's lodging with the bride of the person who held from him: but I believe there never was any European nation (in the periods this custom is pretended to exist) so barbarous as to admit it. It is true that the power above cited was introduced into England by the Normans out of their own country. The amobyr, or rather gobr merch, was a British custom of great antiquity, paid either for violating the chastity of a virgin, or for the marriage of a vassal, and signifies the price of a virgin *. The Welsh Laws, so far from encouraging adultery, checked, by severe fines, even unbecoming liberties †. The amobyr was intended as a preservative against lewdness. If a virgin was deflowered, the seducer, or, in his stead, her father, paid the fine. There is one species so singular as to merit mention: if a wife proved unfaithful to her husband's bed, the poor cuckold was obliged to pay his superior five shillings as long as he did cydgysgu, i. e. sleep with her; but if he forbore cohabiting with her, and she cydgysgu'd with her gallant, the fine fell on the offending fair. To cuckold the prince was expiated at a very high rate ‡; the offender was fined in a gold cup and cover as broad as his majesty's face, and as thick as a ploughman's nail who had ploughed nine years, and a rod of gold as tall as the king, and as thick as his little finger; a hundred cows for every cantref he ruled over, with a white bull with different coloured ears to every hundred cows.

The recompence to a virgin, who had been seduced, is very

* Leges Wallicæ, 92, et Glossar. 554.

† Leges Wallicæ, 78.

‡ Leges Wallicæ, 199.

 singular:

singular: on complaint made that she was deserted by her lover, it was ordered by the court, that she was to lay hold of the tail of a bull of three years old, introduced through a wicker-door, and shaven and well greased. Two men were to goad the beast: if she could, by dint of strength, retain the bull, she was to have it by way of satisfaction; if not, she got nothing but the grease that remained in her hands *.

It is singular, that the ancient Britons should make so light of the crime intended, when one nation of our Celtic ancestors, the Germans, (but quære whether the Germans were Celtæ) inflicted the most cruel punishment on the female offender at least †.

The Saxons had their lyre-wyte, or lecher-wyte, for the same end that the Welsh had their amobyr. The crime is mentioned often in the Saxon laws ‡: once with a cruel penalty denounced against the offender; and a second time, with a strong dehortation from the commission.

In general the crime was expiated with money, according to the degree of the person injured. The Indians at this time commute in certain degrees of offence; but oftener punish it with burning, and other excruciating deaths §.

THURGARTON AND HORSEPOLL, COUNTY OF NOTTINGHAM.

The tenants of these manors held their lands by these customs

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* Leges Wallicæ, 82.

† Tacit. de Mor. Germ.

‡ Leges Sax. 40, 132.

§ Gentoo Laws, 268, &c. Pennant's Tour in Wales, 1773, pp. 221, 454, &c.

and

and services. Every native, or villain, (which were such as we now call husbandmen) paid each a cock and a hen, besides a small rent in money, for a toft and one bovate of land, held of the priory of Thurgarton. These cocks and hens were paid the second day in Christmas, and that day, every one, both cottagers and natives, dined in the hall, and those who did not, had a white loaf and a flagon of ale, with one messe from the kitchen. Every villain gave a halfpenny towards cleansing the mill-dam. The freeholders were bound to tribus arruris (three plough-days) for the lord with one plough, which were then valued at twelve-pence, and likewise three days work in harvest, the first day with one man, the second day with two, and the third day with five workmen, and one of themselves in person, and every day to have their refection. The natives were likewise bound to give three plough-days each, and every plough was to be allowed four boon loaves, and to harrow three days, and every harrower was allowed a brown loaf, and two herrings a day. Likewise all the natives and cottagers were to reap every other day in harvest; the first day every two were to have one brown loaf and two toillects ¶, the second day two brown loaves and one toillect, and afterwards every two men to have every day three brown loaves; and on the day of the great bidrepe ‡§‡, which was called the prior's boon, every native was to find three workmen, and the cottager one. Every of the said natives were to make carriage from the foreign granges thrice a year, each with one horse, and every time to have a miche ‖*‖, or white loaf; and all the reapers in harvest, which were called hallewimen [‡], were to eat in the hall one day in Christmas, or afterwards, at the discretion of the cellerer ☰. Likewise every naif ‡‡, or she villain, that took a husband, or committed fornication, paid merchet §§, for redemption of her blood, five shillings and four-pence, and the daughter of a cottager

paid

paid but half a merchet. And every native paid for paunage of every swine in the park, three-pence, &c. *

¶ Toillects. These must be something to eat, perhaps tripes for *v.* Cotgrave, voce Toile. P.

‡§‡ Bidrepe. See note under Hildsley, p. 415.

‖*‖ Miche. A loaf. Fr.

52 Hen. III. Michia idem est quod mica, et Gallicum UNE MICHE, panis nempe parvulus sive ut nos Angli, A MANCHET.—Hearne's Lib. Nig. Scacc. Oxf. 1728, vol. ii. pp. 654, 655.

[‡] Hallewimen. I conjectured that these might be holy women. So called because they worked for the priory or religious house of Thurgarton. For such persons within the bishopric of Durham as held their lands by the service of defending the corpse of St. Cuthbert, were called Halywercfolk, and claimed the privilege of not being forced to go out of the bishopric, either by the king or bishop. Hist. of Dunelm. apud Whartoni Ang. Sac. par. I. p. 749. Jac. Law Dict. sub voce Halywercfolk. But the learned Mr. Pegge says this can have nothing to do with women; as he thinks the word should be divided Hallewi-men, so called either from leaving their harvest work at All-saints, i. e. All-Hallows, or rather perhaps from being entitled to the Christmas entertainment in the hall of the priory.

〓 Cellerer. Was an office in a monastery, who kept and delivered out the victuals, &c. to the friars or monks (qui fratrum sti-

* Reg. Priorat. de Thurgarton, cited by Dr. Thoroton in his Antiq. of Nottinghamshire. Blount, 142.

pendia

pendia servat et administrat.) MS. Blount's Law Dict. voce Celerarius.

‡‡ Naif. Nativa. A bond-woman or she-villain. Blount's Law Dict. voc. Neif.

§§ Merchet. The same as Ammobragium. See p. 474.

FISKERTON AND MORETON, COUNTY OF NOTTINGHAM.

The custom was here for the natives and cottagers to plough and harrow for the lord, and to work one boon-day for him every week in harvest, when every two workmen had three boon-loaves with companage [*] allowed them. Each customary tenant in Fiskerton and Moreton, one day in the year found a man to cleanse the dam of Fiskerton Mill. If any ale-wife brewed ale to sell, (si quis braciatrix braciaverit cerevisiam) she was bound to satisfy the lord for Tolsester ¶. If any native or cottager sold a male youngling after it was weaned, he paid four-pence to the lord as a fine; or killed a swine above a year old, he paid the lord one penny, which was called Thistletac §§§. Every she-native that married, or committed fornication, paid for redemption of her blood (pro redemptione sanguinis) five shillings and four-pence to the lord, which was in lieu of merchetta mulierum ‡§‡ *.

[*] Companage. See note under Apelderham, p. 472.

¶ Tolsester. A fine for licence to brew. A. See Blount's Law Dict. in verbo. E.

§§§ Thistletac. See Jac. Law Dict. in verbo. But quære, whether he be not in an error respecting this word; and further, quære,

* Reg. Priorat. de Thurgarton. Blount, 153.

what

what is the meaning of it. Mr. Pegge conjectures that the word is mis-read for Thristletac, and that it means the bringing of the swine to the threstle, whereon it was to be laid when killed.

‡§‡ Merchetta Mulierum. Whether from mark, a horse in the old Gallique, (implying the obscene signification of equitare) as Mr. Selden thinks, or from marca, the sum of money by which it was afterwards commonly redeemed, I cannot determine. Blount. More likely the latter; but see Ammobragium, p. 474, and Mercheta, p. 483, E.

EAST AND WEST ENBORNE, COUNTY OF BERKS.

The manors of East and West Enborne, in the county of Berks, have this custom; that if a copyhold tenant die, the widow shall have her free-bench ¶ in all his copyhold lands, whilst she continues sole and chaste (dum sola et casta fuerit); but if she commits incontinency, she forfeits her widow's estate; yet, after this, if she comes into the next court held for the manor, riding backward upon a black ram, with his tail in her hand, and says the words following, the steward is bound by the custom to re-admit her to her free-bench.

" Here I am,
" Riding upon a black ram,
" Like a whore as I am;
" And for my crincum crancum,
" Have lost my bincum bancum;
" And for my tail's game,
" Am brought to this worldly shame,
" Therefore, good Mr. Steward, let me have my lands again*."

* Blount, 144.

¶ Free-

¶ Free-bench (franc-bank, francus bancus, i. e. sedes libera), is that estate in copyhold lands, which the wife, being espoused a virgin, hath, after the death of her husband, for her dower, according to the custom of the manor, &c. See Blount's Law Dict. tit. Free-bench.

TORRE, COUNTY OF DEVON.

There is the like custom in this manor, and other parts of the west *.

ORLETON, COUNTY OF HEREFORD.

At Orleton, in the county of Hereford, the relict of a copyhold tenant is admitted to her free-bench, that is, to all her husband's copyhold lands, during her life, the next court after her husband's death †.

KILMERSDON, COUNTY OF SOMERSET.

At Kilmersdon, in Somersetshire, by the custom of the manor, the wife has widow's estate, which she loseth if she marries, or is found incontinent; but to redeem this last, if she come into the next court, riding astride upon a ram, and in open court do say to the lord, if he be present, or to his steward, these words,

" For mine a—e's fault take I this pain,
" Therefore, my lord, give me my land again,"

She is by the custom to be restored to it, without further fine, doing this penance ‡.

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* Blount, 144.

† Blount's Law Dict. tit. Free-bench.

‡ MS. penes Sam. Roper, arm. Blount, 149. Leland's Itin. vol. iii. p. 106.

BRUG, OR BURG, COUNTY OF SALOP.

Be it known, that when any customary tenant of the manor of Burg, in the county of Salop, dies, the bishop is to have his best beast, all his swine, bees, whole bacon, a young cock, a whole piece of cloth, a brass pan, a rundlet ‡§‡ of ale, if it be full. And if he marries his daughter out of the fee, he was to give three shillings. Also he was to give for every lierwyte ¶, two shillings *.

‡§‡ Tenella, or tonella cervisiæ, is a little tun, tub, or rundlet of ale. Blount.

¶ Lierwyte, or lairwyte (from the Saxon laȝan, concubere, to lie together, and wite mulcta, a fine) signifies a fine, or mulct, by the custom of some manors imposed upon offenders in adultery or fornication, and due to the lord of the manor. Blount. See Ammobragium, p. 474, and Merchetta Mulierum, p. 480, and Oras, in the next page. E.

BERK-HOLT, COUNTY OF SUFFOLK.

The men of Berk-holt, in the county of Suffolk, say, that in the time of King Henry, grandfather of our lord the present King, (Henry III.) they used to have this custom; that when they would marry their daughters, they used to give to the lord for licence so to do, two Ores [*], which were worth thirty-two pence †.

[*] Oras.

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* Sciendum est, quod quando aliquis customarius manerii de Burg, in comitatu Salop, moritur, episcopus habebit melius averium, omnes porcos, apes, baconem integrum, pullum masculum, pannum integrum, ollam æneam, tenellam cervisiæ, si sit plena. Et quando maritabit filiam extra feodum, dabit tres solidos; dabit etiam pro qualibet lierwyte ii s. Liber ruber Castri Episcopi. Blount, 145.

† Homines de Berk-holt, in com. Suffolk, dicunt quod tempore Regis Henrici, avi domini

[*] Oras. Here these ores (which were Saxon coins) are declared to be in value of our money, sixteen-pence a-piece; but after, by the variation of the standard, they valued twenty-pence a-piece. And this fine for the tenant's marrying their daughters (pro filiabus suis maritandis) was, without doubt, in lieu of the mercheta §§ mulierum, or first night's lodging with the bride, which the lord anciently claimed in some manors. Blount.

§§ Mercheta (of the Scottish feuds in particular), is certainly British. This term, which has given occasion to that fiction of folly in the best histories of Scotland, that the lord had a privilege to sleep with the bride of his vassal, on her wedding night; which has been explained by derivations equally obscene and stupid, is apparently nothing more than the merch-ed of Howel-Dha, the daughter-hood, or the fine for the marriage of a daughter. Whitaker's Hist. of Manchester, lib. 1. cap. 8. sect. 3. p. 265.

In Blomefield's Hist. of Norfolk, vol. iv. p. 221, it is stated (under the article Wretton), that in the 24th Hen. III., there was a suit carried on by the prior of Shouldham, whose manor of Caversham extended therein, the prior claiming merchettam (for a marriage) from William de la Ferte of this town, who, proving himself a freeman and no villan, was acquitted. Blomefield explains merchetta to be the fine of a mark, paid to be free from a savage custom in many manors, for the lord to lie the first night with the bride of his tenant.

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domini Regis nunc, solebant habere talem consuetudinem, quod quando maritare volebant filias suas, solebant dare (domino) pro filiabus suis maritandis duas oras, quæ valent xxxii denarios. Plac. coram. Rege. Mich. 37 Hen. III. Rot. 4. Blount, 159.

Many estates in the manor of Great Tey, in the county of Essex, were subject to the mercheta mulierum, which custom has commonly been supposed to be a right which the lord had of passing the first night after marriage with his female villan. "The best historians," says Mr. Astle *, "as well as several foreign authors, have given many marvellous particulars concerning this custom; but, on diligent enquiry, I am of opinion, that this kind of intercourse between the lord and his female villain never existed. I am persuaded the mercheta was a compact between the lord of the manor and his villan, for the redemption of an offence committed by the unmarried daughter of his vassal; but more generally it was a fine paid by a sokeman, or a villan, to his lord, for a licence to marry his daughter; and if the vassal gave her away without obtaining such licence, he was liable to pay a fine. The probable reason of the custom appears to have been this. Persons of low rank residing on an estate, were generally either ascripti glebæ, or were subjected to some species of service similar to the ascripti glebæ; the tenants were bound to reside on the estate, and to perform several services to the lord. As women necessarily followed the residences of their husbands, the consequence was, that when a woman of low rank married a stranger, the lord was deprived of part of his live stock; he therefore required a fine to indemnify him for the loss of his property. In process of time, this composition was thrown into the aggregate sum of quit rents, as appears by an ancient survey of this manor."

* Illustrations of the Tenures and Customs of this Manor, by Mr. Astle; printed in the Archaeologia, vol. xii. pp. 25. 40. Brayley and Britton's Beauties of England and Wales, vol. v. pp. 338–9.

HECHAM,

HECHAM, COUNTY OF NORFOLK.

In the soke of Hecham, in the county of Norfolk, are twenty-four husbandmen ¶, the custom of whom it is, that every one of them ought to work from Michaelmas to autumn, every week for one day, either with a fork, or with a spade ‡§‡, or a flail §§, at the pleasure of the lord, with a corredy at noon [*], and one loaf at evening; or if this work was dispensed with, every one of them was to give in lieu of it sixpence *.

¶ Lancetæ. The learned Spelman says, these lancetæ were husbandmen; but of an unknown sort (agricolæ quædam, sed ignotæ speciei). Gloss. Blount.

‡§‡ Besca. A spade or spittle, from the French bescher, to dig or delve. Blount.

§§ Flagellum. A flail. Blount.

[*] Cum corredio ad nonam, signifies meat and drink, or dinner, at noon. Blount. Corrodium, or corredium. A corody, was a sum of money, or allowance of meat, drink, and cloathing, due to the king from an abbey or other house of religion, whereof he was founder, towards the reasonable sustenance of such an one of his servants or vadelets, as he thought good to bestow it on. Blount's Law Dict. tit. Corody. E. And was granted very commonly to subjects, as well as to the king. P.

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* In soca de Hecham, in comitatu Norfolk. sunt xxiv lancetæ; consuetudo eorum est, ut unusquisque eorum debet operari a Sancto Michaele usque ad autumpnum unaquaque hebdomada per unam diem, sive cum furca, sive cum besca, vel flagello, ad libitum domini, cum corredio ad nonam, et uno pane ad vesperam, vel si eis remittitur hoc opus, quisque eorum dabit pro hoc opere sex denarios. Customar. Prior Lewensis. Blount, 146.

BOSBURY, COUNTY OF HEREFORD.

W. M. holds nine acres of customary land in Bosbury, in the county of Hereford, and a certain water-mill, at the will of the lord, and owes certain customs, viz. tak ¶, and toll [*], and faldfey ‡§‡, and to buy his blood ||§|| *.

¶ Tak. A tax. See Madox, Formul. p. 188, and Du Fresne voce Tac, and Tacus. P.

Tak, or tack, in Scotland, is applied to an annual payment or lease, so that tak means a certain annual sum for right to the use of the mill, and a toll, a certain rate or duty, when the right is at any time exercised. W.

[*] Toll. A tribute or custom paid for passing, buying, selling, &c. Blount's Law Dict. in verbo.

‡§‡ Faldfey. I suppose this faldfey may signify a fee or rent paid by the tenant to his lord, for leave to fold his sheep on his own ground. Blount.

||§|| Sanguinem suum emere. I suppose by this was meant that the tenant, being a bond-man, should buy out his villanous blood, and make himself a freeman. Blount.

HONINGTON, COUNTY OF WARWICK.

The tenants of the manor of Honington, in the county of Warwick, were by antient custom to perform several services to the lord, every other day, from Midsummer to Michaelmas. To pay

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* W. M. tenet novem acras terræ customariæ in Bosbury in com. Heref. et quoddam molendinum aquaticum ad voluntatem domini, et debet quasdam consuetudines, viz. tak et toll, et faldfey, et sanguinem suum emere. Liber niger Heref. fo. 158. Blount, 155.

six

six shillings and eight-pence yearly for maintenance of the lord's corn cart, and none of them to sell his horse-colt without licence from the lord *.

HAMPTON, COUNTY OF HEREFORD.

The tenants at Hampton-Bishop, in the county of Hereford, were to get yearly six horse loads (summas ¶) of rods or wattles, in the hay ‡§‡ wood near Hereford, and bring them to Hereford, to make booths ||| at the fair, when they should be required; and for every load (summa) of the said rods, they were to be allowed a halfpenny at the fairs †.

¶ Summas virgarum. Horse loads of rods, or wattles. Blount. See Summa Avenæ, note under Felstede, p. 137.

‡§‡ Haya juxta Hereford. See p. 242.

||| Cletas. Booths. A. Hurdles to pen sheep in at the fair. For Cleta I suppose is made a Latin word from the French word claye, which signifies a hurdle or wattled gate. Blount. I think I have heard these hurdles called clares in some country, for they have many and very different names. P.

This tenure, I conjecture, relates to one particular fair only, and not to all the fairs held at Hereford. The word nundinæ is indeed in the plural number; but as it has no singular number, it is from thence that the uncertainty arises. The fair, which I suppose the tenure concerns, begins on the 19th of May, and, from

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* Inquis. per H. Nott. Blount, 160.

† Tenentes de Hampton episcopi in com. Hereford, debent quærere annuatim sex summas virgarum, apud boscum de Haya juxta Hereford, et apportare ad Hereford ad cletas nundinarum faciendas, quando fuerint requisiti, et pro qualibet summa dictarum virgarum allocabitur eis obalum de nundinis. Lib. nig. Heref. Blount, 160.

its

its continuing nine days, is called the nine-day fair. From time immemorial, this fair is proclaimed with certain formalities, by the bishop of Hereford's bailiff, or his deputy, and the tolls of the fair belong to one or both of these officers. During the continuance of the fair, the bishop's bailiff supersedes the mayor of Hereford, and is the acting magistrate. The fair also is not held in the usual place, but in a street before the bishop's palace. The bishop of Hereford has likewise had, at all times, an intimate connexion with the parish of Hampton-Bishop, (as may be insinuated from its name) being the patron of the rectory, and keeping in repair a large embankment of the river Wye. He is, I believe, paramount lord over the greatest part, if not the whole, of the parish.

These are my grounds for supposing the nine-days fair only to be alluded to in the foregoing tenure: and could it be made to appear that the hay wood had ever any dependance on the bishop of Hereford, my conjecture would be more strongly supported.

This tenure may properly enough use the plural of fair, and yet apply (as it seems certainly to do) only to one fair, because the tenure looks forward to an annual fair, and consequently provides for the service to be performed at all the nine-day fairs thereafter. W.

Mr. Kelham, in his Domesday Book illustrated, to "heimaris," in the collection of difficult passages explained, adds a note, expressive of his inability to understand the words, "lector tu tibi Oedipus esto."

Without

Without aiming at a claim to the skill of an Oedipus, I beg leave to offer an explanation of the term: the passage as quoted is, " medietas unius heimaris et quarta pars alterius medietatis " tunc reddebant 20 mill. alletium, modo 25 mill." I have no copy of Domesday to consult, but suppose that the quotation occurs in the account of some county on the coast, possibly Suffolk, as St. Edmund is mentioned as having the soc and sac. I take the meaning therefore, of the word to be a wear or dam, or some kind of inclosure of the sea, or else some species of net for the taking of sea fish; and that the word is compounded of haia or heia, and mare *.

BATTLE-ABBEY, COUNTY OF SUSSEX.

The customary tenants of this manor were to mow, spread, turn, cock, carry to the manor of the lord, and pitch to the stack [*], one acre of meadow, of the meadow of the lord. They ought also to find, throughout all autumn, one man to stack the corn of the lord in the said manor, whilst any of the lord's corn shall remain to be stacked †.

[*] Ad tassum furcare. To pitch to the mough. Blount.

STONELEY, COUNTY OF WARWICK.

In the manor of Stoneley in the county of Warwick, there were

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* Gent. Mag. January, 1791, p. 31.

† Tenentes debent falcare, spergere, vertere, cumulare, cariare in manerium domini, et ad tassum furcare unam acram prati, de prato domini: et invenient etiam per totam autumpnum unum hominem ad tassandum blada domini in dicto manerio, dum blada domini ibidem tassanda fuerint. Customar. de Bello in com. Sussex. Blount, 164.

antiently four bondmen, whereof each held one messuage, and one quartron of land ¶, by the service of making the gallows, and hanging the thieves. Each of which bondmen was to wear a red clout betwixt his shoulders, upon his upper garment; to plough, reap, make the lord's malt, and do other servile work *.

Sir Edward Coke says the worst tenure he has heard of is to hold lands to be ultor sceleratorum condemnatorum, ut alios suspendio, alios membrorum detruncatione, vel aliis modis juxta quantitatem perpetrati sceleris puniat, that is, to be a hangman or executioner, &c. †

¶ Quære if a quartron of land was not the same as a ferdell, fardingdeal, or ferundell of land, that is, the fourth part of a yard-land. See pp. 130, 144, 216.

THE MANOR ANTIENTLY CALLED BUTLERS, ALIAS HEREWARDS, COUNTY OF NORFOLK.

In 1256 there was a long suit between Nicholas de Pincerna, who assumed the name of Stalham, and William son of Richer de Bosco, or Bois, for not taking his homage, and demanding an unreasonable relief of him, for lands held of him here, to which Nicholas pleaded that he was his villan belonging to this manor, and that he and the rest of the villans of this manor, were taxable at their lord's will, and that they paid a fine for leave to marry their daughters and sisters, and that he took a mark, for leave to marry, as his fine, and that therefore it was not unreasonable, which being proved the lord recovered; I mention this, to shew in what a miserable state the under tenants were in at that time ‡.

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* Reg. de Stoneley Monast. Blount, 3.

† Coke Litt. fo. 86, a. Blount, 139.

‡ Blomefield's Hist. of Norfolk, vol. iii. p. 676.

BICKTON,

BICKTON, JUXTA SHREWSBURY, COUNTY OF SALOP.

The inhabitants of Bickton were bound by their tenure to carry the lord's dung into his fields, to plough his ground at certain days, sow and reap his corn, &c. and even to empty his jakes. But this was afterwards turned into a rent, now called Bickton silver, and the villanous service excused. Bickton was held of Clun Castle in Shropshire *.

HINDRINGHAM, COUNTY OF NORFOLK.

About the time of King John, mention is made of certain tenants belonging to the prior and convent of Norwich, called Lanceti, who were to have their sheep in the lord's fold from Martinmas to Candlemas, and then to have their ewes out of the fold, and to pay foldage, but their other sheep continued in the lord's fold, the whole year †.

A lancetagium seemed to contain eight acres. Blomefield. See Lancetæ, under Hecham, p. 485.

BUILTH, COUNTY OF RADNOR.

In the manor of Builth, in the county of Radnor, every tenant paid maiden rent, viz. a noble at their marriage, antiently given to the lord for his omitting the custom of merchetta, whereby he was to have the first night's lodging with his tenant's wife; but it was more probably a fine for licence to marry a daughter ‡.

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* Blount's Law Dict. tit. Villenage.

† Blomefield's Hist. of Norfolk, vol. v. p. 799.

‡ Jacob's Law Dict. tit. Maiden Rent.

This tenure is still subsisting, but the lord generally chooses to tap a hogshead of cider rather than have the virgin *.

GRIMSTON, COUNTY OF NORFOLK.

In the reign of Edward III. there belonged to this manor a profit called love-bone; to wit, that all residents in Grimestone, having horses with a cart, should work for the lord, for the redeeming of the common of Grimestone, one day's journey of barley seed time, each to have for his breakfast one penny halfpenny; and all keeping cows on the common, were to do a day's work in harvest, and at three o'clock each to have flesh to eat, and ale to drink, and three loaves every evening; and if they refused then it was lawful to distrain on the said common, &c. †

BARKING, COUNTY OF ESSEX.

In the Harleian collection at the British Museum, there is an antient survey of the manor of Barking (without date and imperfect.) In this survey the services due from the inferior tenants to the abbess and convent are stated at large. One of them (Robert Gerard) was, among other services, to gather a full measure of nuts, called a pybot, four of which should make a bushel; to go a long journey on foot, once a year, to Colchester, Chelmsford, Ely, or the like distances, on the business of the convent, carrying a pack; and other shorter journies, such as to Brentford, &c. maintaining himself upon the road. He was to pay a fine for the marriage of his daughter, if she married beyond the limits of the

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* Comp. Copyholder, 79.

† From an old parchment roll. Blomefield's Norfolk, vol. iv. p. 548.

manor,

manor, otherwise to make his peace with the abbess, as well as he could; if his daughter should have a bastard child, he was to make the best terms that he could with the abbess for the fine called kyldwyte. It appears also that he could not sell his ox, fed by himself, without the abbess's permission. Some of the tenants were obliged to watch and guard thieves in the abbess's prison *.

WODHAM, COUNTY OF DURHAM.

Alexander de Whitworth held the manor of Wodham in capite, of the prior of Durham, by fealty, and by the service of XVI s. and VIII d. a year; and he was to do suit to the court of the prior, and to grind his corn at the mill of Ackley to the twentieth dish ¶, and all his tenants were to grind there to the thirteenth dish ¶, and he was to give aid, and to find, from every house, except the hall §†§, one man to mow at Akley, who was to have meat once a day †.

¶ See note under Easington, p. 354.

§†§ De qualibet domo præter aulam. Meaning from every house, except the manor-house. P.

GRESSENHALE, COUNTY OF NORFOLK.

In the 8th of Edw. I. Jordan Foliot was lord of this town with its members, and Thomas de Rotheband being one of his villans,

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* Lysons's Environs of London, vol. iv. p. 74.

† Alexander de Whitworth tenuit maner.' de Wodham de pr'. Dunelm. per fid'. et per servic'. XVI s. et VIII den. per ann. et faciet sect'. ad cur'. pr'. et molet proprium bladum suum ad molendinum de Akley ad vicesimum vas, et omnes tenentes sui molent ibidem ad tertium decimum vas, et dabit auxilium et inveniet de qualibet domo, præter aulam, unum hominem ad metend'. apud Akley, et habebit cibum semel in die. Inquis. post mortem Alexandri de Whitworth. 2 Bury, A.D. 1336.

he

he was found to have a right of taxing him high or low at his will, and the custom of merchet; and in the fourteenth of that king, he claimed free-warren, and assize of bread and beer of his tenants, frank-pledge, by view of the king's bailiff, and a weekly market on Monday, and a fair on the vigil, the day, and day after St. Michael *.

WIVENHOE, COUNTY OF ESSEX.

Richard Burr holds one messuage, and owes tallage ¶, suit of court, and merchet §§§ in this manner, that if he should marry his daughter with a free man, without the town, he shall make his peace with the lord for marriage, and if he should marry her to any customary tenant he shall give nothing for marriage †.

¶ Tallage. A tax or tribute. Blount.

§§§ Merchet. The same as Ammobragium, p. 474.

HEURST, COUNTY OF BERKS.

William Maynard, who held lands in Heurst, acknowledged himself to be villan of the abbot of Abbendon, and to hold of him in villenage, and by the customs of villenage, viz. by the service of 18 d. per annum, and of giving for marriage and merchet with his daughter and sister, at the abbot's will, and in performing all villanous customs ‡.

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* Parkins's edit. of Blomefield's Hist. of Norfolk, 8vo. vol. ix. p. 512.

† Ricardus Burr tenet unum messuagium, et debet tallagium, sectam curiæ, et merchet hoc modo, quod si maritare voluerit filiam suam cum quodam libero homine extra villam, faciet pacem domini pro maritagio, et si eam maritaverit alicui customario villæ nil dabit pro maritagio. Anno Dom. 1230. Blount's Law Dict. tit. Merchet.

‡ Willielmus Maynard, qui tenuit terras in Heurst, cognoscit se esse villanum abbatis de Abbendon, et tenere de eo in villenagio, et per villanas consuetudines, viz. per servitium 18 d. per annum, et dandi maritagium et merchetum pro filia et sorore sua ad voluntatem ipsius abbatis, et faciendo omnes villanas consuetudines. Placita de Banco, Pasch. 34 Hen. III. Rot. 20. Berks.

WROTHAM,

WROTHAM, COUNTY OF NORFOLK.

This manor was given to Beck Abbey in Normandy, by the Ralph de Toni, who held it at the survey, from which time it enjoyed all the privileges belonging to that monastery. In the register of the abbey, (fol. 58, b.) the customs of the manor are entered, among which it appears, that the tenants were to pay scot and lot, by way of aid to the abbots, when they came into England, or their proctors, if the necessities of the abbey were very urgent: they could not sell a horse-colt, nor an ox of their own bringing up, without their lord's leave, nor marry their daughters, nor go to live out of the manor, nor remove their chattels out of it without licence. They paid at every death their best beast for a heriot, or thirty-second instead of it, and if any one died intestate, all their chattels were at the lord's disposition. When the harvest work was finished by the tenants, they were to have half an acre of barley, and a ram let loose in the midst of them, and if they catched him, he was their own to make merry with, but if he escaped from them he was the lord's, which custom is still kept up at Eton College, there being a ram every year let loose among the scholars, on a certain day, to be runned down by them, the original of which might come from the custom of this manor*.

BURCESTER, COUNTY OF OXFORD.

Robert, son of Nicholas Germeyn, held one messuage, and half a yard land in villenage, at the will of the prioress (of Merkyate,) and owed one day's work at the plough ¶ in winter, and one day's weeding [*,] and one wedbedrip [†], (bederip) according to the pleasure of the prioress, and he was to have one repast; also, he

* Blomefield's Hist. of Norfolk, vol. i. pp. 315, 316. The custom of the ram at Eton College is now given up.

was

was to do the service of mowing once [‡] for half a day; and for an entire yard land [§] of the same tenure, he was to have livery [‖] at vespers, which are called evenyngs ‖*‖, as much as a mower could make by his scythe, and carry home by himself; also for half a yard land of the same tenure he was to have livery at vespers, with a companion, so much as a mower could make by his scythe, and bear home; and the mower was to have his breakfast of the lady prioress, and he the said Robert, and all others, customary tenants of the prioress, were to have grass delivered in the meadow, called Gilberdesham, without dinner. They were afterwards to turn and cock the hay, and then make mows ‖††‖ or ricks, and every one was to carry four teams of hay to the court of the prioress, and to have a breakfast of the prioress; and for a yard land of the same quality he was to do three days work in autumn, to wit, reaping with three men without dinner, and one day's work without dinner with one man; and if the binder should be at the said reap days, he was to have one garb ‖‡‖ of the grain from the last corn bound, and also owed one day's reaping at the will of the prioress with his whole family, except his wife, and was to be at the dinner of the prioress, yet as often as the binder had his dinner, he was not to have a garb; and he was to carry four teams of corn in autumn to the manor of the prioress, and to have a breakfast, and owed to be taxed (owed tallage ‖§‖) at Michaelmas, at the pleasure of the prioress; he was not to sell his male horse, nor an ox of his own nurture, nor put his son to school ‖‖‖‖, or marry his daughter, without the licence and consent of the prioress; and if the prioress should be present, the said Robert was to find and carry meat and drink for the time which she should stay in the county for her pleasure, and, moreover, pay yearly at the

the four usual terms, two shillings and sixpence, and do suit of court*.

¶ Una arura. One day's work at the plough. Kennett's Gloss. sub voce Arura.

[*] Una sarculatura. The service of one day's weeding. Kennett.

[†] Wedbedrip. The same as bederip. See note under Hildsley, p. 415, and Kennett's Gloss. sub voce.

[‡] Falcatura una. Was the service of one time mowing, or cutting grass in the demesne meadow of the lord. Kennett.

[§] Virgata terræ. See note on Nether Overton, p. 130.

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* Robertus, filius Nicholai Germeyn, tenet unum messuagium, et dimidiam virgatam terræ in bondagio ad voluntatem dominæ, et debet unam aruram in yeme, et unam sarculaturam, et debet unam wedbedrip, pro voluntate dominæ, et habebit unum repastum, et debet unam falcaturam per dimidiam diem, et virgata terræ integra ejusdem tenuræ habebit liberam ad vesperas, quæ vocatur evenyngs, tantam sicut falcator potest per falcem levare, et domum portare per ipsam; et dimidia virgata terræ ejusdem tenuræ habebit liberam ad vesperas, cum quodam socio, tantam sicut falcator potest per falcem levare, et domum portare; et falcator habebit jentaculum suum de domina priorissa, et ipse Robertus, et omnes alii custumarii dominæ, liberam falcatam in prata vocata Gilberdesham, sine prandio, debent tornare et inde fœnum levare, et mulliones inde facere, et debet quilibet cariare quatuor carucatas fœni ad curiam priorissæ, et habebit unum jentaculum de domina priorissa: et virgata terræ ejusdem conditionis faciet tres precarias in autumpno, videlicet, precariam sine prandio cum tribus hominibus, et unam precariam sine prandio cum uno homine, et si sit ligator ad dictas precarias habebit unum garbum seminis de ultimo blado ligato, et debet etiam unam precariam pro voluntate dominæ cum tota familia sua, præter uxorem suam, ad prandium dominæ, et quotiens ligator habet prandium non habebit garbam; et debet cariare quatuor carucatas bladi in autumpno ad manerium dominæ, et habebit unum jentaculum, et debet talliari ad festum S. Michaelis pro voluntate dominæ priorissæ; nec debet vendere equum masculum, neque bovem de proprio nutrimento suo, neque filium suum ad literaturam ponere, neque filiam suam maritare, sine licentia et voluntate priorissæ; et si domina priorissa sit præsens, ipse Robertus quæret et cariabit esculenta et potulenta priorissæ pro tempore quo moram fecerit in comitatu pro voluntate sua, et reddet etiam per annum ad quatuor terminos consuetos II s. VI d. et sectam curiæ. Kennett's Paroch. Antiq. p. 401.

[‖] Libera.

[‖] Libera. A livery, or delivery of so much grass or corn to a customary tenant who cuts down or prepares the said grass or corn, and receives some part, or small portion of it, as a reward or gratuity: so the livery of hay and oats, as giving out such a quantity of provender for the feeding of horses. Kennett.

‖*‖ Evenyngs. The delivery at evening or night of a certain portion of grass or corn to a customary tenant, who performs his wonted service of mowing or reaping, for his lord, and at the end of his day's work receives such a quantity of the grass or corn to carry home with him as a gratuity or encouragement of his bounden service. Kennett.

‖†‖ Mulliones. The same as mullones, under Sutton Courtenay, p. 474, from mullo—mullio, a cock, or pout of grass, or hay; hence in old English, a moult, now a mow. Mop, Sax. of hay or corn. Kennett.

‖‡‖ Garba. A sheaf of corn, of which twenty-four made a thrave. It extended to a cock of hay, a faggot of wood, or any other of the fruits or product of the earth. Kennett.

‖§‖ Talliari de certo tallagio. To be assessed or taxed at such a rate or proportion, imposed by the king on his barons or knights, or by them on their inferior tenants. The inferior tenants sometimes made a composition with their lords for this tallage. This tallage of the customary tenants was sometimes fixed and certain, and sometimes at the arbitrary pleasure of the lord. The lords in Ireland impose an arbitrary tax on their tenants, which they call a cutting, the literal meaning of the French word taillage. Kennett.

‖‖‖ Ad literaturam ponere. To put out children to school, which liberty

liberty was denied to some parents, who were servile tenants, without consent of the lord. Kennett.

HOUGHTON, COUNTY OF LEICESTER.

The manor of Nicholas Malory, of Draughton, in Northamptonshire, part of which he gave to Roger his brother, and part to John Fitz Sampson, to hold of him in villenage; a tenure, says John Breton, as ancient almost as Noah, when it was agreed, that captives in war should not be killed, but become villans or bondmen. The nature of this tenure was, 1. That the lord might use the villan at his pleasure, and he must do whatever his lord commanded him. 2. If a villan purchased any lands, his lord might put him out and seize it; and if he bought any goods, the lord might take them for his use. 3. If any man took away a villan by force, the lord might have an action of trespass, and if he ran away, the lord might have a writ, de nativo habendo, directed to the sheriff to bring him again *.

BYNEDON, COUNTY OF CORNWALL.

Richard de Bynedon held one messuage and one carucate of land at Bynedon, of the abbey of Montes Burgh, by the service of ploughing, sowing, mowing, gathering, carrying, (the produce of the land) and being reeve ¶ or bailiff of the lord abbot †.

¶ Præpositus. See note on Clymeslond, p. 469.

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* Magna Brit. vol. ii. p. 1345.

† Ricardus de Bynedon ten'. unum messuagium, et unam carucatam terre apud Bynedon, de Abbe Montes Burg, per servicium arandi, seminandi, falcandi, metendi, cariandi, et essendi præpositus dñi abbatis. Inquis. anno 8 Edw. II. Harl. MS. Brit. Mus. No. 6126.

GRENDON, COUNTY OF HEREFORD.

Omnes customarij tenentes de manerio de Grendon debent sanguinem suum emere* §§. This was where villans were bound to buy or redeem their blood, and make themselves freemen †.

§§ See note on Bosbury, p. 486.

HECHAM, COUNTY OF NORFOLK.

Every alepiman ¶ of the whole soke of Hecham, owes each year one penny of chevage ‡‡; and he is to work for three days in autumn, except those who are free from this servitude. ‡.

¶ Alepiman. Alepimannas. Country servants. Blount's Law Dict. sub verbo. Alepimannus. A kind of vassal. Littleton's Dict. Law Lat.

‡‡ Chevage. Is a tribute or sum of money formerly paid by such as held lands in villenage to their lords in acknowledgment, and was a kind of head or poll-money. Jacob.

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* Lib. niger Heref.

† Jac. Law Dict. tit. Sanguinem emere.

‡ Omnis alepiman de tota soca de Hecham, debet singulis annis unum denarium de chevagio, et operabitur per tres dies in autumpno, exceptis illis qui ab hic servitute liberi sunt. Consuetudinar de Hecham, Prior. Lew. MS. p. 21. Blount's Law Dict. sub verb. Alepiman.

CHAPTER IV.

SECT. I.

Customs of Manors.

SUTTON-COLFIELD, COUNTY OF WARWICK.

AN inquisition of the jury taken at this view (of frank-pledge) before Geoffery de Okenham, steward; by the oath of Anselm de Clifton, &c. jurors charged (to enquire) of the antient customs of this lordship, as well of freemen as of bondmen; what customs they were wont to do and have, before the Coronation of our lord King Henry, grandfather to the present King, from the time of Athelstan, sometimes King of England, &c.

Who say, that every freeman of Sutton ought to hold his lands and tenements by the force and effect of his original charter, &c.

Also, those who held half a yard-land, or a nook ‡‡ of land, or a cottage of bondage-tenure, were used to be bedell |||| of the manor, and decenary §§.

Also, all those who held in bondage-tenure, were wont to be called customary tenants (custumarii). And whensoever the lord should go a hunting, those customary tenants used to drive the wanlass ¶ to a stand, in hunting the wild beasts, according to the quantity of their tenure, as those who held a whole yard-land for two days, and so of others. And they used to have among them

the

the half part of the fee of a woodward of the venison taken. And they used to be keepers of Colfield Heath [*], as often as they were chosen by the neighbours at the court, &c.

And also, if any of those customary tenants intended to go out of the lordship, they used to come into court, and surrender into the hands of the lord their bondage-tenure, with all their male horses and young male foals, and cart bound with iron, with their male hogs, their whole pieces of cloth, their wool not spun (non formata) and their best brass pan, and then go and stay wheresoever they would, without challenge of the lord, and he and all his family were to be free for ever.

And also they say, that they have heard their ancestors say, that at the time when the manor of Sutton aforesaid was in the hands of the Kings of England, all the chace was afforested, and all the dogs within the forest used to be lawed ‖‡‖, and the left claw of the foot cut off: and after it came into the hands of the Earl of Warwick, they had leave to have and hold dogs of all kind unlawed §‖§.

And also, all the freeholders used to be summoned three days before the court, and the customary tenants likewise; and if there was any plea between neighbours, and the defendants denied and waged law ⁂ against the plaintiff, they used to make their law with the third hand; and they used to essoign themselves twice by common suit of court, and the third time to appear and warrant the essoign. And in like manner of the plea, as well of the plaintiff as of the defendant, to be essoigned twice of the plea and twice of the law, and the third time to appear or have the judgment (considerationem) of the court.

And

And the aforesaid customary tenants were wont to repair the ford about the mill-dam [¶] of the lord of Sutton, with earth *.

‡‡ Nocatam terræ. A nook of land. A. Noy, in his Complete Lawyer, p. 57, says, two fardels of land make a nook, and four nooks make a yard-land. Blount's Law Dict. tit. Fardel. See pp. 130. 144. 216. E.

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* Inquisitio XII. juratorum capta ad hunc visum coram Galfrido de Okenham, seneschallo, per sacramentum Anselmi de Cliftona, &c. juratorum oneratorum de antiquis consuetudinibus istius dominii, tam de libertate quam de bondagio, quales consuetudines solebant facere et habere, ante Coronationem domini Henrici Regis, avi domini Regis nunc, a tempore Athelstani quondam Regis Angliæ, &c. Qui dicunt, quod unusquisque liber homo de Sutton solebat terras et tenementa sua, vi et effectu cartæ suæ originalis, tenere, &c. Item, illi qui tenuerunt dimidiam virgatam terræ, vel nocatam terræ, vel cotagium de bondagii tenura, solebant esse bedellum manerii et decennarium. Et etiam omnes illi qui tenuerunt in bondagii tenura, solebant vocari customarii. Et quotiescunque dominus ad venandum venerit, illi customarii solebant fugare wanlassum ad stabulum in fugatione ferarum bestiarum, secundum quantitatem tenuræ suæ, ut illi qui tenuerunt integram virgatam terræ, per duos dies, et sic de aliis. Et solebant habere inter eos, dimidiam partem feodi woodwardi de venatione capta. Et solebant esse custodes Brueræ de Colfeild, quotiescunquæ fuerint electi per vicinos ad curiam, &c. Et etiam si aliqui de hujusmodi customariis exierint de domino, solebant venire in curiam et sursum reddere in manum domini tenuram suam bondagii, cum omnibus equis suis masculis, et pullis, masculis, et carectam ferro ligatam, cum porcis masculis, panna sua integra, lana non formata, et meliorem ollam suam æneam, et exire, et trahere moram ubicunque voluerit, sine calumpnia domini, et ipse, cum omni sequela sua esse liber imperpetuum. Et etiam dicunt quod audierunt antecessores dicere, quod tempore quo manerium de Sutton prædicta, fuit in manibus regum Angliæ, tota chasea fuit afforestata, et omnes canes infra forestam solebant impediari, et amputari sinistro ortello. Et postquam devenit in manum comitis Warwici, licentiam habere et tenere canes opertias, ex omni genere canum et non impediatas. Et etiam omnes liberi tenentes solebant summoneri per tres dies ante curiam et customarii similiter; et si aliquod placitum fuerit inter vicinos, et defendentes negaverint et vadierint legem versus quærentem solebant facere legem cum tertia manu, et solebant se essoiniare de communi secta curiæ bina vice, et tertia comparere et warrantizare essoinium. Et similiter de placito tam quærentis quam defendentis, bis de placito, et bis de lege essoiniari, et tertia vice venire, seu habere considerationem curiæ. Et prædicti custumarii solebant reparare vadum circa stagnum molendini domini de Sutton, in opere terreno. Antiq. of Warwickshire, by Sir W. Dugdale. Blount, 140.

|||| Bedellum.

‖‖ Bedellum. See note under Clymeslond, p. 469. E.

§§ Decenarium. Ibid. p. 469.

¶ Fugare wanlassum ad stabulum. To drive the deer to a stand that the lord may shoot. Blount. But quære the meaning of the word wanlassum. E.

[*] Brueræ de Colfield. Brueria, from the French bruyere, heath. Though Ainsworth's Dict. of Law Lat. derives it from the Sax. broer, briar, or brush-wood. See Angulum Brueræ, p. 250. E.

‖‡‖ Canes impediati (impediari) et amputati (amputari) sinistro ortello. Dogs lawed (ringed or wired) on the left claw of the foot. Blount.

§‖§ Canes opertias, &c. (q. apertias or apertas) et non impediatas. Dogs unlawed, or with whole feet. Blount.

ꝟ Facere legem. To make law (wage law) by bringing three others to swear besides himself. Blount. For the nature of the law wager, see Blackst. Comment. lib. iii. ch. 22. sect. 6.

[¶] To repair the ford of the mill-pond. Blount

DURHAM, THE BISHOPRIC OF.

In the year 1276, the following Constitution was made by Robert de Insula (de L'Isle) bishop of Durham, viz. Concerning tithes which arise from cows, we have thought proper to ordain, that wheresoever there shall be a receptacle of them, although it be in neighbouring parishes, horn with horn ¶, according to the English language, where they seek their pasturage, yet the whole

whole tithes shall remain where their abode and residing place shall be *.

¶ Horn with horn. This horn with horn is, when horned beasts of several adjoining parishes do promiscuously intercommon together, per cause de vicinage. Blount.

HARTLEPOOL, COUNTY OF DURHAM.

Robert de Brus hath at Hartlepool, in the county of Durham, a sea-port, and there takes keelage §§, to wit, of every ship with a boat |||| arriving there, eight-pence, and of every ship without a boat, four-pence †.

§§ Killagium. Keelage, whereby he had by custom what is here expressed, for the keel of every ship that came into his sea-port with a boat. Blount.

|||| Batello. Batellus. A small boat. Ainsworth's Dict. of Law Lat.

ROCHFORD, COUNTY OF ESSEX.

On King's Hill, in Rochford, in the county of Essex, on every Wednesday morning next after Michaelmas-day at cocks crowing, there is by antient custom a court held by the lord of the honour of Raleigh, which is vulgarly called the Lawless Court. The

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* De decimis quæ de vaccis proveniunt statuendum duximus, quod ubicunque fuerit receptaculum earum, licet in vicinis parochiis *horn with horn*, secundum Anglicam linguam, pascua quærant, illa remaneat tota decima ubi fuerit domicilium et remanentia, Constitut. Rob. Dunelm. Episc. Ann. 1276. Blount, 145.

† Robertus de Brus habet apud Hartlepool, in com. Dunelm. portum maris, et capit ibi killagium, scil. de qualibet navi cum batello, applicante ibi, octo denarios, et de qualibet navi sine batello, quatuor denarios. Rot. Parl. 21 Edw. I. Blount, 146.

steward and suitors whisper to each other, and have no candles, nor any pen and ink, but supply that office with a coal; and he that owes suit or service thereto, and appears not, forfeits to the lord double his rent, every hour he is absent. The court is called Lawless, because held at an unlawful or lawless hour, or quia dicta sine lege. The title of it in the court rolls runs thus to this day §§.

King's-Hill, in Rochford. } ss. {

Curia de domino Rege,
Dicta sine lege,
Tenta est ibidem
Per ejusdem consuetudinem;
Ante ortum solis,
Luceat nisi polus,
Nil scribit nisi colis.
Totius voluerit,
Gallus ut cantaverit;
Per cujus solum sonitum
Curia es summonita.
Clamat clam pro Rege,
In curia sine lege,
Et nisi cito venerint
Citius pœnituerint;
Et nisi clam accedant
Curia non attendat;
Qui venerit cum lumine
Errat in Regimine,
Et dum sunt sine lumine
Capti sunt in crimine;
Curia sine cura
Jurati de injuria,

Tenta

Tenta ibidem die Mercurii (ante diem) proximi (r. proxime or proximo) post festum Sancti Michaelis Archangeli, anno regni Regis, &c.

This Lawless Court is imperfectly mentioned by Camden ¶ in his Description of Essex; who says, this servile attendance was imposed on the tenants of that manor, for conspiring, at the like unseasonable time to raise a commotion*.

§§ So said by Mr. Blount, in 1679.

¶ Mr. Blount refers to Camd. Brit. fo. 441, and the reader will find it amongst Dr. Holland's insertions in the text of Camden, though not in the text itself.

Mr. Camden says†, that this strange kind of punishment may seem to be inflicted for the negligence of the inhabitants in guarding the sea costs; and in another place he observes ‡, that it seemeth to be a remainder of the old feodary custom, used by the Emperors of Almain and Kings of France, who, when they passed into Italy to receive the imperial crown at Roncalia, neare to Placentia, encamped, and hanging up a shield upon an high pole, summoned, with a low voice, all that held in fee of them to be present and answer to their names, at midnight, which whosoever neglected was amerced with the loss of his landes. Of this you may reade (says he) Gunther the old Germane poet, in his secund booke. Mr. Weever §, likewise, gives a particular account of this odd custom, &c. ‖

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* Ex. Rot. Curiæ, ib. Blount, 147.

† In his Supplement to the Topographical Description of Britain in MS. under the author's own hand, penes me inter Codd. Smithianos, n. vii. p. 27.

‡ In p. 65 of the same work.

§ Fun. Mon. p. 605.

‖ Leland's Itinerary, Oxford, 1712, vol. ix. pp. 169, 170.

KIDLINGTON, COUNTY OF OXFORD.

At Kidlington, in Oxfordshire, the custom is, that on Monday after Whitsun-week, there is a fat live lamb provided, and the maids of the town, having their thumbs tied behind them, run after it, and she that with her mouth takes and holds the lamb, is declared Lady of the Lamb, which being dressed, with the skin hanging on, is carried on a long pole before the lady and her companions to the green, attended with music, and a morisco dance of men, and another of women, where the rest of the day is spent in dancing, mirth, and merry glee. The next day the lamb is part baked, boiled, and roast, for the lady's feast, where she sits majestically, at the upper end of the table, and her companions with her, with music and other attendants, which ends the solemnity *.

WALLINGFORD, COUNTY OF BERKS.

In the 45th year of Hen. III., 1261, the jurors upon their oath, say, that no person of this borough, for any fact committed by him, ought to be hanged: for, according to the custom of this borough, he ought to be deprived of his eyes and testicles, and that such privilege hath been used time out of mind †.

SOUTH-MALLING, COUNTY OF KENT.

The tenants of South-Malling, in the county of Kent, ought, by a custom amongst them, to make scot-ale ¶ of sixteen-pence half-

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* Ex relatione habitantium. Blount, 149.

† Juratores dicunt super sacramentum suum quod nullus de natione istius burgi pro quocunque facto quod fecerit debet suspendi: nam secundum consuetudinem istius burgi, debet oyels (oeils) et testiculis privari, et tali libertate usi sunt a tempore quo non extat memoria. Placita apud Rading, 45 Hen. III. Rot. 29. Blount, 150.

penny;

penny; so that from every sixpence there be given a penny-halfpenny to drink with the bedel of the lord archbishop, upon the aforesaid fee *.

¶ To make a scot-ale, is to make a collection of a sum of money to be spent in ale. And in like sense does Manwood interpret it in his Forest Laws. Blount. See 4 Inst. 307.

MONTGOMERY, THE TOWN OF.

Whereas through scolds and whores many evils arise in the town, viz. strifes, fightings, defamations, &c. and many other disturbances, by their shouting and bawling ‡§‡, our practice concerning them is, that when they are taken they are adjudged to the goging-stoole ‖‡‖, and there to stand with their feet naked, and their hair hanging and dishevelled, for such time as they may be seen by all persons passing that way, according to the will of our chief bailiffs †.

‡§‡ Hutesias et clamores. Shouting and bawling. A. See 3 Inst. 116.

‖‡‖ Goging-stoole. This goging-stoole is the same which in our law books is written cucking-stool and coke-stool; anciently tumbrel, or trebucket, by Bracton, tymborella: the Saxons (for it is of

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* Tenentes de South Malling, in com. Cantiæ, debent, de consuetudine inter eos, facere scotalium de sex decim denariis et ob. Ita quod de singulis sex denariis detur unum denarium et ob. ad potandum cum bedello domini archiepiscopi super prædictum feodum. Ex vet. Consuetud. in Archivis Archiep. Cant. Blount, 150.

† Quia per objurgatrices et meretrices multa mala in villa oriuntur, viz. lites, pugnæ, diffamationes, &c. ac aliæ multæ inquietationes per earum hutesias et clamores; igitur utimur de eisdem, quod cum captæ fuerint, habeant judicium de la goging-stoole, et ibi stabunt, nudis pedibus, et suis crinibus pendentibus et dispersis, tanto tempore ut aspici possint ab omnibus per viam transeuntibus; secundum voluntatem balivorum nostrorum capitalium. M.S. L.L. liberi Burgi de Mountgomery. Blount, 150.

great

great antiquity) called it a scealfing-stole (from scealfing, scolding) i. e. a chair in which scolding women were placed, and plunged over head in water *. Blount.

EAST RUDHAM, COUNTY OF NORFOLK.

In the town of East Rudham, in the county of Norfolk, the custom of all the lands which are held within the borough (burgagium) concerning inpeny and outpeny, is this, that he who will sell or give the said tenure to any one, shall give for his going out of the same tenure one penny, and the like for the entry of the other; and that the bailiff of the lord shall be present at the delivery of every livery of seisin: and if the aforesaid pennies shall be in arrear, the bailiff of the lord may distrain for the said pennies in the same tenure †.

KINDERTON, COUNTY OF CHESTER.

In the 14th of Henry VII., 1498, Thomas Venables claims, that if any tenant or resiant within the lordship or manor of Kinderton, in the county of Chester, committed felony, and his body was taken by the said Thomas for the fact, and the party convicted, he should have pelf ¶, viz. he was to seize all his goods and chattels; and that which belonged to the earl, he was to present at Chester Castle, and to have all his household furniture (inventa domestica) and of all kind of oxen, cows, steers, heifers, pigs, and sheep, one, to wit,

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* Cathedra in qua rixosæ mulieres sedentes, aquis demergebantur. Query, if scealfing is not rather the *shelving* stool.

† De inpeny et outpeny, consuetudo talis est in villa de East Rudham, in com. Norf. de omnibus terris quæ infra burgagium tenentur, viz. quod ipse qui vendiderit vel dederit dictam tenuram alicui dabit pro exitu suo de eadem tenura, unum denarium et simile pro ingressu alterius; et quod balivus domini erit ad deliberationem cujuslibet seisinæ deliberandæ: et si prædicti denarii aretro fuerint, balivus domini distringet pro eisdem denariis in eadem tenura. Reg. Priorat. de Cokesford. Blount, 151.

the

the best; and if he had none, except one of those kinds, he claimed to have that one, with all the small animals, as cocks, hens, geese, and such like, and all the pieces of cloth cut and begun with ‡§‡, and all the joints of meat begun with, or cut in part (carnes attainiatas), and all the malt except one quarter §§: and from every stack of corn he claimed to have a whole groundstall †*† of each stack, and all the lead out of the furnace, and all the wooden vessels, all the table-cloths, towels, and all belonging to the bed, linen and woollen, and all the carts not bound with iron, and all the ploughs, with all their furniture [‡], &c. *

¶ Pelfram. Pelf, or pelfre, appears here to signify such a quantity of goods and chattels as are here expressed, which to this day, in common speech, we call worldly pelf. Blount.

‡§‡ Attainiatos. What this word may signify I am to learn. Blount.

§§ Totum brasium infra unum quarterium. All the malt except one quarter. Blount. Or under a quarter. P.

†*† Groundstall integrum. Of every mow of corn he claimed to

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* Thomas Venables clamat quod si aliquis tenentium vel residentium infra dominium sive manerium de Kinderton, in com. Cestriæ, feloniam fecerit, et corpus ejus per ipsum Thomam super factum illud captum, et convictus fuerit, habere pelfram, viz. omnia bona et catalla hujusmodi seisire; et ea quæ domino comiti pertinent, ad Castrum Cestriæ præsentare, et habere omnia inventa domestica et de omni genere boum, vaccarum, boviculorum, juvencarum, porcorum, bidentium, unum, viz. melius; et si de aliquo genere non habuerit nisi, unum clamat habere illud unum cum aliis minutis animalibus, ut gallis, gallinis, aucis, et hujusmodi, et omnes pannos talliatos et attainiatos, et omnis carnes attainiatas, et totum brasium infra unum quarterium, et de quolibet tasso bladi clamat habere groundstal integrum cujuscunque tassi, et totum plumbum extra fornacem, et omnia vasa lignea, omnes mappas, manutergia, et omnia ad lectum pertinentia, linea et lanea, et omnes carrectas ferro non ligatas, et omnes carrucas, cum tota apparura, &c. Plac. in Itin. apud Cestriam, 14 Hen. VII. Blount, 151.

have

have as much as would cover the ground or floor where the corn lay. Blount. Onstand. A. Staddle, Derbyshire. P.

[‡] Carruca cum tota apparura, is a plough with all its furniture. Blount.

COLESHILL, COUNTY OF WARWICK.

They have an ancient custom at Coleshill, in the county of Warwick, that if the young men of the town can catch a hare, and bring it to the parson of the parish, before ten of the clock on Easter Monday, the parson is bound to give them a calve's head and a hundred of eggs for their breakfast, and a groat in money*.

STANLAKE, COUNTY OF OXFORD.

At Stanlake, in the county of Oxford, the minister of the parish, in his procession, in Rogation Week, reads the Gospel at a barrel's head, in the cellar of the Chequer Inn in that town, where some say there was formerly an hermitage, others that there was anciently a cross, at which they read a Gospel in former times; over which the house, and particularly the cellar, being built, they are forced to continue the custom in manner as above †.

BURFORD, COUNTY OF OXFORD.

About the year 750, a battle was fought near Burford, in Oxfordshire, perhaps on the place still called Battle-Edge, west of the town, towards Upton, between Cuthrerd or Cuthbert, a tributary King of the West Saxons, and Ethelbald, King of Mercia, whose insupportable exactions the former king not being able to endure,

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* Blount, 153.

† Nat. Hist. of Oxfordshire, fo. 203. Blount, 154.

he

he came into the field against Ethelbald, met, and overthrew him there, winning his banner, whereon was depicted a golden dragon; in memory of which victory, the custom (yet within memory) of making a dragon yearly, and carrying it up and down the town in great jollity on Midsummer Eve, to which they added the picture of a giant, was in all likelihood first instituted *.

ENSHAM, COUNTY OF OXFORD.

It has been the custom at Ensham, in Oxfordshire, for the town's people on Whit-Monday, to cut down and bring away (wherever the church-wardens pleased to mark it out, by giving the first chop) as much timber as could be drawn by men's hands into the Abbey-yard, whence if they could draw it out again, notwithstanding all the impediments that could be given by the servants of the Abbey, and since that by the family of the lord, it was then their own, and went, in part at least, to the reparation of their church: and by this custom, as some will have it, they hold both their Lammas and Michaelmas common †.

LODEBROOK, COUNTY OF WARWICK.

In the manor of Lodebrook, in the county of Warwick, whereof the Catesbyes were heretofore lords, each tenant paid swarf-money ¶ yearly, which was one penny halfpenny; it must be paid (says the rental) before the rising of the sun, the party must go thrice about the cross, and say, "the swarf-money," and then take witness, and lay it in the hole; and when he hath so done, he must look well that his witness do not deceive him, for if it be not paid, he giveth a great forfeiture, thirty shillings and a white bull ‡.

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* Nat. Hist. of Oxfordshire, 348. Blount, 154.

† Nat. Hist. of Oxfordshire. Blount, 155.

‡ Ex antiq. Rentali ejusd. Man. Blount, 156.

¶ Swarf-money. I know not what this swarf-money may signify, unless it were mis-written for warth-money, or ward-money. Blount. See pp. 186, 312. Perhaps it is another term for the smoke-silver known in other manors. W.

WAREHAM, COUNTY OF DORSET.

By the custom of Wareham, in the county of Dorset, both males and females have a right, equally, in the partition of lands and tenements; tenementa in Warham sunt partibilia inter masculos et fœminas, says the record; and is so unusual a custom, that perhaps it may be hard to find the like elsewhere in England *.

ESSEBURN, NOW ASHBORNE IN THE PEAK, COUNTY OF DERBY.

The jurors say, that, when at first the miners come into the field to seek for mines, and a mine is found, they should come to the bailiff, who is called berghmayster, and demand from him two meers, if it be in the new field; and they are to have one for the finding, and the other by the right of miners; and every meer shall contain four perches, and to their mine (pit, or shaft) seven feet, and every perch shall be of twenty-four feet, &c. Also they say, that pleas of bergmote ought to be held from three weeks to three weeks, upon the mines in the Peak, &c. †

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* Plac. de Jur. et Assis. de anno 16 Edw. I. Blount, 160.

† Juratores dicunt quod in principio quando mineratores veniunt in campum mineriæ, quærentes inventa minera, venient ad ballivum qui dicitur bergmayster, et petent ab eo duas metas, si sit in novo campo, et habebunt unam, scil. pro inventione, et aliam de jure mineratorum, et unaquæque meta continet quatuor perticatas, et ad foveam suam septem pedes, et unaquæque perticata erit de XXIV pedibus, &c. Dicunt etiam quod Placita de bergmote, debent teneri de tribus septimanis in tres septimanas, super minerias in Pecco, &c. Escaet. de anno 16 Edw. I. No. 34, Derby. Blount, 159.

CLUN,

CLUN, COUNTY OF SALOP.

It is the custom of some manors, within the honor of Clun, in the county of Salop, that at the entrance of every new lord of that honor, the tenants shall pay him a certain sum of money called mise-money ¶. In consideration whereof, they claim to be acquit of all fines and amerciaments which are recorded at that time in the court rolls, and not levied, which they call white books *.

¶ Mises. Costs or expences. A. Perhaps it means money remitted or forgiven. P.

A correspondent in the Gentleman's Magazine, vol. lii. p. 422, suggests whether the money called mise-money may not be derived from the French word "remise," which is rendered by Cotgrave "acquittance," &c.

ROCHESTER PRIORY, COUNTY OF KENT.

Memorandum, that on the first day of the coming of our lord the king to Rochester, the sealers of his writs ‡§‡ ought to have four loaves of esquires bread, and four loaves of grooms bread ‖††‖; also they ought to have four gallons of convent ale, and four gallons of common ale; also from the kitchen, four dishes of meat with which the convent is served, and four dishes of common meat, to wit, twenty-four herrings, and twenty-four eggs: also for provender §*§, seven small bushels; also they ought to have eight halfpence to buy hay. And this was provided and ordained by the lord King Henry III., son of King John, and by Hubert de Burgo and G. de Craucumbe. And for this provision and grant, the prior and con-

* Antiq. Supervis. Honorii de Clun. Blount, 162.

vent of Rochester, wheresoever our lord the king shall be, ought to be quit for wax for the seal. And if the king should make a stay in Rochester for two days or more, the sealers of writs were not to have the things aforesaid; but if he went out of Rochester and returned, then they were to have them as at his first coming, as aforesaid *.

‡§‡ Spigurnelli. These Spigurnelli were sealers of the king's writs; for King Henry III. appointed Geoffrey de Spigurnell into that office (Pat. 11 Hen. III. m. 7), and perhaps the first in it; or for some other eminency in him it was, that these officers were afterwards for some time called Spigurnels. Blount.

‖†‖ Panes garcionum. Garcio, from the French garçon, a lad or page. Ainsworth's Dict. of Law Lat.

§*§ Prebendam. Provender. Blount.

BISHOP'S CASTLE, COUNTY OF SALOP.

All the burgesses of Bishop's Castle, in the county of Salop, ought to find one man three times a year for the hunting stand ¶, the diversion to be taken whenever the bishop should please †.

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* Memorandum, quod primo die adventus domini regis ad Roffensem, debent Spigurnelli habere quatuor panes de pane armigerorum, et quatuor panes de pane garcionum. Item debent habere quatuor galones cervisiæ conventualis, et quatuor galones cervisiæ communis. Item de coquina quatuor fercula, quibus conventus servitur et quatuor fercula de communi, scil. XXIV haleces, et XXIV ova. Item ad præbendam septem parvos bussellos. Item debent habere octo obolos ad emendum fœnum; et hoc provisum et statutum est per dominum Regem Henricum, filium Regis Johannis, et per Hubertum de Burgo et G. de Cracumbe. Pro ista autem provisione et concessione debet prior et conventus Roffensis, ubicunque dominus rex fuerit, quieti esse pro cera ad sigillum. Item si dominus rex fecerit moram in Roffense per duos dies vel amplius, non habebunt Spigurnelli de prædictis sed si exierit, et redierit habebunt sicut in primo adventu ut prædictum est. Liber de Consuetud. Eccl. Roff. fact. 1314. Blount, 163.

† Omnes burgenses de Bishop's Castle, in com. Salop, debent invenire unum hominem ter per annum, ad stabliamentum pro venatione capienda, quando episcopus voluerit. Liber niger Heref. Blount, 165.

¶ Ad

¶ Ad stabliamentum pro venatione capienda. For driving deer to a stand in order to shooting them, or into buck-stalls, or deer-hays, for taking them. Blount.

HEREFORD, THE CITY OF.

When the king went a hunting, from every house, by the custom, there was to go one man to drive the deer to a stand ¶ in the forest; other men, not having dwelling-houses [*] entirely their own, were to find inner-guards §†§ for the hall, when the king was in the city. When a burgess, serving with a horse ‡§‡, died, the king was to have his horse and arms: from him who had not a horse, the king, on his death, was to have either ten shillings, or his land and houses. If any one, prevented by death, had not devised his substance or effects, the king was to have all his cattle ||§||, &c. *

¶ Stabilitionem in sylva. Is the same with stabliamentum pro venatione; expounded above. See Bishop's Castle. Blount.

[*] Masuras. Dwelling-houses. Blount.

§†§ Inewardos. I suppose may signify such as guarded the king's person. Blount.

‡§‡ Cum caball. serviens. Caballus, a horse. Fr. Cheval.

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* Quando rex venatui instabat de unaquaque domo per consuetudinem ibat unus homo ad stabilitionem in sylva; alii homines non habentes integras masuras inveniebunt inewardos ad aulam quando rex erat in civitate, burgensis cum caballo serviens, cum moriebatur, habebat rex equum et arma ejus; de eo qui equum non habebat, si moreretur, habebat rex aut decem solidos aut terram suam cum domibus. Si qui morte præventus non devisisset quæ sua erant, rex habebat omnem ejus pecuniam, &c. Domesday, tit. Heref. Blount, 166.

||§|| Pecunia.

‖§‖ Pecunia. Is here used for cattle and goods, for of old pecunia pro pecude often occurs. See Law Dictionary. Blount.

URCHENFEILD, COUNTY OF HEREFORD.

Whenever the king's army should go against the enemy, the men of Urchenfeild, in the county of Hereford, by custom, made the avantward (vanguard) and in returning the rereward. The jurors of the hundreds of Irchenfeild, Webtre, and Gretre, say, that Botholin, who held the town of Comboglin, ought to make suit to the hundred aforesaid, and to be a domesman §†§ of the same hundred *.

§†§ This domesman is one of those that sit in the court in judicature with the steward; for dome in Saxon signifies judgment; and there are nine of these domesmen continued to this day in Irchenfeild, and were so from a long and unknown beginning, of which see Taylor's Hist. of Gavelkind. Blount.

CHAKENDON, COUNTY OF OXFORD.

All the bondmen (servi) of Chakendon, in the county of Oxford, for the service of ¶ mowing were to have of the lord one ram of the price of eight-pence at least, and every mower was to have a loaf of the price of a halfpenny; and they jointly were to have a cart-load of wood, and a cheese of the price of four-pence, and a certain

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* Cum exercitus regis in hostem pergat, homines de Urchenfeild, in com. Hereford, per consuetudinem faciunt avantward, et in reversione le rerewarde. Jurati hundredorum de Irchenfeild, Webtre, et Greytre, dicunt quod Botholin, qui tenuit villam de Comboglin, solebat facere sectam ad hundredum prædictum, et esse unus domesman de eodem hundredo. Domesday. Rot. de Quo Warr. 20 Edw. I. Heref. Blount, 165.

quantity

quantity of small-beer §§. And every yard-land was to have six tods of grass ‖‡‖, and half a yard-land three tods *.

¶ Pro servitio falcationis. For the service of shearing or mowing.

§§ Batinum sab. I take batinus to mean a measure or certain quantity. Vide Du Fresne, v. Battus. P. Sab probably is an abbreviation of the word sabia, small-beer. Vide Du Fresne in voce. E.

‖‡‖ Sex toddas herbæ. Six tods of grass. I cannot find the word tod applied to any thing but wool. A tod of wool is 28 lb. six of which amount to a very small proportion of the produce of a yard-land, (see pp. 130, 465), even supposing it to mean no more than a rood; and therefore I apprehend either that I do not understand, or that Mr. Blount has not truly copied the record. E. I do not understand that six tods were the whole produce, but that each mower was to have six tods for his perquisite; for the record is plainly speaking here of what the mowers were to have. P.

DUNMOW, COUNTY OF ESSEX.

Robert Fitzwalter †, living long beloved of King Henry, son of King John, as also of all the realme, betook himself in his latter dayes to prayer and deeds of charity, gave great and bountifull

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* Omnes servi de Chakendon, in com. Oxon. pro servitio falcationis, habebunt domino unum arietem precii octo denariorum ad minus, et quilibet falcans habebit unum panem precii oboli. Et hi conjunctim habebunt unam carectatam bosci, et unum caseum precii quatuor denariorum, et unum batinum sab. Et quælibet virgata terræ habebit sex toddas herbæ, et dimidia virgata terræ tres toddas. Inquis. temp. Edw. I. de Hundr. de Langtre. in com. Oxon. Blount, 166.

† See Castle-Baynard, p. 416.

almes

almes to the poor, kept great hospitality, and re-edified the decayed prison (priory) of Dunmowe, which one Juga (Baynard) a most devout and religious woman, being in her kinde his ancestor, had builded; in which prison (priory) arose a custome, begun and instituted, eyther by him, or some other of his successours, which is verified by a common proverbe or saying, viz. That he which repents him not of his marriage, either sleeping or waking, in a year and a day, may lawfully go to Dunmow and fetch a gammon of bacon. It is most assured that such a custome there was, and that this bacon was delivered with such solemnity and triumphs as they of the priory and the townsmen could make. I have enquired of the manner of it, and can learne no more but that it continued untill the dissolution of that house, as also the abbies. And that the party or pilgrim for bacon was to take his oath before prior and convent, and the whole town, humbly kneeling in the church-yard upon two hard-pointed stones, which stones some say are there yet to be seen in the prior's church-yard; his oath was ministred with such long process, and such solemne singing over him, that doubtless must make his pilgrimage (as I may terme it) painfull: after, he was taken up upon men's shoulders, and carried, first about the priory church-yard, and after, through the town with all the fryers and brethren, and all the town's-folke, young and old, following him with shouts and acclamations, with his bacon borne before him, and in such manner (as I have heard) was sent home with his bacon; of which I find that some had a gammon, and others a flecke, or a flitch; for proof whereof I have, from the records of the house, found the names of three several persons that at several times had it.

Anno 23 Hen. VI. (1445). Memorandum, that one Richard Wright,

Wright, of Badbury, near the city of Norwich, in the county of Norfolk, labourer, (plebeius) came to Dunmow and required the bacon, to wit, on the 27th of April, in the 23d year of the reign of King Henry VI. and, according to the form of the charter, was sworn before John Cannon, prior of the place and the convent, and very many other neighbours, and there was delivered to him the said Richard a side or flitch of bacon.

Anno 7 Edw. IV. (1467). Memorandum, that one Stephen Samuel, of Ayston Parva, in the county of Essex, husbandman, on the day of the blessed Virgin, in Lent, (25th March) in the 7th year of King Edward IV., came to the priory of Dunmow, and required a gammon of bacon; and he was sworn before Roger Bulcott, then prior of the place and the convent, and also before a multitude of other neighbours, and there was delivered to him a gammon of bacon.

Anno 2 Hen. VIII. Memorandum, that in the year of our lord 1510, Thomas le Fuller, of Cogshall, in the county of Essex, came to the priory of Dunmow, and on the 8th day of September, being Sunday, in the 2d year of King Henry VIII., according to the form of the charter, was sworn before John Tils, then prior of the house and the convent, and also before a multitude of neighbours, and there was delivered to him, the said Thomas, a gammon of bacon.

Hereby it appeareth, that it was according to a charter, or donation, given by some conceited benefactor to the house; and it is not to be doubted, but that at such a time, the bordering townes and villages resorted, and were partakers of their pastimes, and laught to scorne the poor man's paynes.

THE FORM OF THE OATH TAKEN BY THOSE AT DUNMOW, WHO ARE TO HAVE THE BACON.

You shall swear by custom of confession,
If ever you made nuptial transgression.
Be you either married man or wife,
If you have brawls or contentious strife;
Or otherwise at bed or at board,
Offended each other in deed or word:
Or since the parish clerk said amen,
Yo wished yourselves unmarried agen,
Or in a twelve-moneth and a day
Repented not in thought any way;
But continued true in thought and desire,
As when you joined hands in the quire.
If to these conditions, without all feare,
Of your own accord you will freely sweare,
A whole gammon of bacon you shall receive,
And bear it hence with love and good leave:
For this is our custom at Dunmow well knowne,
Though the pleasure be ours, the bacon's your own*.

Since the suppression of the priory, this custom is still kept up, and the ceremony is performed at a court baron for this manor, by the steward; of which we have the following instances:

At a court baron of Sir Thomas May, knight, holden on the

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* Ex Collectan. D. Richardii S. Georg. Equit. Aurat. Armorum Regis, 1640, 2 Mon. Angl. 78. See the same account, with some variations. Ex Reg. Priorat. de Dunmow. Blount, 162. See also the new edition of Brand's Popular Antiquities.

7th

7th of June, 1701, before Thomas Wheeler, gentleman, steward, the homage being five fair ladies, spinsters, namely, Elizabeth Beaumont, Henrietta Beaumont, Annabella Beaumont, Jane Beaumont, and Mary Wheeler; they found that John Reynolds, of Hatfield Brodoke, gentleman, and Anne his wife, and William Parsley, of Much Easton, butcher, and Jane his wife, by means of their quiet and peaceable, tender and loving cohabitation for the space of three years last past and upwards, were fit and qualified persons to be admitted by the court to receive the antient and accustomed oath, whereby to entitle themselves to have the bacon of Dunmow delivered unto them according to the custom of the manor. Accordingly, having taken the oath, kneeling on the two great stones near the church door, the bacon was delivered to each couple.

The last who received it were John Shakeshanks, wool-comber, and Anne his wife, of Wethersfield, on the 20th of June, 1751 *.

CHESTER CITY AND COUNTY.

Randall Blundeville, Earl of Chester, towards the latter end of the reign of King Richard I., being suddenly besieged by the Welch in the Castle of Ruthelent, in Flintshire, sent to his constable of Cheshire, one Roger Lacy (for his fierceness surnamed Hell) to hasten with what force he could to his relief.

It happened to be on Midsummer-day, and a great fair then held at Chester; whereupon Roger immediately got together a great lawless mob of fidlers, players, coblers, and the like, and

* Morant's Hist. of Essex, vol. ii. p. 430.

marched instantly towards the earl; and the Welch, perceiving a great multitude approaching, raised the siege and fled.

The earl being thus freed, came back with his constable to Chester; and in memory of this service, by a charter, granted to Roger Lacy and his heirs, power over all the fidlers, letchers, whores, and coblers, in Chester.

About the latter end of the reign of King John, or beginning of King Henry III., Roger Lacy, being dead, his son, John Lacy, by the following deed, granted to one Hugh Dutton, his steward, and to his heirs, the rule and authority over all the letchers and whores in the county, viz.

> "Know all men present and to come, that I John, constable of Chester, have given and granted, and by this my present charter have confirmed to Hugh de Dutton, and his heirs, the government of all the letchers ¶ and whores of all Cheshire, as freely as I hold that government of the earl, saving my right to me and my heirs*."

Though the original grant makes no mention of giving rule over fidlers and minstrels, yet ancient custom has now reduced it only to the minstrelsey; for probably, the rout which the constable brought to the rescue of the earl, were debauched persons drinking with their sweet-hearts at the fair, the fidlers that attended them, and such loose persons as he could get.

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* Sciant præsentes et futuri, quod ego, Johannes constabularius Cestriæ, dedi et concessi, et hac præsenti charta mea confirmavi Hugoni de Dutton et hæredibus suis, magistratum omnium leccatorum et meretricum totius Cestershiriæ, sicut liberius illum magistratum teneo de comite. Salvo jure meo, mihi et hæredibus meis. Sine dat. circa annum 1220.

In

In the 14th Hen. VII. a quo warranto was brought against Lawrence Dutton, of Dutton, esquire, to shew why he claimed all the minstrels of Cheshire and the city of Chester, to appear before him or his steward, at Chester, yearly, on the feast of St. John the Baptist, and to give him at the said feast, four flaggons of wine and a lance, and also every minstrel then to pay him four-pence half-penny, and why he claimed from every whore in Cheshire and the city of Chester, exercising her trade, four-pence, to be paid yearly at the feast aforesaid *. To which he pleaded prescription †.

In the statutes of the 14th Eliz. cap. 5, and the 39th Eliz. cap. 4, the first intituled, " An Act for the Punishment of Vagabonds, and for the Relief of the Poor and Impotent;" and the latter intituled, " An Act for Punishment of Rogues, Vagabonds, and Sturdy Beggars," both now repealed, are inserted the following proviso, viz:

" Provided always, that this act, or any thing therein contained, or any authority thereby given, shall not in any wise extend to disinherit, prejudice, or hinder John Dutton, of Dutton, in the county of Chester, esquire, his heirs or assigns for, touching, or

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* Laurentius dominus de Dutton clamat quod omnes minstrelli infra civitatem Cestriæ et infra Cestriam manentes, vel officia ibidem exercentes, debent convenire coram ipso vel senescallo suo apud Cestriam, ad festum nativitatis S. Johannis Baptistæ, annuatim, et dabunt sibi ad dictum festum quatuor lagenas vini et unam lanceam; et insuper quilibet eorum dabit sibi quatuor denarios et unum obolum ad dictum festum, et habere de qualibet meretrice infra comitatum Cestriæ et infra Cestriam manente, et officiam suum exercente, quatuor denarios per ann. ad festum prædictum, &c. Inter Placita apud Cestriam, 14 Hen. VII. Blount, 157. Law Dict. sub voce Minstrel.

† Sir Peter Leycester's Antiq. of Chesh. 141, 142. 251. Burn's Justice, tit. Vagrants. Blount, 158.

concerning

concerning any liberty, pre-eminence, authority, jurisdiction, or inheritance, which the said John Dutton now lawfully useth, or hath, or lawfully may, or ought to use, within the county palatine of Chester and the county of the city of Chester, or either of them, by reason of any antient charters of any kings of this land, or by reason of any prescription, usage, or title whatsoever*."

In the 43d Eliz. cap. 9, which continued the said act of the 39th Eliz. the above clause was continued only for one year, except before the end of the said year, the said John Dutton, or his heirs, should procure the Lords Chief Justices and Lord Chief Baron, or two of them, on hearing his allegations and proofs, to make certificate into the Chancery, to be there enrolled, that the said John Dutton, or his heirs, ought lawfully (if no statute against rogues or beggars had been made) by charter, tenure, or prescription, to have such liberty of licensing of minstrels as he claimed and used†.

In the statute of the 1st Jac. I. cap. 25, the same clause was continued without limitation; so that it is probable such proof had then been made as is above mentioned‡.

And in the act of the 17th Geo. II. cap. 5, commonly called the Vagrant Act, a like proviso is inserted in favour of the heirs or assigns of John Dutton, of Dutton, esquire. So that the right has now been established, by act of parliament (ever since the year 1572) above two hundred years§.

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* Stat. 39 Eliz. cap. 4.

† Ibid. 43 Eliz. cap. 9.

‡ Stat. 1 Jac. I. cap. 25, sect. 20.

§ Ibid. 17 Geo. II. cap. 5.

The

The heirs of the said Hugh Dutton enjoy the same power and authority over the minstrelsy of Cheshire, even to this day*, and keep a court every year upon the feast of St. John the Baptist, at Chester, being the fair-day, where all the minstrels of the county and city do attend and play before the lord of Dutton, upon their several instruments; he or his deputy then riding through the city, thus attended, to the church of St. John the Baptist, many gentlemen of the county accompanying him, and one walking before him in a surcoat of his arms, depicted upon taffata; and after divine service ended, holds his court in the city, where he or his steward renews the whole licences granted to the minstrels, and gives such new ones as he thinks fit, under the hand and seal of himself or his steward, none presuming to exercise that faculty there, without it. But now † this dominion or privilege is by a daughter and heir of Thomas Dutton, devolved to the Lord Gerard of Gerard-Bromley, in Staffordshire ‡.

¶ Leccatorum. Leccator, a riotous debauched person, a roaring boy, a tavern-hunter. Blount's Law Dict. in verbo. Buffoons. A.

TUTBURY, COUNTY OF STAFFORD.

"Henry the Sixth, by the grace of God, King of England and France, and Lord of Ireland, to all to whom these presents shall come: greeting. We have seen the letters patent of John, late King of Castile and Leon, Duke of Lancaster, our great-grandfather, in these words:"

"John, by the grace of God, King of Castile and Leon, Duke

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* So said by Mr. Blount, anno 1679.

† Ibid.

‡ Sir Peter Leycester's Antiq. of Chesh. Blount, 156.

of

of Lancaster, to all those who these our letters shall see or hear: greeting. Know ye that we have ordained, constituted, and assigned our well-beloved ——— king of minstrels, within our honour of Tuttebury, who now is, or shall be for the time coming, to take and arrest all the minstrels within our said honour and franchise who refuse to do their services and minstrelsy to them belonging, from time out of mind, at Tuttebury aforsaid, yearly, on the day of the Assumption of our Lady, (15th of August). Giving and granting to the said king of minstrels, for the time being, full power and commandment to execute reasonable judgment, and to constrain them to do their services and minstrelsies in the manner that belongs to them, and as they have been used, and of old time accustomed. And in witness of this, we have caused these our letters patent to be made. Given under our privy seal, at our Castle of Tuttebury, the 22d day of August, in the fourth year of the reign of our most gracious King Richard II. 1380."

" And we, at the request of our beloved in Christ, Thomas Gedny, prior of Tuttebury, have by these presents caused the aforesaid letters patent to be exemplified. In witness whereof, we have caused these our letters to be made patent. Given under the seal of our duchy of Lancaster, at our palace of Westminster, the 22d day of February, in the twenty-first year of our reign, 1442 *."

Also

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* Henricus Sextus, Dei gracia Rex Angliæ et Franciæ, et dominus Hiberniæ, omnibus ad quos presentes literæ pervenerint salutem. Inspeximus literas patentes Johannis nuper Regis Castellæ et Legionis, Ducis Lancastriæ, proavi nostri, factas in hæc verba. Johan, par le grace de Dieu Roy de Castille et de Leon, Duc de Lancastre, a touts ceux qui cestes nos letres verront ou orront saluz. Saches nous avoir ordenoz constitut et assignez nostre bien ame ——— Roy des minstraulx deins nostre honor de Tuttebury quore est,

ou

Also there is there a certain custom, that the players coming to morning prayers on the feast of the Assumption of the blessed Mary, (15th August) are to have a bull from the prior of Tuttebury, if they can take him on that side the water of Dove next Tuttebury, or the prior is to give them forty pence; for which said custom twenty pence shall be given to the lord at the said feast, yearly *.

The prior of Tutburye †, shall have yearly, one oure Ladydey, the Assumption, a bukke delivered him of seyssone by the wood-master and kepers of Nedewoode: and the wood-master and kepers of Nedewoode shale, every yere, mete at a lodgge in Nedewoode, called Birkeley Lodgge, by one of the cloke att afternone one Seynt Laurence Dey; at which dey and place a wood-moote

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ou qui pur le temps serra, pur prendre et arrester touts les minstralx deins mesme nostre honeur et franchise, queux refusont de faire lour services et minstralcie as eux appurtenants, a faire de antient temps a Tuttebury, suis dit annualment les jours del Assumption de nostre Dame. Donants et grantants au dit roy de minstralx pur le temps, esteant plien poyer et mandement de les faire reasonablement justifier, et constreuer de faire lour services et ministralcies en manere come appeint, et come illongues ad este use et de antient temps accustome. Et en testmoigniance de quel chose nous avons fait faire cestes noz letres patents. Don souz nostre privie seale, a nostre Chastel de Tuttebury le XXII. jour de August le an de Regne nostre tres dulce le Roy Richard Quart. Nos autem literas prædictas ad requisitionem dilecti nobis in Christo, Thomæ Gedney, prioris de Tuttebury, duximus exemplificandas per presentes. In cujus rei testimonium has literas nostras fieri fecimus patentes. Datum sub sigillo nostri Ducatus Lancastr. apud palatium nostrum de West. XXII die Febr. anno Regni nostri vicessimo primo. Ex Regist. de Tutebury, penes Henricum Agard, militem. Mon. Angl. i. 355. Blount, 167.

* Item est ibidem quædam consuetudo quod histriones venientes ad matutinas in festo Assumptionis beatæ Mariæ habebunt unum taurum de priore de Tuttebury, si ipsum capere possunt citra aquam Dove propinquiorem Tuttebury, vel prior dabit eis XL d. pro qua quidem consuetudine dabuntur domino ad dictum festum annuatim XX d. Ex Regist. de Tutbury, Mon. Angl. i. 355. Blount, 168.

† The Earl of Devonshire was in the place of prior in Mr. Blount's time, as the Duke of Devonshire is now.

shall be kept, and every keper makinge deffalte shall loose XII d. to the kinge, and there the wood-master and kepers shall chose II of the kepers yearly as itt cometh to their turne, to be stewards for to prepare the dyner at Tutburye Castell one oure Ladye-dey, the Assumption, for the wood-master, and kepers, and officers within the chase, and there they shall appoint in lykewyse where the bukke shall be kylled for the prior against the saide Ladye-deye; and also where the bukke shall be kylde for the keper's dyner ageinst the same day; and on the saide feaste of Assumption the wood-master or his lyvetenant, and the kepers and their deputies, shall be at Tutburye, and every man one horsebake, and soo ryde in order two and two together from the Yate, called the Lydeat, goinge into the common felde unto the highe crose in the towne; and the keper in whose office the Seynte Marye bukke was kylled, shall beire the bukk's heede garnished aboute with a rye of pease; and the bukk's heede must be cabaged ¶ with the hole face and yeers beinge one the sengill [*] of the bukke, with two peces of fatte one either sids of the sengill must be fastened uppon the broo-anklers [†] of the same heed, and every keper must have a grene boghe in his hand; and every keper that is absent that day, beinge nodder sikke nor in the king's service, shall lose XII d. and soo the kepers shall ridde two and two together tyll they come to the said crosse in the towne; and all the minstrells shall goe afore them one foote two and two together; and the wood-master, or in his absence his lyvetenant, shall ride hindermast after all the kepers; and at the said crosse in the town the foremast keper shall blow a seeke [‡], and all the other kepers shall answere him in blowinge the same, and when they come to the cornell ageinst the Yue-hall, the formast keper shall blowe a recheate [§], and all the other kepers shall answere hyme in blowinge of the same; and so they shall ride still tyll they come into the

the church-yorde, and then light and goo into the churche in like arrey, and all the minstrels shall pley one their instruments duringe the offeringe tyme, and the wood-master, or in his absence his live-tenant, shall offer up the bukk's head mayd in silver, and every keper shall offer a peny, and as soone as the bukk's head is offered uppe, all the kepers shall blowe a morte [‖], three tymes; and then all the kepers goo into a chappell, and shall there have one of the monks redye to sey them masse; and when masse is done, all the kepers goo in like arreye uppe to the castell to dynner; and when dynner is done the stewards goo to the prior of Tutburye, and he shall give them yeerly xxx s. towards the charges of ther dynner; and if the dynner come to more, the kepers shall beir it amongst them: and one the morrow after the Assumption there is a court kept of the minstrells, at which court the wood-master or his lyve-tenant shall be; and shall oversee that every minstrell dwellinge within the honor and makinge defaute shall be amercyed; whiche amercement the kinge of the minstrels shall have; and after the courte done, the pryor shall deliver the minstrels a bull, or xviii s. of money; and shall turne hyme loose amongs them, and if he escape from them over Dove-river, the bull is the priour's owne agene; and if the minstrels can take the bull ore he gett over Dove, then the bull is their owne *.

¶ Cabaged. Cabossed. Cut off close behind the ears.

[*] Sengill. Single, or tail.

[†] Broo-ankelers. Brow-antlers.

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* Out of the Coucher-book of the honour of Tutbury. Cap. de Libertatibus. Blount, 168.

[‡] Blowe

[‡] Blowe a seeke. A manner of blowing a huntsman's horn, such as is used when they seek a deer.

[§] Blowe a recheate. Such as the huntsmen blow to call the hounds back from a false scent.

It occurs in Much Ado about Nothing, act i. sc. i. where Benedick says to Claudio:

"That a woman conceived me, I thank her; that she brought me "up, I likewise give her most humble thanks: but that I will "have a recheate winded in my forehead, or hang my bugle in "an invisible baldrick, all women shall pardon me."

A recheate is the sound by which dogs are called back. Johnson. Chalmers's edit. of Shakspeare.

[‖] Blowe a morte. A particular air that is blown on the horn when the deer is killed, or killing.

THE MODERN USAGE.

Upon the morrow after the Assumption of the Blessed Virgin, being the 26th (16th) of August, all the musicians within the honour are to repair to the bailiff's house in Tutbury, where the steward of the court* (who is usually a nobleman), and the wood-master or his lieutenant are to meet them, from whence they go to the church in this order: first, two wind musicians, as trumpets or long pipes;

* The steward in Mr. Blount's time was the Duke of Ormond, and Mr. Edward Foden his deputy. The Earl of Devon was then prior. Blount, 171. At present his Grace the Duke of Devonshire is the owner of it.

then

then four string musicians, two and two, all playing; then the steward of the court, or his deputy, and the bailiff of the manor, deputed by the Earl of Devon*, the king of music going between them: after whom the four stewards of music, each with a white wand in his hand, and the rest of the company follow in order.

At the church, the vicar of Tutbury for the time being, reads the service of the day, for which every musician pays him a penny; then all go from the church to the castle, in manner as before, where the steward takes his place upon the bench in court, assisted with the bailiff and wood-master, the king of music sitting between them to see that every minstrel within the honour, being called, and making default, be presented and amerced by the jury, which amerciaments are collected by the stewards of music, who account the one moiety to his majesty's auditor, the other they retain themselves, for their pains in collecting them. When the king, steward, and the rest, are so sate, the steward commands an oyez to be made three times by one of the musicians, as cryer of the court, that all minstrels within the honour, residing in the counties of Stafford, Derby, Nottingham, Leicester, or Warwick, do appear to do their suit and service, on such pain and peril as the court shall inflict for their default; essoigns nevertheless are allowed, in excuse of defaulters, upon good reason shewed.

After which all the said minstrels are called by a suit-roll, as suitors are in a court-leet, and then two juries are impannelled of the chief minstrels, by the stewards of music, each jury consisting of twelve, which are returned into the court, where the steward swears them; the form of their oath is the same which is given in a court-

* Now Duke of Devonshire.

leet,

leet, only in a leet the jury swear to keep the king's counsel, their fellows and their own; in this, to keep the king of music's counsel, their fellows and their own.

The better to inform the jurors of their duty, the steward gives them a charge *, in commendation of the ancient science of music, shewing what admirable effects it has produced, what kings and noble persons have been professors of it, what manner of persons the professors ought to be, and to admonish them to choose skilful and good men to be officers for the year ensuing. The officers chosen by the juries are one king and three stewards of music; the fourth is chosen by the steward of the court. The king is chosen one year out of the minstrels of Staffordshire, and the next year out of those of Derbyshire.

The steward of the court issues out warrants to the stewards of music in their several districts, by virtue whereof they are to distrain and levy in any city, town corporate, or other place within the honour, all such fines and amerciaments as are imposed by the juries on any minstrel for offences committed against the dignity and honour of the profession; the one moiety of which fines the stewards account for at the next audit, the other they retain themselves.

As soon as the charge is given, an oyez is made, with a proclamation, that if any persons can inform the court of any offence committed by any minstrel within the said honour, since the last court, which is against the honour of his profession, let them come

* The former editor of this work was promised a copy of the account of the minstrel's court, and of the Charge given at it to the minstrels, by a gentleman who signed A. W. to a letter in the Gentleman's Magazine for July, 1782, p. 336, but which was not obtained. A copy has been since procured, and will be found inserted at the end of the present article.

forth

forth and they shall be heard. Then the juries withdraw to consider of the points of the charge, and the old stewards of music bring into the court a treat of wine, ale, and cakes, and at the same time some minstrels are appointed to entertain the company in court with some merry airs; after which the juries present one to be king for the year ensuing, who takes his oath to keep up all the dignities of that noble science, &c Then the old king ariseth from his place, resigning it and his white wand to the new king, to whom he also drinks a glass of wine, and bids him joy of his honour: and the old stewards do the like to the new; which done, the court adjourns to a certain hour after noon, and all return back in the same order they came to the castle, to a place where the old king, at his own cost, prepares a dinner for the new king, steward of the court, bailiff, stewards of music, and the jurymen.

After dinner all the minstrels repair to the Priory Gate in Tutbury, without any manner of weapons, attending the turning out of the bull, which the bailiff of the manor is obliged to provide, and is there to have the tips of his horns sawed off, his ears and tail cut off, his body smeared all over with soap, and his nose blown full of beaten pepper. Then the steward causes proclamation to be made, that all manner of persons, except minstrels, shall give way to the bull, and not come within forty foot of him, at their own peril, nor hinder the minstrels in their pursuit of him: after which proclamation the prior's bailiff turns out the bull among the minstrels, and if any of them can cut off a piece of his skin before he runs into Derbyshire, then he is the king of music's bull; but if the bull gets into Derbyshire, sound and uncut, he is the lord prior's again.

If the bull be taken, and a piece of him cut off, then he is brought to the bailiff's house, and there collared and roped, and so brought

brought to the Bull-ring, in the High-street in Tutbury, and there baited with dogs; the first course, in honour of the king of music; the second, in honour of the prior; the third, for the town; and if more, for divertisement of the spectators; and after he is baited, the king may dispose of him as he pleases.

This usage is of late perverted, the young men of Stafford and Derby shires contend with cudgels about a yard long, the one party to drive the bull into Derbyshire, the other to keep him in Staffordshire, in which contest many heads are often broken.

(The king of music and the bailiff have also of late compounded, the bailiff giving the king five nobles (£1 13s. 4d.) in lieu of his right to the bull, and then sends him to the Earl of Devon's manor of Hardwick, to be fed and given to the poor at Christmas *.)

N. B. The minstrels court, bull running, &c. at Tutbury, were entirely abolished by the Duke of Devonshire in the year 1778, at the request of the inhabitants of that village, owing to the outrages usually committed on those occasions †.

SOME ACCOUNT OF THE FIRST ERECTION OF THE MINSTRELS COURT, &c. AT TUTBURY ‡.

"Quickly after the Conquest, Henry de Ferrars, a nobleman of Normandy (as Mr. Camden stiles him), who came in with Duke William, and had large possessions in the counties of Derby, Stafford, Warwick, Leicester, Nottingham, &c. built Tutbury Castle

* Blount, 167, to the end.

† See Letter signed A. W. Gentleman's Magazine for July, 1782, p. 336.

‡ See the note, p. 534.

upon

upon that hill of alabaster where it now stands, which continued in his family till Robert de Ferrars, Earl of Derby, (after pardon obtained for a former rebellion) revolted a second time and joined with Simon Mountford against King Henry III., by whom, being taken prisoner, he was fined for his offence £50,000 sterling, (a vast sum in those days) to be paid simul et semel in uno die ss. in quindena Joh. Bap. which fine the king gave to his son Edmund, Earl of Lancaster; Earl Robert obliging himself, upon non-payment, to forfeit all his lands, except Chartley in Staffordshire, and Holbroc in Derbyshire, to the said Edmund, which (because such a sum could by no means be raised) was accordingly done, and so Tutbury came to the family of Lancaster, and at length to be the head seat of the duchy, in which it flourished till the rebellion of Thomas Earl of Lancaster, anno 1322, temp. Edw. II., who fortified it against the king, but could not hold it, when, as Mr. Erdeswicke thinks, this first castle was brought to decay, and not re-edified till it came into the possession of John of Gaunt, who built the present castle, walling it on all sides but one, where the hill is so steep that it needed no such fence; from whose time it continued in tolerable condition till the late civil war, temp. Car. I., when it was taken, and for the most part demolished by the rebels, as may be seen by the ruins, it remaining much in the same condition they left it to this very day.

"During the time of which ancient Earls and Dukes of Lancaster, who were ever of the blood royal, great men in their times, had their abode, and keeping a liberal hospitality there at their honour of Tutbury, there could not but be a general concourse of people from all parts hither, for whose diversion all sorts of musicians were permitted likewise to come to pay their services, amongst whom (being numerous) some quarrels and disorders now and then arising, it was

found necessary, after a while, that they should be brought under rules, divers laws being made for the better regulation of them, and a governor appointed them by the name of a king, who had several officers under him to see to the execution of those laws, full power being granted to them to apprehend and arrest any such minstrels appertaining to the said honour as should refuse to do their services in due manner, and constrain them to do them, as appears by the charter granted to the said king of minstrels by John of Gaunt, King of Castile and Leon, and Duke of Lancaster, bearing date the 22d of August, in the fourth year of the reign of King Richard II., intituled, 'Carta le Roy de Ministraulx,' a translation of which has been already given, p. 527.

"Upon this, in process of time, the defaulters being many, and the amerciaments by the officers perhaps sometimes not over reasonable, concerning which and other matters, controversies frequently arising, it was found necessary that a court should be erected to hear plaints and determine controversies between party and party before the steward of the honour, which is held there to this day on the morrow after the Assumption, being the 16th of August, on which day they now also do all the services mentioned in the abovesaid grant, and have the bull due to them anciently from the prior of Tutbury, now from the Earl of Devonshire, whereas they had it formerly on the Assumption of our Lady, as appears by an inspeximus of King Henry VI. relating to the customs of Tutbury, already quoted.

"Thus, I say, the services of the minstrels were performed, and the bull enjoyed anciently on the feast of the Assumption; but now they are done and had in the manner following: on the court day, or morrow of the Assumption, being the 16th of August, at which time

time all the minstrels within the honour come first to the bailiff's house of the manor of Tutbury (who is now the Earl of Devonshire), where the steward for the court to be holden for the king as Duke of Lancaster (who is now the Duke of Ormond), or his deputy, meeting them, they all go from thence to the parish church of Tutbury, two and two together, music playing before them, the king of the minstrels for the year past walking between the steward and the bailiffs, or their deputies, the four stewards or under officers of the said king of minstrels, with each a white wand in his hand, immediately following them, and then the rest of the company in order. Being come to the church, the vicar reads them divine service, choosing psalms and lessons proper for the occasion. In the year 1680, the psalms were the 98th, 149th, and 150th; the first lesson the 2d book of Chronicles, chapter 5, and the second lesson the 5th chapter of the Epistle to the Ephesians, to the 22d verse; for which service every minstrel offered a penny, as a due always paid to the vicar of the church of Tutbury upon this solemnity.

"Service being ended, they proceed in like manner as before from the church to the castle-hall or court, where the steward or his deputy taketh his place, assisted by the bailiff or his deputy; the king of the minstrels sitting between them, who is to oversee that every minstrel dwelling within the honour, and making default, shall be presented and amerced, which that he may the better do, an oyez is then made by one of the officers, being a minstrel, three times, giving notice by direction of the steward to all manner of minstrels dwelling within the honour of Tutbury, viz, within the counties of Stafford, Derby, Nottingham, Leicester, and Warwick, owing suit and service to his majesty's court of music, here holden as this

day, that every man draw near and give his attendance, upon pain and peril that may otherwise ensue, and that if any man will be essoigned of suit or plea, he and they should come in, and they should be heard. Then all the musicians being called over by a court roll, two juries are impannelled out of twenty-four of the sufficientest of them, twelve for Staffordshire and twelve for the other counties, whose names being delivered in court to the steward and called over, and appearing to be full juries, the foreman of such is first sworn, and then the residue, as is usual in other courts, upon the Holy Evangelists; then to move them the better to mind their duties to the king and their own good, the steward proceeds to give them their charge, first commending to their consideration the origin of all music, both wind and string music, the antiquity and excellence of both, setting forth the force of it upon the affections by divers examples; how the use of it has always been allowed (as is plain from holy writ) in praising and glorifying God, and the skill in it always esteemed so considerable, that it is still accounted in the schools one of the liberal arts, and allowed in all godly Christian commonwealths; where, by the way, he commonly takes notice of the statute which reckons some musicians as vagabonds and rogues, giving them to understand that such societies as theirs, thus legally founded, and governed by laws, are by no means intended by that statute; for which reason the minstrels belonging to the manor of Dutton, in the county palatine of Chester, are expressly excepted in that act; exhorting them, upon this account, to preserve their reputation; to be very careful to make choice of such men to be officers amongst them as fear God, and are of good life and conversation, and have knowledge and skill in the practice of their art. The charge being ended, the jurors proceed to the election of the said officers; the

king

king being to be chosen out of the four stewards of the preceding year, and one year out of Staffordshire and another year out of Derbyshire, interchangeably, and the four stewards [two] out of Staffordshire and two out of Derbyshire, three being chosen by the jurors, and the fourth by him that keeps the court, and the deputy steward or clerk.

"The jurors departing the court for this purpose, leave the steward with his assistants still in their places (who, in the mean time, make themselves merry with a banquet, and a noise of musicians playing to them, the old king still sitting between the steward and bailiff as before) but returning again after a competent time, they present first their chiefest officer by the name of their king; then the old king arising from his place, delivereth him a little white wand in token of his sovereignty, and then taking a cup filled with wine, drinketh to him, wishing him all joy and prosperity in his office: in the like manner do the old stewards to the new; and then the old king riseth, and the new one taketh his place, and so do the new stewards of the old, who have full power and authority, by virtue of the king's stewards warrant, directed from the said court, to levy and distrain in any city, town corporate, or in any place within the king's dominions, all such fines and amerciaments as are inflicted by the said jurors that day upon any minstrel, for his or their offences, committed in the breach of any of their orders made for the good rule and government of the said society; for which said fines and amerciaments, so distrained, or otherwise peaceably collected, the said stewards are accountable at every audit, one moiety going to the king's majesty, and the other the said stewards have for their own use.

"The

" The election, &c. being thus concluded, the court riseth, and all persons then repair to another fair room, within the castle, where a plentiful dinner is then provided for them, which, being ended, the minstrels went antiently to the abbey gate, now to a little barn by the town side, in expectation of the bull to be turned forth to them, which was formerly done by the prior of Tutbury, late by the Earl of Devonshire, according to the custom before mentioned, pp. 535, 536.

" And thus this rustic sport, which they call the bull-running, should be annually performed by the minstrels only, but now a-days they are assisted by the promiscuous multitude that flock hither in great numbers, and are much pleased with it, though sometimes through emulation in point of manhood, that has been long cherished between the Staffordshire and Derbyshire men, perhaps as much mischief may have been done in the trial between them, as in the Feu de Taureau, or Bull-fighting practised at Valentia, Madrid, and in many other places in Spain, whence, perhaps, this our custom of bull-running might be derived, and set up here by John of Gaunt, who was King of Castile and Leon, and lord of the honour of Tutbury; for why might not we receive this sport from the Spaniards, as well as they from the Romans, and the Romans from the Greeks, wherein I am the more confirmed, for that the Italians, who first instituted this game, and of whom Julius Cæsar learned it, and brought it to Rome, were celebrated much about the same time of the year as our bull-running is, viz. on the 12th of August, which perhaps John of Gaunt, in honour of the Assumption of our Lady, being but three days after, might remove to the 15th, as after ages did (that all the solemnity and court might be kept on the same day to avoid further trouble) to the 16th of August."

THE

THE MANNER OF KEEPING THE MINSTRELS' COURT IN TUTBURY CASTLE.

First, call the court after this manner, with three oyez's, viz.

" All minstrels within this honour, residing in the counties of " Stafford, Derby, Nottingham, Leicester, and Warwick, come in " and do your suit and service, or you will be amerced."

Then call over the suit roll.

After that call over two juries, one for Staffordshire and another for Derbyshire; swear the foremen by themselves, and the rest by three or four at a time.

FOREMAN'S OATH.

" You, as foreman of this Inquest, shall diligently enquire and " true presentment make of all such articles, matters, and things, " as shall be given you in charge; the king of the minstrel's coun- " cels, your fellows, and your own, you shall keep secrete and " not disclose but in open court; you shall present no man for " hatred or malice, or spare any man for fear, favour, affection, " or hope of reward, but in all things, according to the best of " your knowledge, and information that you shall receive, you shall " present the truth, the whole truth, and nothing but the truth.

" So help you God."

Then swear the rest thus:

" The same oath that your foreman hath taken on his part, you " and every of you, on your parts, shall well and truly observe, " perform, and keep.

" So help you God."

Then

Then make proclamation thus:

" You gentlemen that are here sworn, draw near and hear your " charge, and all other persons are commanded to keep silence, " on pain of being fined."

Then give the charge, vide p. 545.

After the charge is given, proclamation is to be made thus:

" If any can inform the steward of this court, or these inquests, " of any offence committed by any minstrel, within this honor, " since the last court, against the dignity of his profession, let " them come forth and they shall be heard."

Then the jurors will present a king, who is to be sworn as follows:

" You as king of the minstrels belonging to this honorable and " ancient court, shall, to the uttermost of your power, maintain " all the customs and rights heretofore established in this court, " and shall preserve unto the society of the minstrels, all their " ancient rights, privileges, and customs anciently by them en- " joyed, and which of right do belong unto them, and that what " you now promise you will perform and keep.

" So help you God."

Then two stewards for Derbyshire, and two for Staffordshire, are to be sworn thus:

" You shall swear that you, and every of you, shall well and " truly serve the king of the minstrels in the offices of stewards, " and shall do right to all the minstrels and others therein con-

" cerned,

" cerned, according to the usages and customs of this court, and " shall endeavour, to the utmost of your power, to collect and " gather all such fines and amerciaments as shall be delivered " to you in the estreats extracted out of this court, and shall " faithfully perform and do all other matters and things belonging " to the stewards of the minstrels' office.

" So help you God."

PROCLAMATION OF TURNING OUT THE BULL.

" All manner of persons (except the minstrels) shall give way to " the bull, and not come within forty feet of him at their peril, nor " hinder the minstrels in their pursuit of him."

THE CHARGE IN THE MUSIC COURT OF THE HONOR OF TUTBURY.

" Gentlemen of these Inquests,

" The annual custom and usage of this honorable and ancient court having now called you together, something I suppose it is expected should be said of the delightful art and harmonious science you profess.

" Gentlemen,

" The nature of your art consists in raising and skilfully regulating harmonious sounds. All sounds (as the philosopher observes) arise from the quick and nimble elision or percussion of the air, being either divided by the lips or reeds of pipes, hautboys, flutes, or other wind instruments, or else struck and put into motion by the tremulous vibration of strings, yielding an agreeable sound to the ear. Now it is your art and business, gentle-

men, to regulate, compose, and express these sounds, so as to cause the different tones or notes to agree in concord, to make up one perfect concert and harmony.

" As for the antiquity of music, it will suffice that we read of Jubal, the son of Lamech, the seventh from Adam (whom some will have to be the Apollo of the Heathens) being the father of all such as handle the harp and organ, and probably most other sorts of music. About the time of the confusion of tongues, Mitzraim, the son of Ham, is said to have carried this art with his company into Egypt, where it was so much practised and improved, that succeeding generations, who knew not the writings of Moses, believed the Egyptians were the first inventors of music. Laban, the Syrian, expostulated with his son-in-law, why he would not let him send him away with mirth and with songs, with tabret and with harp.

" But the heathen writers are much divided about the author, or first inventor thereof, some say Orpheus, some Lynus, (both famous poets and musicians) others Amphion, and the Egyptians ascribed the invention to Apollo; but, as I before observed, the sacred history puts an end to this contest, by telling us that Jubal, the son of Lamech, and brother of Noah, was the father of all such as handle the harp and organ, and probably many other kinds of music, for what variety of inventions, as well as improvements of musical instruments, might not be expected from such a genius in the space of seven or eight hundred years experience. This Jubal (as I before said) is by the learned thought to be the Apollo of the heathens, but sacred and profane history

makes

makes them contemporary; we may reasonably infer that the Egyptians held this science in the highest esteem, from their making Apollo (the god of wisdom) the god of it.

"There is not the smallest orb we behold amidst the glorious canopy of the heavens, nor the minutest species of the animal or vegetable creation throughout the terraqueous globe, as well in its make, motion, and appearances, but in its motions, composition, and economy, like an angel sings, for when we consider the exquisite harmony that visibly appears through the whole creation, and the feathered race as one heavenly chorus, continually warbling forth their praise to the great Creator, I say, when we permit such thoughts as these to have their due influence upon us, we must conclude that the universal frame is derived from harmony, and that the eternal mind composed all things by the laws of music, and which gives plain and evincing hints to mankind, that as nothing but beauty, symmetry, and true harmony is discovered through the creation, so their duty to their great Creator would be best expressed by a chain of harmonious actions agreeable to reason and the dignity of their natures, and such as would really bespeak God's service to be the most perfect freedom.

"Thus is music a representation of the sweet content and harmony which God, in his wisdom, has made to appear throughout all his works; with what noble and sublime contemplations ought the melodious science of music naturally to inspire our minds

"Thus holy David, the royal psalmist, well experienced the powerful effects of music. You seldom meet him without an instrument in his hand and a psalm in his mouth; holy metres and

psalms he dedicated to his chief musician Jeduthun, to compose music to them. He was one in whom the spirit of God delighted to dwell; no evil spirit can subdue that mind where music and harmony are lodged. When David played before Saul, the evil spirit departed immediately. The use of music was continued in the Jewish church until the destruction of the temple and nation by Titus, and the use of it began in the Christian church in the time of the Apostles; the Christian emperors, kings, and princes, in all ages and all nations to this day, have had this divine science in great esteem and honour, as well for divine as civil uses. Not only Jews and Christians, but most of the heathen poets and philosophers were skilful musicians. Homer, who was a skilful master in that science, introduces Achilles quelling his rage against Agamemnon by the help of music, and the poet feigned that Orpheus drew trees, stones, and floods, since nought so stockish, hard, and full of rage, but music for the time doth change its nature. Plutarch tells us of Terpander's appeasing a seditious insurrection in Lacedemonia, by his harmonious lays. Pythagoras is said to have softened fierce minds. Asclepiades to have put a stop to sedition. Damon to have reduced drunken men to sobriety, and petulant men to a modest behaviour; and Xenocrates to have brought madmen to themselves: and all by the help of musical sounds. The evil spirit was removed from Saul, and he prophesied, and this by the efficacy of music. And Elisha, when he was consulted by the three kings that marched against Moab, called for a minstrel, and when the minstrel played, the hand of the Lord came upon him. Music expels poison by rarifying and exhilarating the spirits. Persons bit by the tarantula have been, by good authors, affirmed to have been cured by music. Amphion was so

great

great an orator and musician, that by the force of his oratory and powerful touch of his musical lute, the stones that builded Thebes, a city in Egypt, danced after him to the place where they should be laid, and his moving oratory, sweet harmony, and musical sounds, did so creep unto the ears, and steal upon the hearts of a people, rude and uncivilized, as engaged them to live peaceably together at Thebes, where he was king.

" Musical sacrifices and adorations claimed a place in the laws and customs of the most different nations. The Grecians and Romans, as well as Jews and Christians, unanimously agreed in this, as they disagreed in all other parts of their ceremonies. The Greeks and Romans had their college or society of musicians, whose art they thought useful to introduce virtue and excite courage. Tully tells us that the ancient Grecians (the politest people of the age) did not think a gentleman well bred, unless he could perform his part at a concert of music, insomuch that Themistocles (though otherwise a great man) was taxed for being defective in this accomplishment.

" But to come nearer to ourselves. History tells us that the ancient Britons had Bards before they had books, and the Romans, by whom they were conquered, confess the mighty power the Druids and Bards had over the people, by recording in their songs the deeds of heroic spirits, and teaching them both laws and religion in rhymes and tunes.

" And the long continuance of this very court of minstrelsy is a testimony of the antiquity of music amongst us.

" Theodorick,

" Theodorick, in an epistle to Boetius, says, when this queen of the senses comes forth in her gay dress, all other thoughts give way, and the soul rallies its powers to receive the delight which she gives, she cheers the sorrowful, softens the furious and enraged, sweetens sour tempers, gives a check to loose, impure, and wanton thoughts, and melts to pure and chaste desires; she captivates the straying faculties, and moulds them into a serene, sober, and just economy.

" I say, gentlemen, the force of music is wonderful: how strangely does it awaken the mind; it infuses an unexpected vigour, makes the impression agreeable and sprightly, gives a new capacity as well as satisfaction, it raises and falls, and counter-changes the passions; it charms and transports, ruffles and becalms; governs with an almost arbitrary power. There is scarcely any constitution so heavy, or reason so well fortified, as to be absolute proof against it. Ulysses, as much a hero as he was, durst not trust himself with the Syren's voices. Timotheus, a Grecian, was so great a master of music, that he could make a man storm and swagger like a tempest, and then, by altering his notes and time, he would take him down again, and sweeten his humour in a trice. One time, when Alexander was at dinner, this man played a Phrygian air, the prince immediately rises, snatches up his lance, and puts himself in a posture of fighting, the retreat was no sooner sounded by the change of the notes, but his arms were grounded, and his fire extinct, and he sat down as orderly as if come in from one of Aristotle's lectures.

" Have you, gentlemen, never observed a captain at the head of a troop or company, how much he has been altered at the sound

sound of a trumpet or the beat of a drum? What a vigorous motion, what an erected posture, what an enterprising visage! All of a sudden his blood changes in his veins, and his spirit jumps like gunpowder, and seems impatient to attack the enemy. Music is able to exert its force not only upon the affections, but on the parts of the body, as appears from Mr. Derham's story of the Gascoign knight that once had disobliged him, and to be even with him, caused at a feast a bagpipe to be played, when he was hemmed in with the company, which made the knight bep—s himself, to the great diversion of the company.

" But further, gentlemen, not only mankind, but the very beasts of the field are delighted with music, the beasts of the plough, their toil is rendered easy, and the long fatigue they daily undergo, is insensibly shortened by the rural songs and cheering whistle of their drivers. Not only dogs and horses, (those docile and sagacious animals) but even the rugged bears themselves dance to the sound of pipes and fiddles.

" Do but note a wild and wanton herd or race of youthful and unbacked colts, fetching mad bounds, bellowing and neighing aloud, (the hot conditions of their blood) if they perchance to hear a trumpet sound, or any music touch their ears, you shall perceive them make a mutual stand, and their savage eyes turned to a modest gaze by the sweet power of music.

" The famous Mr. John Playford tells us a remarkable story to this purpose: That himself once travelling near Royston, met a herd of stags, about twenty, upon the road, following a bagpipe and violin; when the music played, they went forward; when

when it ceased, they all stood still; and in this manner they were conducted out of Yorkshire to the King's palace, at Hampton-Court.

" But not only brute beasts, but even inanimate bodies are affected with sounds. Kircher mentions a large stone that would tremble at the sound of one particular organ pipe. Mersenne also, among many relations, tells us of a particular part of a pavement that would shake, as if the earth would open, when the organ played; this is more probable than what he relates about antipathy, (to wit); that the sound of a drum, made of a wolf's skin, would break another made of a skeep's skin, and that poultry would fly and cackle at the sound of a harp string made of a fox's gut. The great Boyle also tells us, that he tried an arch that would answer to C. fa. and had done so one hundred years, and that an experienced builder told him any well-built vault would answer some determinate note; and Mr. Derham tells us, that one Nicholas Petter, a Dutchman, could break round glasses with the sound of his voice.

" It is the common or civil use of music that concerns you, gentlemen, that owe suit and service to this court, and in that the world has not wanted examples even of emperors, princes, and the greatest and most illustrious persons, that have not disdained both to learn and practice your art; 'tis music which gains you admittance and acceptance in courts and palaces; in short, gentlemen, what feast, what play, what assembly, or ball? what country wakes, merriment, or entertainment, can be well held, without some of your society?

" Our

" Our great dramatic poet says:

' The man that hath not music in himself,
' And is not moved with concord of sweet sounds,
' Is fit for treasons, stratagems, and spoils;
' The motions of his spirit are dull as night,
' And his affections dark as Erebus.'

" And now, gentlemen, having spoke a few words of the nature, antiquity, usefulness, and wonderful effects of music, I shall now proceed to inform you, that as long as the ancient Earls and Dukes of Lancaster, who were ever of the blood royal, had their abode and kept a liberal hospitality at their honour of Tutbury, there could not but be a general concourse of people from all parts, for whose diversion all sorts of musicians were permitted likewise to come to pay their services, amongst whom some quarrels and disorders now and then arising, it was found necessary, after a while, that they should be brought under rules and laws, and that the end of your attendance and service, at this time, is the preservation of the dignity of this noble science, and for putting those laws into execution, by punishing all abuses and disorders happening, by any of your society, within this honour, for which end you have a governor appointed you by the name of a king, who has several officers under him to see to the execution of the several laws and customs belonging to this ancient community.

" Gentlemen, you are to enquire into the behaviour of the several minstrels within this honour, since the last court.

2d. " Whether any of them have abused or disparaged their honourable profession by drunkenness, profane cursing and swearing,

ing, singing lewd or obscene songs, playing to any company or meetings on the Lord's-day, or by any other vice or immorality, or by intruding into any company unsent for, or by playing for any mean or disgraceful reward.

3d. "Whether any of the minstrels, within this honour, that should be the known masters of concord and harmony, have been themselves guilty of any brawls, quarrels, or disorders.

4th. "Whether the minstrels, within this honour, have been decent in their apparel, and skilful in their art, and respectful to their supreme, the king of the minstrels; whether their last year's officers of the minstrelsy have well performed the duty of their respective offices.

5th. "Whether any minstrels, that owe suit and service to this court, have appeared and done their suit.

6th. "Whether any minstrels have executed their art within this honour, not being allowed and inrolled in this court; and if you find any minstrels, within this honour, to have offended in any of these particulars, you are to present them.

"And in the last place, gentlemen, it must be recommended to you, that you choose skilful and good men to be officers of the minstrelsy for the ensuing year. The king is to be chosen out of the four stewards for the preceding year; and one year out of Staffordshire, and another out of Derbyshire, interchangeably; and the four stewards, two out of Staffordshire, and two out of Derbyshire, three of them to be chosen by you, and the fourth by

by the steward of this court and the bailiff to the Earl of Devon*."

HUTTON-CONYERS, COUNTY OF YORK.

Near this town, which lies a few miles from Ripon, there is a large common, called Hutton-Conyers Moor, whereof William Aislabie, esq. of Studley-Royal (lord of the manor of Hutton-Conyers) is lord of the soil, and on which there is a large coney-warren belonging to the lord. The occupiers of messuages and cottages within the several towns of Hutton-Conyers, Melmerby, Baldersby, Rainton, Dishforth, and Hewick, have right of estray for their sheep to certain limited boundaries on the common, and each township has a shepherd.

The lord's shepherd has a pre-eminence of tending his sheep on any part of the common, and wherever he herds the lord's sheep, the several other shepherds are to give way to him, and give up their hoofing-place, so long as he pleases to depasture the lord's sheep thereon. The lord holds his court the first day in the year, and to entitle those several townships to such right of estray, the shepherd of each township attends the court, and does fealty by bringing to the court a large apple-pye, and a twopenny sweet-cake except the shepherd of Hewick, who compounds by paying sixteenpence for ale, (which is drunk as after mentioned) and a wooden spoon; each pye is cut in two, and divided by the bailiff, one half between the steward, bailiff, and the tenant of the coney-warren before mentioned, and the other half into six parts, and divided

* Communicated to the editor's father by the correspondent in the Gentleman's Magazine before mentioned. See p. 534.

amongst the six shepherds of the before-mentioned six townships. In the pye, brought by the shepherd of Rainton, an inner one is made filled with prunes. The cakes are divided in the same manner. The bailiff of the manor provides furmety and mustard, and delivers to each shepherd a slice of cheese and a penny roll. The furmety, well mixed with mustard, is put into an earthen pot, and placed in a hole in the ground, in a garth belonging to the bailiff's house, to which place the steward of the court, with the bailiff, tenant of the warren, and six shepherds, adjourn, with their respective wooden spoons. The bailiff provides spoons for the steward, the tenant of the warren, and himself. The steward first pays respect to the furmety, by taking a large spoonful; the bailiff has the next honour, the tenant of the warren next, then the shepherd of Hutton-Conyers, and afterwards the other shepherds by regular turns; then each person is served with a glass of ale (paid for by the sixteen-pence brought by the Hewick shepherd) and the health of the lord of the manor is drunk; then they adjourn back to the bailiff's house, and the further business of the court is proceeded in*.

In addition to the above account, which the editor received from the steward of the court, he learnt the following particulars from a Mr. Barrowby of Dishforth, who has several times attended the court, and observed the customs used there. He says, that each pye contains about a peck of flour, is about sixteen or eighteen inches diameter, and as large as will go into the mouth of an ordinary oven: that the bailiff of the manor measures them with a rule,

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* From a letter addressed by Henry Atkinson, esq. of Ripon, to the editor, dated 19th January, 1778.

and

and takes the diameter, and if they are not of a sufficient capacity, he threatens to return them, and fine the town. If they are large enough, he divides them with a rule and compasses into four equal parts, of which the steward claims one, the warrener another, and the remainder is divided amongst the shepherds. In respect to the furmety, he says, that the top of the dish in which it is put is placed level with the surface of the ground; that all persons present are invited to eat of it, and those who do not are not deemed loyal to the lord: that every shepherd is obliged to eat of it, and for that purpose is to take a spoon in his pocket to the court, for if any of them neglects to carry his spoon with him, he is to lay him down upon his belly, and sup the furmety with his face to the pot or dish; at which time it is usual, by way of sport, for some of the by-standers to dip his face into the furmety; and sometimes a shepherd, for the sake of diversion, will purposely leave his spoon at home.

WHITBY, COUNTY OF YORK.

In the fifth year of the reign of King Henry II., after the conquest of England by William Duke of Normandy, the lord of Uglebarnby, then called William de Bruce ¶, the lord of Snaynton [*], called Ralph de Percy [†], and a gentleman freeholder, called Allotson, did, on the 16th day of October, meet to hunt the wild boar, in a certain wood or desart called Eskdale-Side: the wood or place did belong to the abbot of the monastery of Whitby, who was then called Sedman, and abbot of the said place.

Then the aforesaid gentlemen did meet with their hounds and boar-staves in the place aforesaid, and there found a great wild boar; and the hounds did run him very hard near the chapel and hermitage

hermitage of Eskdale-Side, where there was a monk of Whitby, who was an hermit; and the boar being so hard pursued, took in at the chapel door, and there laid him down, and died immediately, and the hermit shut the hounds out of the chapel, and kept himself at his meditation and prayers: the hounds standing at a bay without, the gentlemen in the thick of the wood, put behind their game, in following the cry of the hounds, came to the hermitage, and found the hounds round the chapel; then came the gentlemen to the door of the chapel, and called on the hermit, who did open the door, and then they got forth, and within lay the boar dead, for which the gentlemen in a fury, because their hounds were put out of their game, run at the hermit with their boar-staves, whereof he died; then the gentlemen knowing, and perceiving that he was in peril of death, took sanctuary at Scarborough; but at that time, the abbot, being in great favour with the king, did remove them out of the sanctuary, whereby they came in danger of the law, and not privileged, but like to have the severity of the law, which was death. But the hermit, being a holy man, and being very sick, and at the point of death, sent for the abbot, and desired him to send for the gentlemen, who had wounded him to death; so doing, the gentlemen came, and the hermit, being sick, said, "I am sure to die of these wounds:" the abbot answered, "They shall die for it;" but the hermit said, "Not so, for I will freely forgive them my death, if they are content to be enjoined this penalty (penance) for the safe-guard of their souls:" the gentlemen being there present, bid him enjoin what he would, so he saved their lives: then said the hermit, "You and yours shall hold your land upon (of) the abbot of Whitby and (his) successors in this manner; that upon Ascension-day-even, you, or some of you, shall come to the wood of Strayheads, which is in

Eskdale-

Eskdale-Side, and the same day (Ascension-day at sun-rising), and there shall the officer of the abbot blow his horn, to the intent that you may know how to find him, and deliver unto you, William de Bruce, ten stakes, eleven strut-stowers, and eleven yadders, to be cut with a knife of a penny price; and you, Ralph de Percy [†], shall take one and twenty of each sort, to be cut in the same manner; and you, Allotson, shall take nine of each sort, to be cut as aforesaid, and to be taken on your backs, and carried to the town of Whitby, and to be there before nine o'clock of the same day before mentioned; and at the hour of nine o'clock, if it be full sea, to cease their service, as long as till it be low water; and at nine o'clock of the same day, each of you shall set your stakes at the brim of the water, each stake a yard from another, and so yadder them with your yadders, and to stake them on each side with strut-stowers, that they stand three tides, without removing by the force of the water; each of you shall make at that hour in every year, except it be full sea at that hour, which when it shall happen to come to pass the service shall cease: you shall do this to remember that you did slay me, and that you may the better call to God for mercy, repent yourselves, and do good works. The officer of Eskdale-Side shall blow, Out on you! Out on you! Out on you! for this heinous crime of yours: if you or your successors refuse this service, so long as it shall not be a full sea at the hour aforesaid, you or yours shall forfeit all your land to the abbot or his successors; this I do intreat, that you may have your lives and goods for this service, and you to promise by your parts in heaven, that it shall be done by you and your successors as it is aforesaid:" and then the abbot said, "I grant all that you have said, and will confirm it by the faith of an honest man:" then the hermit said, "My soul longeth for the Lord, and I as freely forgive these gentlemen

men my death, as Christ forgave the thief upon the cross;" and in the presence of the abbot and the rest, he said moreover these words, "In manus tuas, Domine, commendo spiritum meum, â vinculis enim mortis redemisti me, Domine Veritatis." ("Into thy hands, O Lord, I commend my spirit, for thou hast redeemed me from the bonds of death, O Lord of Truth.") And the abbot and the rest said, "Amen." And so [the hermit] yielded up the ghost the 8th day of December. Upon whose soul God have mercy. Anno Domini, 1160 *.

N. B. This service is still annually performed.

¶ This William de Bruce (from whose daughter the editor of this book is lineally descended) was of the family of Bruce, or Brus, of Skelton Castle. See p. 433. He founded a chantry in the church of Pickering in Yorkshire, to pray for his soul, his ancestors, and all Christian souls, in which church his monument yet remains.

[*] Snaynton. Printed Sneaton by mistake, in the copy from which this was taken.

[†] Ralph de Percy. By mistake printed D'Parthy, in the same copy.

BEDMINSTER, COUNTY OF DORSET.

In the manor of Bedminster, in the county of Dorset, is this custom, that a copyholder ought to nominate his successor, otherwise the land shall escheat; and it has been allowed to be a good custom. Lex Cust. 35.

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* From a printed copy published at Whitby a few years ago.

CLUN, COUNTY OF SALOP.

The tenants of Clun heretofore paid certain rents in meal, called meal rents, to make meat for the lord's hounds, but they are now payable in money. Jacob's Law Dict. tit. Meal Rents. Blount's Law Dict. sub verbo.

RIPON, COUNTY OF YORK.

There are the remains of a very ancient custom, once generally observed here by the inhabitants. On Midsummer Eve, every housekeeper who has in that year changed his residence into a new neighbourhood (there being certain limited districts, called neighbourhoods), spreads a table before his door in the street with bread, cheese, and ale, for those that choose to resort to it, where, after staying a while, if the master is of ability, the company are invited to supper, and the evening is concluded with mirth and good humour. The introduction of this custom is immemorial, but it seems to have been instituted for the purpose of introducing new comers to an early acquaintance with their neighbours; or it may have been with the more laudable design of settling differences by the meeting and mediation of friends.

The feast of St. Wilfrid, celebratde annually at this place, continues nearly a week. On the Saturday after Lammas Day, an effigy of the prelate is brought into the town, preceded by music; the people go out to meet it, and with every demonstration of joy, commemorate the return of their former patron from exile. The next day is dedicated to him, being here called St. Wilfray's Sunday. Hist. of Ripon, pp. 46, 47.

BRADFORD, COUNTY OF WILTS.

The tenants within this manor pay a yearly rent, by the name of veal money, to their lord, in lieu of veal paid formerly in kind. Jacob's Law Dict. cites Blount's Tenures.

RATBY, COUNTY OF LEICESTER.

There is a singular custom at this place, thus related by Throsby, in his History of Leicestershire: "That there shall be two persons chosen annually, by a majority, to be called caterers, which shall on every Whit-Monday go to Leicester, to what Inn they shall think proper, where a calf's head shall be provided for their breakfast; and when the bones are picked clean, they are to be put into a dish, and served up with the dinner. Likewise the inn-keeper is to provide two large rich pies, for the caterers to take home, that their families may partake of some of their festivity. Likewise there shall be provided for every person a short silk lace, tagged at both ends with silver, which, when so equipped, they shall all proceed to Enderby, and sell the grass of the Wether (a meadow so called) to the best bidder; from thence they shall go to the meadow, and all dismount, and each person shall take a small piece of grass from the before-mentioned Wether, and tie it round with their tagged lace, and wear it in their hats, and ride in procession to the High Cross in Leicester, and there throw them among the populace; from thence proceed to their inn, and go in procession to St. Mary's church, where a sermon shall be preached for the benefit of an hospital founded by Henry Earl of Lancaster. When service is over, a deed shall be read over by the clergyman, concerning the gift of the above Wether, and the church shall be stuck with flowers.

When

When the ceremony is over, they are to return to their inn to dinner, and close the day with mirth and festivity." Throsby's Leicester, vol. iii. p. 85.

HAM, COUNTY OF MIDDLESEX.

The custom here is, that if any copyholder will sell his land, and agree upon the price, at the next court, the next cleivenor (i. e. he that dwelleth next to him) shall have the refusal, giving as much as another will; and he which inhabits on the east first, and the south, and the west, and last the north. 2 Brownl. Rep. 199.

OSWELBECK SOKE, COUNTY OF NOTTINGHAM.

By a statute of the 32d Hen. VIII. cap. 29, all lands lying in Oswelbeck Soke shall be inheritable according to the common law, and not partable between heirs male as they have been.

PANNINGTON, COUNTY OF .....

By the custom of this manor, an infant of twelve years of age may surrender. Trin. 15 Car. Lyde *v.* Somister. Tothill, 109.

RYEGATE, COUNTY OF SURREY.

By the custom of this manor, any tenant may fell timber trees upon his copyhold without licence from the lord, provided such timber be employed about building and repairing his copyhold; and likewise, if a tenant dieth seised of several freehold lands and tenements, there is but one heriot due to the lord; and if a tenant dieth seised of several copyhold lands and tenements, the lord shall have but one heriot. Comp. Cop. 490, from a MS. Presentment in the Library of the Master of the Rolls, dated 1655.

SEDGLEY, COUNTY OF STAFFORD.

The custom of the manor was, if a copyholder made a lease, without licence of the lord, for one year, and dies within the term, it shall be void against the heir. And this was adjudged to be a good custom, by the court, in the case of Turner and Hodges, Litt. Rep. 233. Comp. Cop. 496.

STOCKWOOD, COUNTY OF DORSET.

Within this manor the custom is, that the widows of copyholders for lives shall enjoy, during their widowhoods, the customary lands whereof their husbands die seised. Hob. Rep. 181.

THORP KIRBY AND WALTON, COUNTY OF ESSEX.

These are included within the ancient liberty called the Liberty of the Soke. In these no man may be arrested by any kind of process, but of the bailiff of the liberty; and not by him but with the consent of the lord first obtained. The sheriff hath no power within this liberty in any case whatsoever, but the bailiff executeth all matters as if he had viscountile authority. Camd. Brit. 424.

HATHERSEDGE, COUNTY OF DERBY.

There is a well near North Lees, by Hathersedge, in Derbyshire, near the remains of a Popish chapel, to which the Papists resort one day in the year, early in the morning, and every person puts in a pin; which custom was kept up a few years ago, as John Wilson, Esq. of Broomhead, was told by the Rev. Mr. Hadfield, vicar of Hathersedge, and Mr. Wilson says he believes it is still observed. In a letter from John Wilson, Esq. to the editor's father, dated 5th November, 1780.

DONCASTER, COUNTY OF YORK.

At this place on the 5th November, yearly, whether it happens on a Sunday, or any other day in the week, the town waits play for some time on the top of the church steeple, at the time when the congregation are coming out of the church from morning service, the tune of "God save the King." This has been done for four-score years at least, and very possibly ever since the 5th of November has been a festival; except that formerly the tune played was "Britons strike Home." The waits always receive from the churchwardens sixpence a-piece for this service. In a letter from the Rev. Mr. Scott, of Doncaster, dated 17th November, 1780.

WRITTELL, COUNTY OF ESSEX.

Every tenant of the manor of Writtell, in Essex, upon St. Leonard's-day, (6th November) pays to the lord for every pig under a year old a halfpenny, for every yearling pig a penny, and for every hog above a year old two-pence, for the privilege of pawnage in the lord's woods; and this payment is called Avage or Avisage. Blount's Law Dict. sub verbo.

MIDDLETON HUNDRED, COUNTY OF KENT.

He that has a bastard in the hundred of Middleton, in the county of Kent, forfeits all his goods and chattels to the king. MS. de temp. Edw. III. Blount's Law Dict. tit. Bastard.

NORFOLK, COUNTY OF.

In Norfolk there are some grounds which it is not known to what parish they certainly belong, so that the minister who first seizes

seizes the tithes does, by that right of pre-occupation, enjoy them for that year; and the land of this dubious nature is there called Catchland, from this custom of seizing the tithes. Cowell.

DENEVER, COUNTY OF CAERMARTHEN.

By the custom of this manor (whereof Sir Edward Rice is lord) every tenant at the marriage of his daughter pays 10 s. to the lord, which, in the British language, is called Gwabr Merched, i. e. a maid's fee. Jacob's Law Dict. tit. Merchet.

BRAUNSTON, COUNTY OF NORTHAMPTON.

The tenure of a considerable portion of this lordship, being of a peculiar nature, is deserving notice. If the widow of any copyholder appears in the manorial court next ensuing the decease of her husband, and there presents a leather purse, with a groat in it, she may become tenant, and hold his copyhold lands for life; but to render this continuative tenancy valid, she must attend regularly every court day. Brayley and Britton's Beauties of England and Wales, vol. xi. p. 51.

MALDON, COUNTY OF ESSEX.

In this town there is a custom, claimed by the name of Landcheap, which is, that for certain houses and lands sold within that borough, xiij d. in every mark of the purchase-money shall be paid to the town; which custom of Landcheap is claimed by a grant (inter alia) made to that town by the bishop of London, anno 5 Hen. IV. Blount's Law Dict. in verbo.

HEREFORD, COUNTY OF.

In this county there is a custom observed under the name of Wassailing, (which I need not say is a Saxon custom) in the following manner: On the eve of Twelfth-day, at the approach of evening, the farmers, their friends, servants, &c. all assemble, and near six o'clock, all walk together to a field where wheat is growing. The highest part of the ground is always chosen, where twelve small fires and one large one are lighted up. The attendants, headed by the master of the family, pledge the company in old cider, which circulates freely on these occasions. A circle is formed round the large fire, when a general shout and hallooing takes place, which you hear answered from all the villages and fields near; as I have myself counted fifty or sixty fires burning at the same time, which are generally placed on some eminence. This being finished, the company all return to the house, where the good housewife and her maids are preparing a good supper, which, on this occasion, is very plentiful. A large cake is always provided, with a hole in the middle. After supper the company all attend the bailiff (or head of the oxen) to the wain-house, where the following particulars are observed: the master, at the head of his friends, fills the cup, (generally of strong ale) and stands opposite the first or finest of the oxen, (twenty-four of which I have often seen tied up in their stalls together); he then pledges him in a curious toast; the company then follow his example with all the other oxen, addressing each by their name. This being over, the large cake is produced, and is, with much ceremony, put on the horn of the first ox, through the hole in the cake; he is then tickled to make him toss his head: if he throws the cake behind, it is the mistress's perquisite; if before, (in what is termed the boosey) the

the bailiff claims this prize. This ended, the company all return to the house, the doors of which are in the mean time locked, and not opened till some joyous songs are sung. On entering, a scene of mirth and jollity commences, and reigns through the house till a late, or rather an early hour the next morning. Cards are introduced, and the merry tale goes round. In a letter signed J. W. Gent. Mag. Feb. 1791.

ISLINGTON, COUNTY OF MIDDLESEX.

MANOR OF ST. JOHN OF JERUSALEM.

Lands in this manor descend, according to the custom of Borough-English, whereby the youngest son of a copyholder inherits, or in default of issue, the younger brother*. The fines are arbitrary, and at the will of the lord, whose custom is to take two years improved rent on a descent, and one year and a half on alienation. No heriots are taken. Widows are entitled to dower of the copyhold. Nelson's Hist. and Antiq. of Islington.

MANOR OF ISELDON BERNERS, OR BERNERSBURY.

The fines in this manor are arbitrary, and at the will of the lord, whose custom is to take two years improved rent on a descent, and one year and a half on alienation. No heriots are paid, nor are widows entitled to dower. Nelson's Hist. of Islington.

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* It has been observed, that the origin of this custom proceeded from the lords of certain lands having the privilege to lie with their tenants' wives the first night after marriage; wherefore in time the tenants obtained this custom, on purpose that their eldest sons (who might be the lords bastards) should be incapable to inherit their estates. But Littleton says, the reason of the custom is, because the youngest is presumed, in law, to be the least able to provide for himself. Jacob's Law Dictionary.

HIGHBURY, COUNTY OF MIDDLESEX.

Lands in this manor descend according to the custom of gavelkind, being equally divided between male heirs, in the same degree of consanguinity; and in default of male heirs, among females in like manner. The copyholders pay a fine uncertain, it being arbitrary, and at the will of the lord. No heriots are now demanded, nor has there been any for many ages, but 6s. 8d. appears to have been once paid on that account in the reign of Henry VII. Widows are not entitled to dower of the copyhold. Nelson's History of Islington.

AGMONDESHAM, COUNTY OF BUCKS.

The parliament burgesses of Agmondesham, were chosen by the homage in the lord's court baron, and the return made by the constables. Willis, 137. Gordon's Hist. 227.

ANDEVERE OR ANDOVER, COUNTY OF HANTS.

King Henry III., and all his progenitors, Kings of England, were seised of the manor and town of Andover, in Hampshire; which manor is ancient demesne, all the tenements within that manor are pleadable by petit brief de droit; the custom of the manor is to hold a court on the Sunday before St. Michael, yearly, and the tenants to choose two bailiffs out of their body, who were to arrest all felons and others within their year, and to answer to the king for all escapes of persons arrested, and for all fines arising upon such arrests. Madox's Firma Burgi, 210.

EXETER, CITY OF.

The ancient custom of this city is, when the lord of the fee cannot be answered rent due to him out of his tenement, and no dis-

tress can be levied for the same, the lord is to come to the tenement, and there take a stone, or some other dead thing, of the said tenement, and bring it before the mayor and bailiffs, and thus must he do seven quarter days successively; and if on the seventh quarter day, the lord is not satisfied his rent and arrears, then the tenement shall be adjudged to the lord to hold the same a year and a day, and forthwith proclamation is to be made in the court, that if any man claims any title to the said tenement, he must appear within the year and day next following, and satisfy the lord for the said rent and arrears; but if no appearance be made, and the rent not paid, the lord comes again to the court, and prays, that according to the custom, the said tenement be adjudged to him in his demesne as of fee, which is done accordingly; so as the lord hath from thenceforth the said tenement, with the appurtenances, to him and his heirs; and this custom is called Shortford, being as much as in French to foreclose. Izack's Antiq. of Exeter, 48.

LEWES, COUNTY OF SUSSEX.

In the Saxon, Lepa. In the reign of Edward the Confessor, it paid £6. 4s. for tax and toll. The king had there 127 burgesses. It was their custom, if the king had a mind, to send his soldiers to sea without them, that of all of them, whosesoever the lands were, should be collected twenty shillings, and they had it who served in the ships. Whoso sells an horse, within the borough, gives the provost one penny, and the buyer gives another; for an ox or cow a halfpenny; for a man four-pence, wheresoever within the rape he buys. He that sheds blood pays seven shillings; he that commits adultery or rape, eight shillings and four-pence, and the woman as much; the king hath the adulterer, and the archbishop the woman.

woman. When the money is new made, every mint-master gives twenty shillings. Of all these payments, two parts went to the king, and the third to the earl. Camd. Brit. 206, from Domesday.

MILLAN, COUNTY OF NORFOLK.

The custom of this manor is, if any copyholder will sell his land, and agree upon the price, at the next court, the next of his blood, and if he refuse, any other of his blood may have the land. 2 Brownl. p. 199.

MENDIPPE HILLS, COUNTY OF SOMERSET.

The customs here being very particular, I shall make no excuse for inserting them: the hills abound with many lead mines; and it is free for any Englishman to work therein, except he has forfeited his right by stealing any of the ore or tools of others. And their law or custom in that case is very remarkable. The groviers (for so the miners are called, as the pits they sink are called groves) living at some distance, leave their tools, and the ore they have got, sometimes open upon the hill, or at most only shut up in slight huts; whoever among them steals any thing, and is found guilty, is thus punished: he is shut up in a hut, and then dry fern, furzes, and such other combustible matter, are put round it, and fire set to it; when it is on fire, the criminal, who has his hands and feet at liberty, may, with them, (if he can) break down his hut, and, making himself a passage out of it, get free and begone; but he must never come to work, nor have any more to do on the hill. This they call Burning of the Hill. Camd. Brit. 185.

OKEHAM, COUNTY OF RUTLAND.

Here is an ancient custom, continued to this day, that every baron of the realm, the first time he comes through this town, shall give a horse-shoe to nail upon the castle-gate; which, if he refuses, the bailiff of that manor has power to stop his coach, and take one off his horse's foot; but commonly they give five, ten, or twenty shillings, more or less, as they please; and in proportion to the gift, the shoe is made larger or smaller, with the name and titles of the donor cut upon it, and so it is nailed upon the gate. Camd. Brit. 545.

TAUNTON, COUNTY OF SOMERSET.

An attorney of the court of King's Bench was chosen tithing-man of Taunton, where there was a custom, that every one shall be a tithing-man or constable dwelling in such houses, and the attorney brought his writ of privilege, and it was allowed. Cro. Car. 389. Prouse's case. And the custom of this manor is, that the wife of the copyholder shall have the inheritance of her husband. 1 Siderfin, 267.

TERRING, COUNTY OF SUSSEX.

Within this manor the tenants are obliged to do certain work by the rod, which is called Rod Gavel. Somner, 22.

WRITTEL, COUNTY OF ESSEX.

Within this manor, every reputed father of a base child pays to the lord for a fine 3 s. 4 d. and this custom is called Childwit ¶.

¶ Childwit. Jacob, in his Law Dictionary, explains this to be a fine or penalty of a bond-woman, unlawfully begotten with child. Cowell

Cowell says it signifies a power to take a fine of your bondwoman, gotten with child without your consent. Jac. Law Dict. tit. Childwit.

WADHURST, COUNTY OF SUSSEX.

Within this manor are two sorts of copyholds, viz. Stockland and Bondland. If a man be first admitted to Stockland, and afterwards to Bondland, and dies seised of both, his heir shall inherit both; but if he be first admitted to Bondland, and afterwards to Stockland, and dies seised of them, his youngest son shall inherit. 1 Leon, p. 55. Kemp and Carter. Jacob's Law Dict. tit. Stockland.

HOOK, COUNTY OF DORSET.

The manor of Hook pays Cert Money ¶ to the hundred of Egerdon. Jac. Law Dict. tit. Cert Money.

¶ Cert Money (quasi certain money) is head money paid yearly by the resiants of several manors, to the lords thereof, for the certain keeping of the leet, and sometimes to the hundred. Jacob.

CLUN, COUNTY OF SALOP.

A custom in the honour of Clun, belonging to the Earls of Arundel: Pretium virginitatis domino solvendum. LL. Eccl. Gul. Howelli Dha Regis Wallie. Puella dicitur esse desertum Regis et ob hoc Regis est de Amoabyr ‡‖‡ habere. This custom Henry Earl of Arundel released to his tenants, anno 3 et 4 Phil. et Mar. 155. Jac. Law Dict. sub. tit. Amabyr.

‡‖‡ See note on Worthynbury, p. 474.

KIDDERMINSTER,

KIDDERMINSTER, COUNTY OF WORCESTER.

At Kidderminster is a singular custom. On the election of a bailiff, the inhabitants assemble in the principal streets to throw cabbage stalks at each other. The town-house bell gives signal for the affray. This is called Lawless Hour. This done (for it lasts an hour) the bailiff elect, and corporation in their robes, preceded by drums and fifes, (for they have no waits) visit the old and new bailiff, constables, &c. &c. attended by the mob. In the mean time the most respectable families in the neighbourhood are invited to meet and fling apples at them on their entrance. A correspondent in the Gentleman's Magazine, says he has known forty pots of apples expended at one house. Gent. Mag. vol. LX. p. 1191.

LESTWITHIEL, COUNTY OF CORNWALL.

There was a certain custom, which is called Censure, arising from those who abide in the borough of Lestwithiel*. This is a custom observed in divers manors in Cornwall and Devon, where all the persons residing therein, above the age of sixteen, are cited to swear fealty to the lord, and to pay eleven-pence per poll, and one penny per annum ever after, and those thus sworn are called Censors. Survey of the Duchy of Cornwall. Jac. Law Dict. sub. tit. Censure.

WISBICH, COUNTY OF NORFOLK.

Thomas Reson demands against John Gely, a moiety of a messuage in Wisbich, and avers that it is the custom in the hundred of

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* Item erat quedam custuma que vocatur Censure proveniens de illis qui manent in burgo de Lestwithiel. Survey of the Duchy of Cornwall. Jac. Law Dict. sub. tit. Censure.

Wisbich,

Wisbich, from ancient usage, (of which the aforesaid town is parcel) that women, who are dowable in the same hundred, ought or be endowed of the moiety*.

DODBROKE, COUNTY OF DEVON,

Is remarkable for its custom of paying tithe for a sort of liquor called white ale. This is commonly pronounced whit-ale, which may be a corruption from wheat; but more probably derives its appellation from the quantity of air which rises from it, and gives it a turbid whiteness. Gough's Camden, vol. i. p. 34.

TINMOUTH, COUNTY OF NORTHUMBERLAND.

A copyholder in fee, who held of the manor of Tinmouth, had issue two daughters, and died; and in a special verdict in ejectment, the jury found the custom of that manor to be, that the eldest daughter shall have the whole copyhold for her life: and that after her death, the next heir male to the father shall have it to him and his heirs, who can derive a descent from the males, exclusive to the females; and that if there is no such heir male, it shall escheat to the lord. The widow entered after the death of her husband, she having a widow's estate by the custom, and then the eldest daughter died, and afterwards the widow died: adjudged that this general custom for the males of the collateral line to inherit, exclusive of the females of the right line, may be good ratione loci, &c.

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* Tho. Reson petit versus Johannem Gely medietatem messuagii in Wisbich, et declarat quod est consuetudo in hundredo de Wisbich ab antiquo usitata, cujus predicta villa est parcella, quod mulieres que sunt dotabiles de tenementis in eadem hundredo debeant de medietate dotari. Ex Recuperat. in Termino Sancte Trinitatis, 1 Hen. IV. Rot. 332. Hearne, 812.

and

and that the surviving daughter was within this custom; for the eldest daughter in this case shall not be only primogenita filia of the father, but the eldest at the death of the mother, who had the estate by the custom. 1 Sid. 267. Jacob's Law Dict. Tynmouth.

WARGRAVE, COUNTY OF BERKS.

In this manor there is a customary manor, holden of the manor of Wargrave by copy of court roll, called Warfield, in which were lands demised and demisable by copy of court roll, by the lord of the manor of Warfield, or his steward, in fee-simple, for life or years. 11 Rep. 17. Sir Henry Neville's Case.

MIDDLETON CHENEY, OR CHENDUIT, COUNTY OF NORTHAMPTON.

It is the custom in summer to strew the floor of this church with hay cut from Ash Meadow, and, in winter, straw is found at the expence of the rector. A peculiar tenure also prevails in the lordship of this parish: when estates descend in the female line, the eldest sister inherits by law. Brayley and Britton's Beauties of England and Wales, vol. xi. p. 82.

WHITLESEA, IN THE ISLE OF ELY, COUNTY OF CAMBRIDGE.

Within this manor there is a custom for the inhabitants to choose, on the Sunday next after the feast of St. Martin, two persons called storers, to oversee the public business, and likewise to provide a common bull; in consideration whereof they enjoy a certain pasture called Bull-grass; and the major part of the freeholders and copyholders, at a meeting, grant the grass every year to any person who

who will take it, to have the same from Lady-day till the corn is carried out of Coatsfield. Appendix to Lex Maneriorum, Case 16.

Most of the grounds round here are marsh, for which King Canute gave orders to Twikill the Dane, that every village about the fens should have its proper marsh; and so divided the ground, that the inhabitants of each village should have just so much of the marsh for their own use as lay right against the farm ground of the said village: he also made an order, that no village might dig or mow in another man's marsh without leave; but, however, that the feeding should be common to all, that is, horn under horn, for the preservation of peace and quiet among them. Camd. Brit. 506. The fens at this day are divided amongst the inhabitants, as mentioned in this order. Comp. Cop. 584.

CLUN, HONOUR OF, COUNTY OF SALOP.

Sute-silver is a small rent or sum of money, which, if paid, does excuse the freeholders from their appearance at the courts baron within the honour. Blount's Law Dict. sub verbo.

KNUTSFORD, COUNTY OF CHESTER.

On the marriage of any inhabitant of Knutsford, the friends and acquaintance of the parties practice the very singular custom of strewing their door-ways with brown sand, and on this they figure various fanciful and emblematical devices, with diamond squares scollops, &c. in white sand; and over the whole are occasionally strewed the flowers of the season, Brayley and Britton's Beauties of England and Wales, vol. ii. p. 287.

HALTON, COUNTY OF CHESTER.

In this manor there was a custom, that if in driving beasts over the common the driver permitted them to graze, or take but a thistle, he should pay a halfpenny a beast to the lord of the fee; and this custom was called Thistletake. Reg. Priorat. de Thurgarton, Jacob's Law Dict. tit. Thistletake.

COTESWOLDS, COUNTY OF GLOUCESTER.

On the Coteswolds is a customary annual meeting at Whitsuntide, vulgarly called an Ale, or Whitsun-ale. Perhaps the true word is Yule, for, in the time of Druidism, the feasts of Yule or the Grove were celebrated in the months of May or December. These sports are resorted to by great numbers of young people of both sexes, and are conducted in the following manner. Two persons are chosen previous to the meeting to be lord and lady of the Yule, who dress as suitably as they can to the characters they assume. A large empty barn, or some such building, is provided for the lord's hall, and fitted up with seats for the accommodation of the company. Here they assemble to dance, and regale in the best manner their circumstances and the place will afford, and each young fellow treats his girl with a ribband and a favour. The lord and lady honour the hall with their presence, attended by the steward, sword-bearer, purse-bearer, and mace-bearer, with their several badges or ensigns of office. They have likewise a page, or train-bearer, a jester, dressed in a party-coloured jacket, whose ribaldry and gesticulation contribute not a little to the entertainment of some part of the company. The lord's music, consisting generally of a pipe and tabour, is employed to conduct the dance.

All these figures, handsomely represented in basso relievo, stand in the north wall of the nave of Cirencester church, which vouches sufficiently

sufficiently for the antiquity of the custom. Some people think it a commemoration of the ancient Drinklean, a day of festivity formerly observed by the tenants and vassals of the lord of the fee within his manor, the memory of which, on account of the jollity of those meetings, the people have thus preserved ever since. It may, notwithstanding, have its rise in Druidism, as on those occasions they always erect a May-pole, which is an eminent sign of it.

I shall just remark that the mace is made of silk, finely plaited with ribbons on the top, and filled with spices and perfume, for such of the company to smell to as desire it. Does not this afford some light towards discovering the original use, and account for the name of the mace, now carried in ostentation before the steward of the court on court days, and before the chief magistrate in corporations, as the presenting of spices by great men at their entertainments was a very ancient practice?

Mr. Robert Dover, who lived in the reign of King James I., instituted certain diversions on the Coteswolds, called after his name, which were annually exhibited at Willersey and Campden. Even now there is something to be seen of them every Thursday in Whitsun Week, at a place about half a mile from Campden called Dover's Hill.

The Coteswold games, and their patron, are celebrated in a small collection of poems, intituled, "Annalia Dubrensia," written by Michael Drayton, Ben Jonson, and about thirty other eminent persons of their time, mostly addressed to the patron of the games. Rudder's Hist. of Gloucestershire. West. Mag. March, 1780, p. 135. Athenæ Oxon. vol. ii. col. 812. Granger's Biog. Hist. of Engl. vol. ii. p. 398.

The Coteswold games are mentioned by Shakspeare in "The Merry Wives of Windsor," act i. sc. 1. where Slender asks Page,

"How does your fallow greyhound, sir?
"I heard say, he was out-run on Cotsale."

Cotswold in Gloucestershire, where there was an annual celebration of games, consisting of rural sports and exercises. Note on the passage, in Chalmers's edit. of Shakspeare.

POLLINGTON, COUNTY OF YORK.

The manor of Pollington, near Snaith, is copyhold, and the custom is there that if a copyholder dies seised of lands, having no issue male, but daughters, and does not surrender it to them in his life-time, the same shall escheat to the lord of the said manor, and the daughters shall not inherit. Sir Henry Saville, of Methley, baronet, purchased this manor of Sir Thomas Metham, knight, and John Saville, of Methley aforesaid, esquire, now enjoyeth the same, 1674. Ex MS. in Bibliotheca Monast. Ebor.

HANTS, COUNTY OF.

In the accounts of Magdalen College, in Oxford, there is a yearly allowance, pro mulieribus hockantibus, in some manors of theirs in Hampshire, where the men hock the women on Monday, and contra on Tuesday; the meaning of it is, that on that day the women, in merriment, stop the ways with ropes, and pull passengers to them, desiring something to be laid out in pious uses ¶. Jacob's Law Dict. tit. Hokeday.

¶ See note on Calistoke, vol. i. p. 469.

SHEFFIELD,

SHEFFIELD, COUNTY OF YORK.

At this place there was a custom formerly used, that those persons who held lands of the manor of Sheffield, by knights service, met yearly in the Wicker, near that town, on Easter Tuesday, dressed in armour on horseback, and were there drawn up by a captain, and proceeded from thence to the Town's Hall and back again; after which parade they had a dinner provided for them by the lord's steward. The person whose duty it was to act as captain of this company was ..... Wilson, esquire, of Broomhead, who, for several years, employed one Thomas Bamforth, a scissar smith, as his deputy to officiate for him, to whom he used to lend his horse and sword for the day, and this Bamforth, by heading up the men in that manner for several years, acquired the name of Captain Bamforth.

In the pleadings upon a writ of quo warranto, brought against Thomas de Furnival, before John de Vallibus, and others justices itinerant, at York, 7 Edw. I. 1279, he claimed to cause an assembly of all his men in Hallamshire to be held every year after Easter, for the confirming of the peace of the king, in the place of the Great Tourne.

This account the editor's father was favoured with by John Wilson, esquire, of Broomhead, a gentleman well skilled in the science of antiquities, son to the Mr. Wilson whose deputy Captain Bamforth was.

Mr. Wilson says he does not know how his ancestors came to head up the men, as there were gentlemen of more landed property in the manors which comprehended Sheffield, Handsworth, Whiston, Treeton, &c. but thinks it took rise from Adam Wilson,

of

of Broomhead, his ancestor, who was shield-bearer or esquire to the said Lord Furnival, and had lands given him in Wigtwisle, near Broomhead, which Mr. Wilson still possesses, for his good services in the wars against the Scots; in which grant Thomas de Furnival calls him "Scutiger meus," and gives him the lands "pro bono servitio suo in guerram contra Scotos."

This custom, Mr. Wilson says, was kept up till the year 1715, or 1716, when it was quite dropped, but for what reason he knows not, unless the Duke of Norfolk, who was then lord of the district of Hallamshire, and was a Roman Catholic, thought it prudent so to do, lest some hundreds of his tenants, so arrayed, should give offence to government, especially at that time.

Mr. Wilson further says, he was told by Mr. Andrew Wade and Mr. Thomas Radford, two old master cutlers, who could remember this custom several years, that it was usual to hang a large bag filled with sand upon the bough of a tree in the Wicker, with a number of small rings fastened to it, at which they tilted full gallop with their swords drawn; if they missed running their swords into one of the rings, the bag came back with such force that it knocked them off from the horse's back, which was good sport for the by-standers.

WADSLEY, NEAR SHEFFIELD, COUNTY OF YORK.

The same Mr. Wilson also says, he has heard old men speak of another ancient custom in the manor of Wadsley, which was, that the lord or owner of Wadsley Hall always maintained twelve men and their horses, at free commons, twelve days in Christmas, and when they went away, every one stuck a large pin or a needle in the mantle tree.

CHIPPENHAM,

CHIPPENHAM, COUNTY OF WILTS.

Upon inquisition taken, 19 Edw. II., it appeared that the tenants in Chippenham held their tenures there according to the custom of ancient demesne, and pleaded in the court there by the king's writ of right, according to the custom of the manor. Madox's Firma Burgi, 248.

HARROW ON THE HILL, COUNTY OF MIDDLESEX.

In 21 Rich. II. the lord of the manor had a custom, that by summons of his bailiff upon a general reap day, then called Magna Precaria, the tenants should do a certain number of days work for him; every tenant that had a chimney being obliged to send a man. This manor belonged to Sir John Rushout, bart. in 1735. Jacob's Law Dict. tit. Magna Precaria.

TREGON, COUNTY OF CORNWALL.

In ejectment a special verdict was found, viz. that the lands in question were part of the manor of Tregon, of which the bishop of Exeter, lessor of the plaintiff, was seised; and that, by custom of the manor, the said lands were demiseable, by copy of court roll, to two or three persons for their lives and the life of the survivor, habendum successivè sicut nominantur in charta, et non aliter, and that the lord was to have a heriot on the death of every tenant dying seised, &c. 1 Salk. 188. Smartle *v.* Penhallow.

MAN, ISLE OF.

There are a great many laws and customs which are peculiar to this place, some of which, I hope, will not be thought improper to insert

insert here. The eldest daughter (if there be no son) inherits, though there be more children. Camd. Brit. 1454.

The wives through the whole island have a power to dispose by will (though their husbands be living) of one moiety of the goods, moveable and immoveable, except in the six northern parishes, where the wife, if she has had children, can only dispose of a third part of the living goods. Ibid.

A widow has one half of her husband's real estate, if she be his first wife, and one quarter if she be the second or third; but if any widow marries, or miscarries, she loses her widow-right in her husband's estate. Ibid.

When any of the tenants fell into poverty, and were not able to pay their rents and services, the sitting quests, consisting of four old moars or bailiffs in every parish, were obliged to find such a tenant for the estates as would secure the lord's rent, &c. who, after his name was entered into the court rolls, had an unquestionable title to the same. Ibid.

A child got before marriage shall inherit, provided the marriage follows within a year or two, and the woman was never defamed before with regard to any other man. Ibid.

Executors of spiritual men have a right to the year's profits, if they live till after twelve of the clock on Easter Day. Ibid. 1455.

They still retain an usage (observed by the Saxons before the Conquest) that the bishop, or some priest appointed by him, do always

ways sit in their great court along with the governor, till sentence of death (if any) be to be performed. Camd. Brit. 1455.

THETFORD, COUNTY OF NORFOLK.

Within the town of Thetford there was a custom, that all ecclesiastical causes arising within the said town should be determined before the dean there, having a peculiar ecclesiastical jurisdiction; and that no inhabitant of the same town should be drawn before any other ecclesiastical judge; and that every person suing contrary to that custom, the same being presented before the mayor of Thetford, should forfeit 6 s. 8 d. 3 Inst. 121.

HADDENHAM, COUNTY OF BUCKS.

The tenants of the manor of Haddenham, in the county of Bucks, heretofore paid a rent in kind, called Booting Corn, to the prior of Rochester. Perhaps it was so called, as being paid by the tenants by way of bote, boot, or compensation to the lord for his making them leases. Blount's Law Dict. tit. Booting Corn.

MARLBOROUGH, COUNTY OF WILTS.

In this place, every freeman, by ancient custom, gave to the mayor at his admission a couple of greyhounds, two white capons, and a white bull. Now they only pay something in money in lieu of it; but the arms of the town plainly point to this custom, being blazoned thus: party per saltier, gules and azure; on the first quarter gules, a bull argent; on the second, azure, a cock or capon argent; the third as the second; and on the base, gules, are three greyhounds current, argent, between two roses, gules. Camd: Brit. tit. Wiltshire.

ALNWICK, COUNTY OF NORTHUMBERLAND.

The custom of making freemen of Alnwick Common is not less singular than ridiculous. The persons that are to be made free, or, as the phrase is, that are to leap the well, assemble in the Market-place, very early in the morning, on the 25th of April, being St. Mark's Day. They are on horseback, with every man his sword by his side, dressed in white, with white night-caps, and attended by the four chamberlains and the castle bailiff, who are also mounted and armed in the same manner. From the Market-place they proceed in great order, with music playing before them, to a large dirty pool, called the Freeman's Well, on the confines of the Common. Here they draw up in a body, at some distance from the water, and then, all at once, rush into it, like a herd of swine, and scramble through the mud as fast as they can.

As the water is generally breast-high, and very foul, they come out in a condition not much better than the heroes of the Dunciad, after diving in Fleet Ditch; but dry clothes being ready for them on the other side, they put them on with all possible expedition, and then, taking a dram, remount their horses, and ride full gallop round the whole confines of the district, of which, by this achievement, they are become free.

After having completed this circuit, they again enter the town, sword in hand, and are generally met by women, dressed up with ribbons, bells, and garlands of gum flowers, who welcome them with dancing and singing, and are called Timber waits ¶. The heroes then proceed in a body till they come to the house of one of their company, where they leave him, having first drank another dram:

dram: the remaining number proceed to the house of the second with the same ceremony, and so of the rest, till the last is left to go home by himself. The houses of the new freemen are on this day distinguished by a great holly bush, which is planted in the street before them, as a signal for their friends to assemble, and make merry with them at their return.

This strange ceremony is said to have been instituted by King John, in memory of his having once bogged his horse in this pool, now called the Freeman's Well *.

¶ Perhaps a corruption of timbrel waits, players on timbrels; waits being an old word for those who play on musical instruments in the streets.

QUEEN'S COLLEGE, OXFORD.

Speed, in the Life of Henry V. tells us, that when he was Prince of Wales, "He came into his father's presence in a "strange disguise, being in a garment of blue satin, wrought full "of eylet-holes, and at every eylet the needle left hanging by the "silk it was wrought with." The following custom, observed annually on the feast of the Circumcision at Queen's College, explains it. The bursar gives to every member a needle and thread, in remembrance of the founder, whose name was [Robert] Egglesfield, falsely deducing it from two French words, aiguille fil, a needle and thread, according to the custom of former times, and the doctrine of rebuses.

* Gent. Mag. vol. xxvi. p. 73.

Ecclesfield, however, is pure Saxon, and not French, and the founder of Queen's College was an Englishman, born in Cumberland. He was, however, confessor to a queen of Dutch extraction ‖‡‖, daughter to the Earl of Hainault and Holland, a circumstance which, probably, gave rise to the false derivation of his name §‖§.

Now, Prince Henry having been a student in that college, this strange garment was, probably, designed by him to express his academical character, if it was not indeed his academical habit, and such as was then worn by the sons of noblemen. In either case, it was the properest habit he could appear in, his father being, at that time, greatly apprehensive of some trouble, from his active and ambitious temper, and afraid of his taking the crown from him, as he did at last; and the habit of a scholar was so very different from that of a soldier, in those days, that nothing could better efface the impressions the king had received against him, than this silent declaration of his attachment to literature, and renunciation of the sword*.

‖‡‖ Phillipa, Queen to King Edward III.

§‖§ I cannot find that he (Robert Egglesfield) had any higher preferment in the church than the rectory of Brough, in Westmorland †. He founded Queen's College, anno 1340.

BRADFORD, COUNTY OF WILTS.

In the manor of Bradford, in the county of Wilts, the tenants paid to the Marquis of Winchester, their landlord, a small yearly

* Gent. Mag. vol. xxvi. p. 119. † Granger's Biograph. Hist. of Engl. vol. i. p. 48.

rent,

rent, by the name of Larding Money; which, I conceive, (says Blount) to be for liberty to feed their hogs with the mast of the lord's woods; the fat of a hog being called lard. Blount's Law Dict. in verbo. Or it may be a commutation for some customary service of carrying salt or meat to the lord's larder. This was called Lardarium in old charters, and Decimam Lardarij de Hoga. Mon. Angl. i. 322.

SWINTON, COUNTY OF YORK.

Two farms, lying in that township, which belong to Earl Fitzwilliam, late in the occupations of John Mercer and Richard Thompson, every year change their parish, for one year, from Easter-day at twelve at noon, till next Easter-day at the same hour, they lie in the parish of Mexbrough, and then till the Easter-day following, at the same hour, they are in the parish of Wath-upon-Derne, and so alternately. These farms consist of about 302 acres. Edit.

MARHAM, COUNTY OF NORFOLK.

It was resolved in a case concerning the parsonage of Marham, that whereas in the county of Norfolk there is a special manor of Common called Shacke, which is to be taken in arable land, after harvest, until the land be sowed again, &c.; and that began in ancient time in this manner: the fields of arable lands in this county do consist of the lands of several persons, lying intermixed in several small parcels, so that it is not possible for any of them, without trespass to others, that they can feed their cattle in their own land; and therefore every one doth put in their cattle to feed promiscuously in the open field. These words "to have Shacke,"

is

is as much as to say go at liberty, or at large; in which the policy of old times is to be observed, that the severance of fields, in such small parcels, to so many several persons, was to avoid inclosure and to maintain tillage. 7 Rep. 5. Sir Miles Corbett's case.

TANISTRY LAW, IN IRELAND.

Anciently Ireland (as we learn from Giraldus Cambrensis) was divided into five almost equal portions, namely, North and South Munster, Leinster, Ulster, and Conaught; but afterwards Meath, which, in that partition of the country, had been annexed to the monarchy of the whole island, as a royal demesne, was separated from it, and given to a prince of the Hy Nial family; in consequence of which it became one kingdom of the pentarchy; another being composed of the two Munsters united. There were also a great number of lesser districts, or lordships, contained within these five realms, and governed by chiefs of septs or clans, some of whom were called kings, and all exercised a kind of regal authority over their own people. In each dynasty, great or small, the prince or chief was elected under the same regulations as the supreme monarch; the rule of succession being called the Tanistry Law, because the successor so appointed in the life-time of the person who governed the seignury, bore the title of Tanist. Lord Lyttleton's Hist. of Hen. II. vol. iii. p. 20.

GILLINGHAM, COUNTY OF KENT.

Within this manor the custom is such, that the Port reeve ¶ is to be elected by the homage. Madox Firma Burgi, 67.

¶ Port greve, or Port reeve, signifies with us a magistrate in certain

tain sea-coast towns, and as Camden, in his Britannia, p. 325, saith the chief magistrate of London was so called. Jacob.

BEREALSTON, COUNTY OF DEVON,

Was made a borough by its ancient lords, but sent no burgesses to parliament until 27 Eliz. The returning officer is the port reve, who is annually chosen in the lord's court by the freeholders. Gurdon's Hist. p. 244.

STRETFORD HUNDRED, COUNTY OF OXFORD.

The custom of the hundred of Stretford, in the county of Oxford, is, that the heirs of tenements, within the hundred aforesaid, existing after the death of their ancestors, shall have Principal, i. e. an heir-loom, viz. of every kind of cattle; the best waggon, best plough, best cup, &c.*

WARLINGHAM, COUNTY OF SURREY.

In the parish of Warlingham, in Surrey, there is (or was, about thirty or forty years ago,) a custom which seems to refer to the rites performed in honour of Pomona. Early in the spring, the boys go round to the several orchards in the parish, and whip the apple trees in order to procure a plentiful crop of fruit, and, after having done it, they carry a little bag to the house, where the good woman gives them some meal. Gent. Mag. vol. lii. p. 367.

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* Consuetudo hundredi de Stretford, in com. Oxon. est, quod hæredes tenementorum infra hundredum prædict. existen. post mortem antecessorum suorum habebunt, &c. Principalium, anglice, an heir-loome, viz. de quodam genere catallorum, utensilium, &c. optimum plaustrum, optimam carucam, optimum ciphum, &c. 1 Inst. 18, b.

ARDLEY, COUNTY OF HERTFORD.

In this manor there is an ancient custom that if any tenant died seised of any copyhold land, held hereof without heir male, and leave two, three, or more daughters or sisters, the eldest daughter or sister shall be sole heir to such copyhold land, and the other daughters or sisters shall have no part thereof. Chauncy's Hist. Antiq. of Hertfordshire, p. 53.

NORTHAMPTON, COUNTY OF.

By the custom of the county of Northampton, in the absence of the sheriff, the frank pledge may make deliverance of goods distrained. Complete Attorney and Solicitor, edit. 1676, p. 158.

NEW COLLEGE, COUNTY OF OXFORD.

There is an ancient custom (the original whereof we cannot find) of the fellows of New College, in Oxford, who, every Holy Thursday, between eight and nine o'clock in the morning, go to the Hospital of St. Bartholomew, and a little without the city eastward, where, in the chapel, they hear certain prayers read, and an anthem sung; from whence they go to the upper end of the grove, adjoining to the chapel, (the way being strewed with sweet flowers,) and place themselves round the well, where they chaunt forth a song composed of three, four, or more parts; after the performance of which, they refresh with a morning draught, and then retire to Oxford to be present at the sermon. Universal Library, or Complete Summary of Science, edit. 1722, p. 357.

WEST HADDON, COUNTY OF NORTHAMPTON.

Northampton, ss. Amongst the orders or decrees of the term of St. Michael, 21 Eliz. remaining in the Exchequer, and in the custody of the King's Remembrancer, among other things, is contained thus:

Upon the hearing of the matter betwixt Ralph Turner, vicar of West Haddon, and Edward Andrews, it is ordered, that the said vicar shall have, by reason of the words altaragium cum manso competenti, contained in the composition of the profits assigned for the vicar's maintenance, all such things as he ought to have by these words, according to the definition thereof, made by the Reverend Father in God John, Bishop of London, upon conference with the Civilians, viz: David Hewes, Judge of the Admiralty; Bartholomew Clark, Dean of the Arches; John Gibson, Henry James, Lawrence Hewds, and Edward Stanhope, all Doctors of the Civil Law, that is to say; by altaragium, tithes of wool, lamb, colt, calf, pigs, goslings, chickens, butter, cheese, hemp, flax, honey, fruits, herbs, and such other small tithes, with offerings, that shall be due within the parish of West Haddon. Blount's Law Dict. tit. Altarage.

PENCOMB, COUNTY OF HEREFORD.

The lord of the manor of Pencomb, by ancient custom, claims a pair of gilt spurs, as an heriot, from every mayor of Hereford who dies in his office. Blount. Gough's Camd. vol. iii. p. 86.

MAN, ISLE OF.

The governor and officers of the island, do usually call the

twenty-four keys, being the chief commons thereof, especially once every year, viz. upon Midsummer-day, at St. John's Chapel, to the court, parliament, or annual convention of the people, kept there, called the Tinewald Court; where, upon a hill near the said chapel, all the inhabitants of the island stand round about and in the plain adjoining, and hear the laws and ordinances agreed upon in the chapel of St. John, which are published and declared unto them; and at this solemnity the lord of the island sits in a chair of state, with a royal canopy over his head, and a sword held before him, attended by the several degrees of the people, who sit on each side of him, &c. King's Descript. of the Isle of Man. Jac. Law Dict. tit. Tinewald.

But now let us come to their laws, and jurisdiction of this isle, the like whereof we find not in any place. Their judges they call deemsters, (from dema, a Saxon word, to judge) which they choose out of themselves. All controversies they determine without process, pleading, writing, or any charge or expence at all. If any case be ambiguous, and of greater weight, it is referred to twelve, which they call Claves Insulæ, the keys of the island. They have coroners, (quos annuos vocant) who supply the office of a sheriff. 4 Inst. 284. Vide Hist. of the Isle of Man and House of Stanley, pp. 194. 221.

SOMERTON, COUNTY OF SOMERSET.

Sir John Stowell, lord of this manor, prescribed to have a lawful court in a great moor, part of the said manor, for the better ordering the cattle of the tenants, in which moor they had a right of common; and at which court all the commoners ought to appear by custom,

custom, &c. and that an homage hath been used to be sworn there by the steward, which homage hath used to present all offences in the common, and to make bye-laws for the better ordering thereof, which the commoners ought to obey under a reasonable penalty to be assessed on them, and to be forfeited to the lord. Adjudged a good custom, in the case of James *v.* Tutney. Cro. Car. 497. Comp. Cop. 506.

LOSTWITHIEL, COUNTY OF CORNWALL.

Upon Little Easter Sunday, the freeholders of the towne and mannour, by themselves or their deputies, did there assemble; amongst whom, one (as it fell to his lot by turne) brauely apparelled, gallantly mounted, with a crown on his head, a sceptre in his hand, a sword borne before him, and dutifully attended by all the rest, also on horseback, rode thorow the principall streete to the church: there the curate, in his best beseene, solemnly received him at the church-yard stile, and conducted him to hear divine service: after which, he repaired with the same pompe, to a house foreprovided for that purpose, made a feast to his attendants, kept the table's end himselfe, and was served with kneeling, assay, and all other rights due to the estate of a prince; with which dinner the ceremony ended, and every man returned home again. The pedigree of this usage is derived from so many descents of ages, that the cause and authour outreach remembrance: howbeit, these circumstances offer a conjecture that it should betoken the royalties appertaining to the honour of Cornwall. Carew's Survey of Cornwall, edit. 1769, lib. ii. p. 137.

WAKEFIELD, COUNTY OF YORK.

In ejectment for copyhold lands, held of this manor, it was admitted at a trial at bar, that, by the custom of that manor, copyhold lands might be intailed; and that the custom to bar such intails is for the tenant in tail to commit a forfeiture; and then, after three proclamations made, the lord of the manor may seise for such forfeiture, and re-grant the lands to the copyholder and his heirs, by which means he hath an estate in fee, and by consequence the estate tail is gone; but that another custom to bar such intails is, for the tenant in tail in possession to make a surrender to a purchaser and his heirs, and then such purchaser is to commit a forfeiture, for which the lord of the manor is to seise, and to re-grant to the purchaser, and by this means the issue in tail are barred, though the tenant in tail did not join. 1 Sid. 314. Pilkington *v.* Stanhope.

WALES.

In Wales there was formerly a custom called Assach, which was a purgation by the oath of 300 men, as appears by the statute of the 1st Hen. V. cap. 6. "Par un assach solone la custume de gales, cest a dire par le serement de ccc hommes." Pennant's Tour in Wales, 1773, p. 364.

SHEEPSHEAD, COUNTY OF LEICESTER.

Every resiant within this manor pays 1 d. per poll to the lord at the court held after Michaelmas, which is there called common fine. Blount's Law Dict. sub verbo.

ROTHLEY, COUNTY OF LEICESTER.

The manor is extensive, and is invested with peculiar jurisdiction in

in ecclesiastical affairs; being free from all higher courts, and, as the lord of the manor can grant licences of marriage, is exempt from the jurisdiction and visitation of the bishop of the diocese. "The custom of gavelkind prevails throughout the soke; a sokeman's widow holds all her husband's real property therein, so long as she continues such; and the lord receives an alienation fine for every first purchase made by a foreigner, i. e. a non-sokeman. These several privileges are holden in virtue of a patent of the land heretofore of the Knights Templars, and afterwards of the Knights Hospitalers, who originally enjoyed it by special and express words conveyed by the patent; which, with all its privileges, was conveyed to the ancestor of the present owner (Thomas Babington, esquire, of Rothley Temple, lord of the manor.) The soke of Rothley enjoys moreover the privileges of court leet, court baron, &c. oyer, terminer, and gaol delivery, independent of the county*."

WRITTELL, COUNTY OF ESSEX.

In this manor there is a custom, that the tenants of the manor have the wood growing in such fences (called Frampole Fences) as lie against the lord's demesnes, and as many trees or poles as they can reach from the top of the ditch with the helve of their axes, towards the repair of their fences. Blount's Law Dict. tit. Frampole Fences.

KENT, COUNTY OF.

There is a special and ancient kind of cessavit used in Kent, where the custom of gavelkind continues, called Gavelet, whereby

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* Nichols's Hist. of Leicestershire, vol. iii. p. 955. Brayley and Britton's Beauties of England and Wales, vol. ix. p. 406.

the

the tenant shall forfeit his lands and tenements to the lord, if he withdraw from him his due rents and services; after this manner. The lord must seek, by the award of his court, from three weeks to three weeks, to find some distress upon the tenement, until the fourth court, always with witnesses, and if in that time he can find none, then at the fourth court let it be awarded, that he take the tenement into his hand in the name of a distress, and keep it a year and a day without manuring; within which time, if the tenant pay his arrears, and make reasonable amends for the with-holding, let him have and enjoy his tenement as before; and if he come not before the year and day be past, let the lord go to the next county court with his witnesses of what passed at his own court, and pronounce there this process to have further witnesses; and then, by the award of his own court, he shall enter and manure the tenement as his own: and if the tenant will afterwards re-have it, and hold it as he did before, let him make agreement with the lord according to this old saying: Neghesith selde and neghesith geld, and £5 for his were, er he become healder; i. e.

He has not since any thing given, nor any thing paid,
Then let him pay £5 for his were, ere he become healder again.

Other copies have the first part thus written and expounded:

Nigondsith yeld and nigondsith geld:

Let him nine times pay, and nine times repay. Blount's Law Dict. tit. Gavelet.

RODELY, COUNTY OF GLOUCESTER.

The tenants of this manor pay to the lord a certain rent, called Sand Gavel, for liberty granted them to dig sand for their uses; Taylor's

Taylor's Hist. of Gavelkind, 113. Blount's Law Dict. tit. Sand Gavel.

NORFOLK, COUNTY OF.

In this county they have a custom called Shack, which is to have common for hogs, from the end of harvest till seed time, in all men's grounds without control; and in that county to go at Shack, is as much as to go at large. 7 Rep. 5. Corbett's Case.

LEMPSTER, COUNTY OF HEREFORD.

The vicar of Lempster has a certain payment, called Trug Corn, allowed him for officiating at some chapels of ease (as Stoke and Dorklay) within that parish. Tres trugge frumenti vel avenæ faciunt 2 bushels infra prebendam de Hunderton in ecclesia Heref. MS. temp. Edw. III. Perhaps it may come from the Saxon Trog, which signifies a great hollow vessel or trough. Blount's Law Dict. tit. Trug.

LONDON.

In an action of debt in London, the course of proceeding in it is thus: the action being entered, the officer goes to the shop or warehouse of the defendant when there is nobody within, and takes a padlock and hangs it upon the door, &c. using these words, viz. "I do sequester this warehouse, and the goods and merchandizes "therein of the defendant in the action, to the use of the plaintiff, "&c." and so puts on his seal, and makes return thereof at the Compter; then four court days being past, the next court after the plaintiff may have judgment to open the doors of the shop or warehouse, and to appraise the goods therein by a serjeant, who takes a bill of appraisement, having two freemen to appraise them, for which they are to be sworn at the next court holden for that Compter;

and

and then the officer puts his hand to the bill of appraisement, and the court granteth judgment: though the defendant in the action may put in bail before satisfaction, and so dissolve the sequestration; and after satisfaction may put in bail ad disprobandum debitum, &c. Pract. Solic. 429.

GUILDFORD, COUNTY OF SURREY.

Near Rye, in the parish of East Guildford, the inhabitants have a peculiar way of tithing their marsh lands, whereby they pay only 3 d. an acre while in pasture, but if ploughed 5 s. Camd. Brit. 212.

WIGENHALE, COUNTY OF NORFOLK.

At a session of sewers, held at Wigenhale in Norfolk, 9 Edw. III. it was decreed that if any one should not repair his proportion of the banks, ditches, and causeways, by a day assigned, 12 d. for every perch unrepaired should be levied upon him, which is called a bye-law, and if he should not by a second day given him accomplish the same, then he should pay for every perch 2 s. which is called Byscott. Hist. of Imbanking and Draining, Jacob's Law Dict. sub. tit. Byscott.

WRITTELL, COUNTY OF ESSEX.

It is an ancient custom within this manor, that whatever tenant hath his fore-door opening to Greenbury, pays a halfpenny yearly to the lord of the manor, by the name of Green Silver. Blount's Law Dict. in verbo.

CORNWALL, COUNTY OF.

In Cornwall it was a custom that a freeman, marrying Nativam, if he

he had two daughters, one of them was free and the other vilain. Bract. lib. iv. cap. 21. Jacob's Law Dict. tit. Nativi de Stipite.

BURY ST. EDMUND'S, COUNTY OF SUFFOLK.

The monks of Bury had heretofore, to bring grist to their mill, spread an opinion, that if any married woman were barren, and had no children, if she would but come with a white bull to the Bier of St. Edmund (whence that town derives its name) and make her offerings and vows, she should presently afterwards conceive with child; the manner whereof was thus: a white bull was provided, curiously adorned with garlands of flowers between his horns, ribbons, &c. who being led by one of the monks, the lady or woman followed him, often stroking him, and the rest of the religious crew attending her, as in a procession. They commonly set forth from the South Gate, and so (to be more publicly seen) passed through Church-street, Guildhall-street, and Cock-row, down to the great gate of the Abbey, whence the woman proceeded to St. Edmund's shrine, said her prayers, made her offerings, and returned with full assurance of a speedy conception.

This had got such credit, that not only divers eminent women of England frequented it, but even from beyond the seas ladies caused it to be done; and that a white bull for this sacred use might not be wanting, the tenants of the Abbey lands were obliged to find one always in readiness, as appears by several of their leases, viz.

" This indenture witnesses, that Mr. John Swaffham, sacrist of the monastery of St. Edmund of Bury, with the assent and will of the prior and convent of that place, has granted and to farm let, to Simon Lolepeke, of Bury aforesaid, yeoman, the manor called

Habyrdon, in Bury aforesaid, &c. to hold, &c. for the term of seven years, &c. yielding therefore yearly, &c.: and the said Simon, his executors and assigns, shall find, or cause to be found, one white bull every year of his said term, as oft as it shall happen that any gentlewoman, or any other woman, out of devotion, or vow by them made, shall come to the Bier of the glorious king and martyr St. Edmund, to make their oblations of the white bull. In witness whereof, &c." Dated the 4th of June, in the second year of King Henry the Seventh, [1487.]

2d. " This indenture, made the 12th of September, in the eleventh year of King Henry the Eighth [1519], between John Eyre, sacrist of the monastery of St. Edmund of Bury, and Richard Skinner, of Bury aforesaid, husbandman, witnesses that the said John, by the assent, &c. hath granted and to farm letten to the said Richard the manor of Habyrdon, &c. for the term of ten years, &c.: and the said Richard shall find one white bull as often as it shall happen, &c." [as in the former deed.]

3d. " This indenture witnesses, that John, by divine permission, abbot of the monastery of St. Edmund of Bury, by the assent, &c. hath letten to Robert Right, glazier, and John Anable, pewterer, of Bury aforesaid, our manor of Habyrdon, with the appurtenances, for twenty years, yielding, &c.: and that the said Robert and John shall find yearly one white bull as often [as above.] In witness, &c." Dated the 28th of April, in the 25th year of Henry VIII. Ann. Dom. 1533.

4th. " To all faithful Christian people that shall inspect these presents, John Swaffham, sacrist of the monastery of St. Edmund

of

of Bury, an exempt jurisdiction appertaining immediately to the apostolic see, and archdeacon of the same place, health, on [from] the Author of Health; we make [made in the original] known to you all by these presents, that Father Peter Minnebode, licentiate in holy theology, and Father Peter Brune, together with Father Cornelius, a lay brother of the order of Carmelites of the city of Gaunt, on the 2d day of the month of June, in the year of our Lord 1474, did, in the presence of many credible persons, offer at the Bier of the glorious king, virgin, and martyr St. Edmund, at Bury aforesaid, one white bull, according to the ancient custom, to the honour of God and the said glorious martyr, in relief of the desire of a certain noble lady. Sealed with the seal of our office." Dated the day, place, and year aforesaid.

The first and last of these deeds were, within these fifty years, extant, and the originals to be seen in the hands of one Mr. James Capin, a public notary, and proctor in the ecclesiastical court; the second in the hands of Mr. John Malosse, an attorney of the court of common pleas; the third in the custody of Mr. John Hill, an attorney of the king's bench, all three persons of repute and unquestionable credit, and at the same time of St. Edmund's Bury; and no doubt those originals are yet remaining in the possession of some of the heirs or succeedents of those respective gentlemen. However, we are assured that a transcript of the third of them, under seal, remains on record at the Augmentation office *.

* Antiquarian Repertory, vol. i. p. 131.

EXETER, CITY OF.

The citizens of Exeter had granted to them, by charter from King Edward I., a collection of a certain tribute or toll upon all manner of wares brought to that city to be sold, towards paving of the streets, repairing of the walls, and maintenance of the city, which was commonly called, in old English, Begavel, Bethugavel, and Chipping-gavel. Antiq. of Exeter. Jacob's Law Dict. sub. tit. Begavel.

GOTHAM, COUNTY OF NOTTINGHAM.

Cuckoo Bush, near Gotham, tradition says, was planted or set to commemorate a trick, which the inhabitants of Gotham put upon King John. The tale is told thus: King John, passing through this place towards Nottingham, intending to go over the meadows, was prevented by the villagers; they apprehending that the ground over which a king passed, was for ever after to become a public road. The king, incensed at their proceedings, sent from his court soon after some of his servants, to inquire of them the reason of their incivility and ill treatment, that he might punish them by way of fine, or some other way he might judge most proper. The villagers, hearing of the approach of the king's servants, thought of an expedient to turn away his majesty's displeasure from them: when the messengers arrived at Gotham, they found some of the inhabitants engaged in endeavouring to drown an eel in a pool of water; some were employed in dragging carts upon a large barn, to shade the wood from the sun; others were tumbling their cheeses down a hill, that they might find their way to Nottingham for sale; and some were employed in hedging in a cuckoo, which had perched upon

upon an old bush which stood where the present one now stands; in short, they were all employed in some foolish way or other, which convinced the king's servants that it was a village of fools: whence arose the old adage, "The wise men," or, "The fools of Go-" tham."

The words of an humble poet may be here applicable:

" Tell me no more of Gotham fools,
" Or of their eels in little pools,
" Which they were told were drowning;
" Nor of their carts drawn up on high
" When King John's men were standing by,
" To keep a wood from browning.

" Nor of their cheese shov'd down the hill,
" Nor of a cuckoo sitting still,
" While it they hedged round;
" Such tales of them have long been told,
" By prating boobies, young and old,
" In drunken circles crown'd.

" The fools are those who thither go,
" To see the cuckoo bush I trow,
" The wood, the barn, and pools;
" For such are seen both here and there,
" And passed by without a sneer,
" By all but errant fools."

Thoroton's Hist. of Nottingham, vol. i. pp. 42, 43, 44.

TORPULL,

TORPULL, COUNTY OF SUSSEX.

Near the sea stands Broadwater, the barony of the Lords Camoys, who have flourished from the time of Edward I. to the last age but one, when the estate came by James to the Lewkners and Radmilds. Of this family was John de Camois, son of Lord Ralph de Camois, who, by an example as new in those times as in the present, " of his own free will gave and" (to speak in the words of the parliament rolls) " demised his wife Margaret, daughter and heiress of " John de Gaidesden, to Sir William Painell, knight*, and gave, " granted, released, and quitted to him all the goods and chattels " that he had, or might hereafter have, and also whatever was his " of the same Margaret's goods and chattels, with their appur- " tenances, so that neither he, nor any other in his name, should " or might make any demand or claim on the said Margaret for " the goods and chattels of the said Margaret henceforth for " ever." This was, according to the ancient phrase, ut omnia sua secum haberet, packing her off bag and baggage. In consequence of this grant, the claiming dower in the manor of Torpull, which belonged to John de Camois, her first husband, occasioned a remarkable suit, which she lost; it being determined that she had no right to dower from thence †.

BALDOCK,

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* With whom she had cohabited. Dugd. i. 767.

† Omnibus Christi fidelibus ad quos hoc presens scriptum pervenerit. Johannes de Camoys, filius et heres Domini Radulphi de Camoys. Salutem in domino. Noveritis me tradidisse et demisisse spontanea mea voluntate Domino Guliel. de Paynel, militi, Margarettam de Camoys, filiam et heredem Johannis de Gaidesden, uxorem meam. Et etiam dedisse concessisse et eidem Domino Gulielmo relaxasse et quietum clamasse omnia bona et catalla quæ ipsa Margaretta habet vel de cetero habere possit, et etiam quicquid mei est de pred. Margarettæ bonis vel catallis cum suis pertin'. Ita quod nec ego, nec aliquis alius nomine

BALDOCK, COUNTY OF HERTFORD.

To this manor belongs court leet and baron, and it is the custom, when the steward appears at any court, the bell tolls, and the tenants immediately attend the court, do their suit and service at dinner, whither every baker and victualler sendeth a loaf of bread and a flaggon of ale or beer, that the steward and jury may examine the measure of their pots, weigh their bread, and taste whether their bread, ale, or beer, be wholesome for man's body. Chauncey's Hist. Antiq. of Hertfordshire, edit. 1700, p. 382.

RUDHAM, COUNTY OF NORFOLK.

If any fight by turns in Rudham, and shall have drawn blood, the prior of Cokesford shall have an amerciament, called Blodwite ¶, in his court *.

¶ Blodwite, according to some writers, was a customary fine paid as a compensation and atonement for shedding or drawing of blood, for which the place was answerable if the party was not discovered, and therefore a privilege or exemption from this fine or penalty was granted as a special favour. So King Henry II. granted to all tenants within the manor of Wallingford, ut quieti

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nomine meo in predicta Margaretta bonis et catallis ipsius Margarette cum suis pertinen' de cetero exigere seu vendicare poterimus nec debemus imperpetuum. Volo et concedo et per presens scriptum confirmo. quod prædicta Margaretta cum predicto Domino Gulielmo sit et maneat, ex voluntate ipsius Gulielmi. In cujus rei testimonium sigillum meum apposui, &c. 2 Inst. 435. Camd. Brit. tit. Sussex. Gough's Camd. vol. i. p. 270.

* Si aliqui pugnantes ad invicem in Rudham, et extraxerint sanguinem, prior de Cokesford habebit inde amerciamenta (vocata Blodwite) in curia sua. Ex Regist. Priorat de Cokesford. Blount's Law Dict. tit. Blodwite.

sint

sint de hidagio et blodwite, &c. Paroch. Antiq. p. 114. Jacob's Law Dict. sub verbo.

KENT, COUNTY OF.

Certain land in this county, and elsewhere, is held by service of driving, as well of distresses taken for the lord's use as of the lord's cattle, from place to place, as to and from markets, fairs, and the like; more particularly in Kent, of driving the lord's hogs to and from the Weald of Kent and the downs there; and this land is called Drof Land. Somner, of Gavelkind, 117.

WRITTELL, COUNTY OF ESSEX.

In this manor there is a custom, that every cart that comes over a part thereof called Greenbury (except it be the cart of a nobleman) pays four-pence to the lord of the manor, which custom is called Lap and Lace (Lep et Lasse.) This Greenbury is conceived to have anciently been a market-place, and thereupon had this privilege granted. Tobias Edmonds, Gen. Senescal, ibidem. Blount's Law Dict. in verbis.

BRIGSTOCK, COUNTY OF NORTHAMPTON.

A singular modification in copyhold tenure is constituted by the custom of this manor. If any man dies seised of copyhold lands or tenements, which come to him by descent in fee, his youngest son is legal heir; but if such lands were purchased by him, then the eldest succeeds to the estate. Brayley and Britton's Beauties of England and Wales, vol. xi. p. 201.

MARCHES OF SCOTLAND.

A custom that lands should descend always to the heirs male, viz.

to

to the males in the collateral line, excluding females in the lineal, was held good, which it was said was allowed anciently in the Marches of Scotland, in order to the defence of the realm, which was there most to be looked to; though it is said in Davis's Reports, that the custom of gavelkind, which was pretended in Ireland and Wales to divide only between males, was naught. But the former custom was adjudged good. Hil. 18 Car. II. 2 Rot. 718. Trin. 20 Car. II. Rot. 719. B. R. 1 Vent. 88.

KENT, COUNTY OF.

In this county principally is still retained the custom of gavelkind, which signifies a tenure or custom whereby the lands of the father are equally divided at his death among all his sons, or the land of the brother among all the brethren, if he have no issue of his own. But this custom was afterwards altered, upon the petition of divers Kentish gentlemen in much of the land of that county, by stat. 31 Hen. VIII. cap. 3, which enacts, that "all the lordships, manors, "lands, tenements, &c. lying and being within the county of Kent, "of which Thomas Crumwell, knight of the garter, Lord Crum-"well, of Wimbledon, lord privy seal, and thirty-three other lords, "knights, esquires, and gentlemen, therein named, should be "changed from the said custom, nature, and tenure of gavelkind, "and in no wise thereafter be departed or departable by the said "custom of gavelkind between heirs males, but should remain, re-"vert, abide, descend, come, and be, after and according as lord-"ships, manors, &c. do or may descend, &c. according to the "common law of this realm, &c." Blount's Law Dict. tit. Gavelkind.

WALES.

Formerly many lands in this principality were of the nature of gavelkind; but by the statute of the 34th and 35th Hen. VIII. sect. 91, it was enacted,

"That all manors, lands, tenements, messuages, and other here-
"ditaments, and all rights and titles to the same, in any of the said
"shires of Wales, descended to any manner of person or persons
"sith the feast of the Nativity of St. John the Baptist, in the thirty-
"third year of our said sovereign lord's reign, or that hereafter
"shall descend, be taken, enjoyed, used, and holden as English
"tenure to all intents, according to the common law of this realm
"of England, and not to be partable among heirs males after the
"custom of gavelkind, as heretofore, in divers parts of Wales hath
"been used and accustomed."

IRISH GAVELKIND.

The inferior tenancies below the degree of a Tanist¶, were partable, by the custom of the Irish gavelkind, among all the males of a sept, the spurious not excepted. And if, after such a partition, any one of them died, his proportion was not shared among his sons, nor did it go by inheritance to the next of kin, but a new division was made of all the lands of the sept in equal parts by the chief; a practice very different from the Welch or Kentish gavelkind, and of which the consequence was, that the landed property of the commons was perpetually changing from one man to another.

¶ Tanist. See Tanistry Law, p. 590. Lord Lyttleton's Hist. of Hen. II. vol. iii. p. 860.

GOWER,

GOWER, COUNTY OF GLAMORGAN.

The Englishmen and Welchmen of Gower fined fifty marks and two hounds to the king, to be quit of entertaining the king's serjeants at Swansea Castle. Mag. Rot. 11 Joh. Rot. 16. b. tit. Glamorgan. Madox's Firma Burgi, 85.

DOVER, COUNTY OF KENT.

It is an ancient custom, if any tenant holding of the Castle of Dover failed in paying his rent at the day, that he should forfeit double; and for the second offence treble; and the lands so held are called Terris Cultis et Terris de Warnoth. Comp. Cop. 167.

When Hubert de Burgo was made constable of this castle, he, considering that it was not for the safety of the castle to have new guards every month, procured, by the assent of the king, and of all that held of the castle, that every tenant for one month's guard should send ten shillings, out of which certain persons elected and sworn, as well horse as foot, should be maintained for guarding the castle. Comp. Cop. 167, cites Camden's Brit. 249, 250.

DERBY, COUNTY OF.

In Derbyshire, the king's bailiffs anciently took 6 d. of every bovate of land, in the name of Sheriff Tooth. Ryl. Plac. Parl. 653. And it is said to be a common tax levied for the sheriff's diet. Jacob's Law Dict. tit. Sheriff Tooth.

LANGHOLME, IN ESKDALE, SCOTLAND.

Among the various customs now obsolete, the most curious was that of Handfisting, in use about a century past. In the upper part

of Eskdale, at the confluence of the White and the Black Esk, was held an annual fair, where multitudes of each sex repaired: the unmarried looked out for mates, made their engagement by joining hands, or by handfisting, went off in pairs, cohabited till the next annual return of the fair, appeared there again, and then were at liberty to declare their approbation or dislike of each other. If each party continued constant, the handfisting was renewed for life; but if either party dissented, the engagement was void, and both were at full liberty to make a new choice, but with this proviso, that the inconstant was to take the charge of the offspring of the year of probation. This custom seemed to originate from the want of clergy in this county in the days of popery: this tract was the property of the Abbey of Melross, which, through economy, discontinued the vicars that were used to discharge here the clerical offices: instead, they only made annual visitations for the purposes of marrying and baptising, and the person thus sent was called Book in Bosom, probably from carrying, by way of readiness, the book in his breast; but even this being omitted, the inhabitants became necessitated at first to take this method, which they continued from habit to practise long after the Reformation had furnished them with clergy.

Persons of rank, in times long prior to those, took the benefit of this custom; for Lindsey*, in his Reign of James the Second (who was slain by the English at the siege of Roxbrough Castle, 1448), says, "that James, sixth Earl of Murray, begat upon Isabel Innes, "daughter of the Laird of Innes, Alexander Dunbar, a man of "singular wit and courage." This Isabel was but handfist with him, and deceased before the marriage; where, through this Alexander,

* Page 26, fol. edit.

he

he was worthy of a greater living than he might succeed to by the laws and practices of this realm.

The magistrates of this place are very attentive to the suppression of all excessive exertions of that unruly member the tongue: the Brank, an instrument of punishment, is always in readiness; and I was favoured with the sight of it: it is a sort of headpiece, that opens and incloses the head of the impatient, while an iron, sharp as a chissel, enters the mouth, and subdues the more dreadful weapon within. This had been used a month before, and as it cut the poor female till blood gushed from each side of her mouth, it would be well that the judges in this case would, before they exert their power again, consider not only the humanity, but the legality of this practice.

The learned Dr. Plott has favoured the world with a minute description and a figure of the instrument, and tells us, he looks on it "as much to be preferred to the Ducking-stool, which not only "endangers the health of the party, but also gives the tongue "liberty 'twixt every dip; to neither of which this is at all liable*."

The editor's father remembers seeing, some years ago, a like instrument at Newcastle-upon-Tyne, which is kept in the Town Hall there for the same purpose.

SKIE, ISLE OF, SCOTLAND.

In this part of the United Kingdom are yet kept up some very ancient, but now singular customs: one is, of the Luaghadh, or walk-

* See Pennant's Voyage in the Hebrides.

ing

ing of cloth, a substitute for the fulling-mill: twelve or fourteen women, divided into two equal numbers, sit down on each side of a long board, ribbed lengthways, placing the cloth on it: first they begin to work it backwards and forwards with their hands, singing at the same as at the Quern: when they have tired their hands, every female uses her feet for the same purpose, and six or seven pair of naked feet are in the most violent state of agitation, working one against the other: as by this time they grow very earnest in their labours, the fury of the song rises; at length it arrives to such a pitch, that, without breach of charity, you would imagine a troop of female demoniacs to have been assembled.

They sing in the same manner when they are cutting down the corn, when thirty or forty join in chorus. The subject of the songs at the Luaghadh, the Quern, and on this occasion, are sometimes love, sometimes panegyric, and often a rehearsal of the deeds of the ancient heroes, but the tunes of all are slow and melancholy.

Singing at the Quern is now almost out of date, since the introduction of water-mills. The laird can oblige his tenants, as in England, to make use of this more expeditious kind of grinding; and empowers his miller to search out and break any querns he can find, as machines that defraud him of his toll. Many centuries past, the legislature attempted to discourage these aukward mills, so prejudicial to the landlords who had been at the expence of others. In 1284, in the time of Alexander III., it was provided that "na man "sall presume to grind quheit, maishlock, or rye, with hand mylne, "except he be compelled by storm, or be in lack of mills quhilk "sould grinde the samen. And in this case, gif a man grindes at "hand mylnes, he sall gif the threttein measure as multer, and gif

"any

" any man contraveins this our prohibition, he sall tine his hand " mylnes perpetuallie."

The Quern or Bra is made in some of the neighbouring counties in the mainland, and costs about fourteen shillings. This method of grinding is very tedious, for it employs two pair of hands four hours to grind only a single bushel of corn. Instead of a hair sieve to sift the meal, the inhabitants here have an ingenious substitute; a sheep's skin stretched round a hoop, and perforated with small holes made with a hot iron. They knead their bannock with water only, and bake, or rather toast it, by laying it upright against a stone placed near the fire.

The corn is graddan'd or burnt out of the ear, instead of being thrashed: this is performed two ways; first, by cutting off the ears and drying them in a kiln, then setting fire to them on a floor, and picking out the grains, by this operation rendered as black as a coal. The other method is more expeditious, for the whole sheaf is burnt, without the trouble of cutting off the ears: a most ruinous practice, as it destroys both thatch and manure, and on that account has been wisely prohibited in some of the islands.

Graddan'd §‡§ corn was the parched corn of Holy Writ. Thus Boaz presents his beloved Ruth with parched corn: and Jesse sends David with an ephah of the same to his sons in the camp of Saul. The grinding was also performed by the same sort of machine as the quern, in which two women were necessarily employed: thus it is prophesied, " Two women shall be grinding at the mill; one shall " be taken, the other left."

I must

I must observe too that the island lasses are as merry at their work of grinding the graddan, the κακχρος of the ancients, as those of Greece were in the days of Aristophanes,

" Who warbled as they ground their parched corn *."

Pennant's Voyage to the Hebrides.

§†§ Graddan is derived from Grad, quick, as the process is so expeditious.

CANNAY, ISLAND OF, ONE OF THE HEBRIDES.

The chief use of horses in this little district is to form an annual cavalcade at Michaelmas. Every man in the island mounts his horse, unfurnished with saddle, and takes behind him either some young girl or his neighbour's wife, and then rides backwards and forwards from the village to a certain cross, without being able to give any reason for the origin of this custom. After the procession is over, they alight at some public-house, where, strange to say, the females treat the companions of their ride. When they retire to their houses, an entertainment is prepared with primæval simplicity: the chief part consists of a great oat cake, called Struan-Micheil, or St. Michael's Cake, composed of two pecks of meal, and formed like the quadrant of a circle: it is daubed over with milk and eggs, and then placed to harden before the fire. Pennant's Voyage to the Hebrides.

RUNNING AT THE QUINTAIN.

This was a pastime much used in England in Queen Elizabeth's time, and before; and having been long disused, is now but little

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* Nubes, act v. scene ii.

known.

known. This was practised, amongst other things, at Kenilworth Castle, in the year 1575, for the entertainment of Queen Elizabeth.

Running at the Quintain was a ludicrous kind of tilting at the ring, generally performed by peasants to divert their lord, and was thus done:

A strong post was set upright in the ground, about the height of a man on horseback, having on the top a pivot, which ran through a long horizontal beam, unequally divided, and at the least stroke revolving freely about its centre, somewhat in the nature of a turnstile. On the upright post the head and body of the figure of an unarmed man was fixed. The horizontal beam represented his arms; the shortest hand had a target, nearly covering the whole body, except a small spot on the breast, marked with a heart or ring, and at the end of the longest was a wooden sword, a cudgel, or a bag of wet sand.

At this figure, peasants, armed with poles for lances, and mounted on sorry jades of horses, ran full tilt, attempting to strike the heart or ring. Their poles were of such a length, that if they struck the shield, instead of the heart or ring, the short arm of the lever retiring, brought round that armed with the cudgel or sand-bag, at such a distance, and with such a velocity, as commonly to meet and dismount the aukward assailant.

This amusement, somewhat diversified, was not long ago practised in Flanders at their wakes or festivals. In some, one arm presented a ring, whilst the other held the club or sand bag; in

 others,

others, the revolving arms were placed vertically, the lower shewing the ring, whilst the upper supporting a vessel full of water, whereby the want of dexterity in the tilter, was punished with a wetting. Representations of this exercise may be seen among the prints published after Philip Woverman's, who died anno 1668 *.

Stowe, in his History of London, gives the following account of this kind of sport:

" The marching forth of citizens sons, and other young men, on " horsebacke, with disarmed launces and shields, there to practise " feats of warre, man against man, hath long since been left off, " but in their citie, they have used on horseback to run at a dead " marke called a Quinton.

" For note whereof I read, that in the yeere of Christ 1253, the " 38th of Henry III., the youthful citizens, for an exercise of their " activity, set forth a game to run at the quinton, and whosoever " did best should have a peacocke, which they had prepared as a " prize.

" Certaine of the king's servants, because the court lay then at " Westminster, came, as it were, in despight of the citizens, to " that game, and giving reprochfull names to the Londoners, which, " for the dignity of the citie, and the antient priviledge which they " ought to have enjoyed, were called barons; the said Londoners " being wrongfully abused, fell upon the king's servants, and beat " them shrewdly, so that, upon complaint made to the king, he " fined the citie to pay a thousand markes.

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* Grose's Antiquities, vol. iv. in his account of Kenilworth Castle.

" This

" This exercise of running at the quinton was practised by the " youthfull citizens as well in summer as in winter, namely, in the " feast of Christmas. I have seen a quinton set upon Cornhill, by " the Leadenhall, where the attendants of the lords of merry dis- " ports have runne, and made great pastime; for he that hit not " the broad end of the quinton was of all men laughed to scorne; " and he that hit it full, if he rode not the faster, had a sound blow " in his neck with a bag full of sand hanged on the other end *."

SOUTHWELL, COUNTY OF NOTTINGHAM.

Among other customs in the Soke of Southwell are the following:

" If a man die seised of lands or tenements, his heir, being within the land, out of prison and the king's wars, shall come to the court within one year and a day, or else the next of the blood shall come in; and if not, the lands and tenements shall be seised into the lord's hands; also the lord shall have to his fine as much as they pay to the lord for one year's rent.

" Also the custom is, if a man be seised of lands after the custom, and take a wife, and have issue, and die seised, the wife shall have the lands after the custom for term of her life, whether the heir be admitted tenant at any time in the life of the woman or no.

" Also the custom is, that after the father being dead, his wife being feoffee for term of her life, the next heir shall come into the

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* Stowe's Survey of London, edit. 1633, p. 76.

court, and take up the lands at any time in her life, and make sale of the reversion, if he be disposed so to do.

" Also the custom is, that if a man be in estate of lands or tenements, and have children by divers wives, the youngest son of the first wife shall inherit the said lands and tenements, if he make no surrender to the contrary; and if he have no son, the youngest daughter shall be heir after the same manner; and if the same man have a second wife, and purchase lands, now the youngest son of the second wife shall be heir after the same manner in that land purchased; and if they have more wives, after the same manner; and in likewise as the youngest son of the first wife, so shall the first wife have for term of her life all the lands and tenements which he is possessed in, except a surrender be made to the contrary.

" Also the custom is, if a man be seised of lands he may for eighteen years give his land away from his heir, what place soever he be in without the soke, having two of the lord's tenants by, without paying a fine; and if it fortune that the person to whom the lands were given do die before the eighteen years be ended, it shall return to the heir.

" And if there be any lands pledged for eighteen years, if he to whom the lands are pledged die before the eighteen years be ended and complete, his heirs or assigns shall have forth the years." Comp. Cop. 506. From an ancient copy in the hands of the author.

AYLMERTON, COUNTY OF NORFOLK.

There was a light in many churches, called Plough Light, maintained by old and young persons, who were husbandmen, before some image; and on Plough Monday had a feast, went about with a plough, and some dancers to support it. Blomefield's Hist. of Norfolk, vol. iv. p. 287.

STREATHAM, COUNTY OF SURREY.

The lord of the manor of Leigham's Court has a court leet and view of frank pledge: the lands therein descend to the youngest son. The tenants are subject to the payment of pannage, or 1 d. to the lord for every swine, and to another customary payment called Rump-pence, being 1 d. to be paid by every person who has cattle to the value of 30 s. Lysons's Environs of London, vol. i. p. 481.

KENTON, COUNTY OF DEVON,

A manor that had this pretty custom, that if the issue of any of the tenants hold their tenements, one after the other, three descents, they may claim the inheritance of the tenement. Mag. Brit. vol. i. p. 483.

MILTON, COUNTY OF KENT.

In a presentment made of the customs of Milton, in 1575, it is mentioned, that the occupiers of the three mills holden of the manor should gather yearly, for the lord of it, nine bushels of "chestenottes," in Chesnott Wood, or pay eighteen-pence by the year to the queen, who had then the manor in her own hands, and was possessed

sessed of three hundred acres of Chesnut Wood within this hundred. Brayley's Beauties of England and Wales, vol. viii. p. 702

TERLEY CASTLE, COUNTY OF STAFFORD.

At Terley Castle, in this county, the lordship whereof belongs to the Right Honorable the Lord Gerard, of Bromley, Sir Charles Skrymsher, knight, and Richard Church, esquire: the lords enjoy an odd custom or privilege of Lotherwits, or Lyerwits, at this day; that is, the liberty of taking a compensation or amerciament for bastards got or born within the lordship, so called from the Saxon Leger or Logher, a bed, and Wit, a penalty; whence Fleta expounds the word Lierwit to import as much as mulcta adulteriorum *, which anciently, as the books unanimously inform us, extended only to such as did defile a bond-woman within the manor without licence. But the charter of this manor, it seems, extends further, for here the delinquent, oath being made that the bastard was begot within the manor, and paying ten shillings to the lords, not only avoids the cognizance of the bishop, and all ecclesiastical courts, and discovery of the father; but also if a bastard child be brought hither from without the lordship, paying £1. 19 s. 11 d. ob. to the lords, they shall have no cognizance of it neither: nay, so great a privilege had a certain oak in Knoll Wood, three miles south of the castle, but within the lordship in this respect, as Sir Charles Skrymsher told me, to whom the wood belongs, that in case oath were made that the bastard was got within the umbrage or reach of its boughs, neither the bishop, nor lords of the manor themselves, could take any cognizance of it. Plott's Hist. of Staffordshire, p. 279.

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* Fleta, lib. i. cap. 47.

EDGWARE,

EDGWARE, COUNTY OF MIDDLESEX.

Sir William Blackstone says, that it was usual for the lord of this manor to provide a minstrel or piper, for the diversion of the tenants while they were employed in his service. He refers to the manor rolls, which are among the archives of All Souls College, but does not mention the year or period of the record. By permission of the College I examined the rolls, which are very numerous, to search for that, or any other curious entries which might occur. I had not the good fortune to find what Blackstone refers to; but there can be no doubt of the fact upon his authority. Lysons's Environs of London, vol. ii. p. 244.

BATTERSEA, COUNTY OF SURREY.

In this manor lands descend to the youngest son; but in default of sons, they do not go to the youngest daughter, but are divided among the daughters equally. Lysons's Environs of London, vol. i p. 30.

ECCLES, COUNTY OF NORFOLK.

All the tenants of William le Parker, lord of this manor, had (amongst other customs) that of Bedgeld ¶, as appears by inquisition taken at Eccles in the 33d of Edw. I., before Robert Hereward, sheriff of Yorkshire. Blomefield's Hist. of Norfolk, edit. 1775, vol. v. p. 799.

¶ Bedgeld is a custom, by which, at every wedding of the man and woman of the homage, the lord was to have a certain bed, or the price, according to the degree of the person married, whether noble or ignoble. Blomefield.

SAINT

SAINT STEPHEN'S PARISH, COUNTY OF HERTFORD.

All surrenders of copyhold estates holden of this manor must be taken by the lord or the steward of this court, unless the copyholder making such surrender lie in extremis, then two tenants sworn to take such surrender in extremis may take it, but if such copyhold tenant that made such surrender shall recover and go abroad, such surrender shall be void.

The wife of a copyhold tenant shall be endowed of the thirds in his customary estate.

The husband of a copyholder shall be tenant by the courtesy.

Copyholders may demise their customary lands without licence for three years, but no longer.

Copyhold tenants may fell timber without licence.

If a copyholder die seised of any customary lands, leaving no issue male, only daughters, the eldest daughter only shall inherit; and in case of no daughters, but two or three sisters, the eldest sister shall be sole heir by the custom. The like customs are in the manor of Cashiobury. Chauncy's Hist. Antiq. of Hertfordshire, p. 505.

PEAK OF DERBYSHIRE.

The following, among other customs (relating to the Minery), appear to be observed here:

"The bare mayster, and the lord, and the steward, shall hold "courts on the mynorie, when he lyst, two grett courts in the yere.

"And

" And if any mynor ether be attented for steyling of ore, furst he " shal be a mersed v s. iiij d. the whiche iiij d. the bare mayster " shall have. And if he be este attaynted, he shal be m'sed xviij d. " the whiche viij d. the bare mayster shall have. And if he be at- " taynted the third tyme for steyling of myne, he shal be taken " and smythen throughe the palme of the hand with a knyf up to " hafte in to the stoure, and ther shall stand till he be ded, or els " cut hym self lose; and then he shall forswere the franches of the " myne. And if any man be taken by occasion of any article the " longethe to the myn, he shall abide in the bare mayster's kepyng. " And if he wil be manprised in payn of a hundredth shellyngs, to " be brought agayn befor the steward at the next court of the myn. " And if he that ys so manprysed be attaynted of felony in the court, " the steward shall do by hym as the law will upon the same place. " And, if he will, put hym on the mynors. And yche trespas of othes " and of blodshedes he shall be mersed to v s. iiij d. the whiche iiij d. " the bare mayster shall have. And any other trespas be don upon " the mynory, hit shall be fared to ij d. and that shal be paid to the " bare mayster the furst of a fermont, or els the ij d. aye be " doubled. And so from day to day till yt come to v s. iiij d. And " then the bayre mayster shall have the iiij d. and the lord v s." Ex MS. penes Francis Ferrand Foljambe, Arm.

ALDFORD, COUNTY OF CHESTER.

John Stanley, esquire, claims that if any one should have impleaded another of his free tenement in his court of Aldford, by writ of right patent of the lordship, to hold and determine his aforesaid plea by duel, according as right is by the common law *.

HALLATON,

* Johannes Stanley, ar'. clamat quod si aliquis placitaverit aliquem de libero tenemento in curia sua de Aldford, per breve domini comitis de recto patent. tenere et terminare prædictum

HALLATON, COUNTY OF LEICESTER,

Is distinguished by a singular and ridiculous ancient annual custom. A piece of land was bequeathed to the use and advantage of the Rector, who was then to provide "two hare pies, a quantity of ale, and "two dozen of penny loaves, to be scrambled for on Easter Mon- "day annually." The land, before the inclosures took place, was called Harecrop-leys; and at the time of dividing the fields, in 1770, a piece was allotted to the rector in lieu of the said Leys. The custom is still continued; but instead of hare, the rector provides two large pies made of veal and bacon. These are divided into parts, and put into a sack; and about two gallons of ale, in two wooden bottles, without handles or strings, are also put into a sack: the penny loaves are cut into quarters, and placed in a basket. Thus prepared, the men, women, and children, form a procession from the rector's, and march to a place called Hare Pie Bank, about a quarter of a mile south of the town. In the course of this journey the pieces of bread are occasionally thrown for scrambling; but the pies and ale are carried to the grand rustic theatre of contention and confusion. This is of old formation, and, though not upon so great a scale, or destined for such bloody feats, as the Roman amphitheatres, yet consists of a bank, with a small trench round it, and a circular hole in the centre. Into this the pies and ale are promiscuously thrown, and every frolicsome, foolish, and frantic rustic, rushes forward to seize a bit, or bear away a bottle. Confusion ensues, and, what began in puerile sport, occasionally terminates in that common, but savage custom, a boxing match. Brayley and Britton's Beauties of England and Wales, vol. ix. pp. 436, 437.

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dictum placitum per duellum, prout jus est per communem legem. Plac. in Itin. apud Cestriam, 14 Hen. VII. Blount's Law Dict. tit. Duell.

WELLS, COUNTY OF NORFOLK.

In the 14th of Edw. I., Gilbert de Clare, Earl of Gloucester, lord of Stafford's manor, claimed wreck of sea, and it was found that if a ship was in danger of a wreck, none of the men of Wells, Holkham, &c. dared to help for fear of the Earl of Gloucester's bailiff; that if the ship was broke, and all the men drowned, the earl had all the goods, but if a dog was left alive, then only a moiety; and that the earl had a court in North Greenhow, in which, if any one was injured, it was difficult to have any remedy. He had also assize of bread and beer, gallows, tumbrell, infangtheof, &c. and free warren. Blomefield's Hist. of Norfolk, edit. 1775, p. 841.

WRAGBY, COUNTY OF LINCOLN.

The vicarage of Wragby consists wholly in Altarage ¶, and in Cerage §‡§, commonly called Warshot, in bread, commonly called Manport §†§, and in increment of Peter Pence [*], commonly called Fire Harth *.

¶ Altarage. The offerings made upon the altar, and also the profit that arises to the priest by reason of the altar. Jacob.

§‡§ Cerage. A payment to find candles in the church. Mat. Paris. Jacob.

§†§ Manport, or Main-port, is a small tribute, commonly of loaves of bread, which in some places the parishioners pay to the rector of their church in recompence for certain tithes. Cowell.

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* Vicaria de Wragby consistit in toto Altaragio et in Ceragio, vulgariter dict. Warshot, in panibus, vulgariter dict. Manport, et in incremento Denariorum Sancti Petri, vulgariter dict. Fire Harth. Spelm. Blount's Law Dict. tit. Mainporte.

[*] Peter Pence. A tribute of one penny for every house, given by King Ina to the church of St. Peter at Rome, in his pilgrimage thither, A. D. 720.

WEST SLAPTON, COUNTY OF DEVON.

In this manor, if any tenant die possessed of a cottage, he is by the custom to pay to the lord sixpence for a farley, which I suppose may be in lieu of a heriot; for in some manors westward they distinguish farleu to be the best good, as heriot is the best beast payable at the tenant's death. Blount's Law Dict. sub voce Farley, or Farleu.

GLOUCESTER, THE COUNTY OF.

A custom, savouring of the Scotch Bel-tein *, prevails in Gloucestershire, particularly about Newent and the neighbouring parishes, on the Twelfth Day, or on the Epiphany, in the evening: all the servants of every particular farmer assemble together in one of the

* On the 1st of May, the herdsmen of every village (in Scotland) hold their Bel-tein, a rural sacrifice: they cut a square trench on the ground, leaving the turf in the middle; on that they make a fire of wood, on which they dress a large caudle of eggs, butter, oatmeal, and milk; and bring, besides the ingredients of the caudle, plenty of beer and whisky, for each of the company must contribute something. The rites begin with spilling some of the caudle on the ground, by way of libation: on that, every one takes a cake of oatmeal, upon which are raised nine square knobs, each dedicated to some particular being, the supposed preserver of their flocks and herds, or to some particular animal, the real destroyer of them; each person then turns his face to the fire, breaks off a knob, and flinging it over his shoulders, says, "This I give to thee, preserve thou my horses; this to thee, preserve thou my sheep;" and so on. After that they use the same ceremony to the noxious animals: "This I give to thee, O fox! spare thou my lambs; this to thee, O hooded crow! this to thee, O eagle!"

When the ceremony is over, they dine on the caudle; and after the feast is finished, what is left is hid by two persons deputed for that purpose; but on the next Sunday they reassemble, and finish the relics of the first entertainment. Pennant's Tour in Scotland, 1772, pp. 94, 95.

fields

fields that has been sown with wheat; on the border of which, in the most conspicuous or elevated place, they make twelve fires of straw, in a row; around one of which, made larger than the rest, they drink a cheerful glass of cider to their master's health, success to the future harvest, and then returning home they feast on cakes, made of carraway, &c. soaked in cider, which they claim as a reward for their past labours in sowing the grain. This seems to resemble a custom of the antient Danes, who, in their addresses to their rural deities, emptied, on every invocation, a cup in honour of them. Niordi et Fresæ memoria poculis recolebatur, annua ut ipsis contingeret felicitas, frugumque et reliquæ annonæ uberrimus proventus. Worm. Monum. Dan. lib. i. p. 28. Pennant's Tour in Scotland, 1772, pp. 94, 95, note.

BALSHALL, COUNTY OF WARWICK.

*By the presentments of a jury of survey, made May 11th, 1657, it appears, (among other things),

"That the lands and tenements of the copyholders are to descend to the youngest son or male issue, and for want of such to the youngest daughter or female issue.

"That the first wife was to enjoy, for the term of her natural life, in the name of her free-bench, all the copyhold lands and tenements as her husband died possessed of, she not doing any waste; but the second or third wife of a copyholder was to have only one-third part of the rents and profits of all such lands to be agreed on

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*Vide Pat. 20. R. 2. m. 20, de consuetudine tenentium manerii de Balshall, pro bonis defuncti inter uxorem et liberas dividendis.

and

and set forth by three or four honest copyholders; and that every heir, male or female, widow or termer for life, was to pay for his or their admittance one penny.

"That every female heir, in possession of any such copyhold, and every widow that holdeth for term of life, ought to ask licence at the manor-house, called the Temple of the Lord, or his deputy, before they marry; and if there be no lord or steward, then to have two or three more copyholders to witness her or their such asking of licence, and this done they may marry; and at the next court, or some court following, they may come and have allowance of their marriage under the steward's hand, paying five shillings; and if any such do marry without asking licence, they are to be fined at the will of the lord for their default.

"That if any female heir, being in possession of any copyhold, for lack of grace, should happen to commit fornication, or be begotten with child, she was not to forfeit her estate, but she must come into the lord's court, and bring to the lord or his steward, a purse of three-halfpenny price, and in that five shillings in money, and so to be acquitted. And that if any widow, being a termer for life in any such lands and profits thereof, do commit fornication or adultery, she is to forfeit her estate for her life, until she agree with the lord by fine, making to be restored." Dugdale's Antiq. of Warwickshire, vol. ii. p. 967.

WIMBLEDON, COUNTY OF SURREY.

The following customs formerly prevailed in this manor, some of which have now necessarily ceased: On the first coming of every new archbishop, each customary tenant was obliged to present him

him with a "gyfte, called Saddle Silver, accustomed to be five "marks;" every person who held two yard-lards, or thirty acres, was liable to serve the office of beadle, and those who held three yard-lands, the office of reeve or provost. Upon the death of every freeholder, the lord was entitled to "his best horse, saddyl, "brydell, spere, sworde, boots, spores, and armure, if he any "should have*." Lands in this manor descend to the youngest son. Lysons's Environs of London, vol. i. p. 523.

COMB KEINES, COUNTY OF DORSET.

The tithingman of Comb Kaines is obliged to do suit at Winfrith-court; and, after repeating the following incoherent lines, pays three-pence, and goes out without saying another word:

"With my white rod,
"And I am a fourth post,
"That three-pence makes three,
"God bless the king, and the lord of the franchise;
"Our weights and our measures are lawful and true,
"Good morrow, Mr. Steward, I have no more to say to you."

On default of any of these particulars, the court leet of Combe is forfeited. Hutchins's Hist. of Dorsetshire, vol. i. p. 127.

BLOFIELD HUNDRED, COUNTY OF NORFOLK.

It appears from the register of St. Bennet's Abbey, that when

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* Paper among some records of the manor, copied from the Black Book in the Archbishop of Canterbury's Office of Record.

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an estate, which ought to do suit to the hundred court*, came to be divided by sale, descent, or inheritance, by divers persons into divers parts, yet but one suit was to be done. Blomefield's Hist. of Norfolk, vol. iv. p. 2.

ISLEWORTH, COUNTY OF MIDDLESEX.

An ancient custom prevailed in this manor, that the tenants should pay to the lord a certain sum of money, amounting to eight marks, called the dyseyne, over and above the customary rents. This sum was raised by a tax levied, in an equal proportion, upon all the male inhabitants of fifteen years of age and upwards †. Lands in this manor descend according to the strict custom of Borough English. Lysons's Environs of London, vol. iii. p. 96.

IRCHINFIELD, COUNTY OF HEREFORD.

The king has in Arcenfelde one hundred men, minus four, who hold seventy-three carucæ with their men, and pay for custom forty-one pints of honey, and twenty shillings, in lieu of the sheep which they used to furnish, and ten shillings smoke money ‡, and no other toll or custom, except serving in the king's army, if required. If a freeman dies there, the king has his horse and arms; and if a vilain one ox.

These ninety-six men here spoken of, Mr. Blount reckoned to be liberi homines, yet such as held in gavelkind; and the seventy-three ploughs, with their men, he looked upon as their villani; and that both held all their lands in this territory in gavelkind, which are so continued to this day. They were free from payments and customs

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* Reg. Holm. fo. 145. † Cl. 9. Ric. II. m. 47. ‡ Pro fumagio.

anciently

anciently imposed upon the rest of the nation, because as a special remark it is said, "nec dant geldam aut aliam consuetudinem," unless it be to march in the king's army when they are commanded, yet paying (as the rest of Wales doth) their talu-fwch and talu-furn, this last being the fumagium above mentioned a payment for fire, and elsewhere called smoke silver, which is still paid to the lords of manors in Wales, and in some parts of England to the minister of the parish. They had the chief honour in the army given them, and led the van to fight, and brought up the rear in its retreat. They have, within their circuit, a liberty to arrest for any sum of money whatsoever, and whoever purchases lands there may bequeath them to whom he pleases, as it was adjudged inter Martinstow and Gloditha, 20 Edw. I. The wife here hath the moiety of her husband's lands for her dower; nor is here any forfeiture of lands for felony; besides, the king's writ runs not here. They have also a formal mode of judicature of their own, much after the British fashion: the steward, with his officers belonging to the court, being seated, there are certain chiefs among them who hold their lands of the lord by suit and doom in the court of this his liberty, and therefore called doomsmen, that is, men of judgment, or such who are to judge of matters in controversy. Accordingly, in the quo warranto roll of Irchenfeld, 20 Edw. I., it is recorded, that "jurati hundredorum de Irchenfeld, Webbeter, et Greytre "dicunt quod Botholin qui tenuit villam de Camboglin solebat "facere sectam ad hundred predict. et esse unus doomsman de "eodem hundredo, &c." And whereas the king had three churches within this liberty, the priests of those churches were bound to carry the king's messages into Wales, and each of them to say two masses every week for the king, as appears by Domesday-book. Besides, the learned author before cited affirms he has seen a re-

cord, wherein the inhabitants of Irchenfeld are said to be left, as it were, to their own liberty, and to be extra comitatum, not bound up to any strictness by the country laws. Lastly, the tenure whereby they hold their lands is gavelkind, which is a partition among all female children, with this difference only to the eldest son, that certain principals (as they call them) pass to him as heir-looms, and are not subject to partition, such as the best beast, the best bed and furniture, the best table, &c. which tenure, and those other enumerated customs they do, for the most part, still retain, as derived to them from great antiquity, even before the Norman Conquest, for they are recorded to have been consuetudines Walensium tempore Regis Edwardi Confessoris.

These customs were as follow: If any stole from the Welch a man or woman, horse, ox, or cow, he was, on conviction, to restore the thing stole, and forfeit twenty shillings, but for a sheep or bundle of manipuli *, two shillings. Whoever killed one of the king's men and fled †, was to forfeit to the king twenty shillings for the murder ‡, and one hundred shillings forfeit; if the man belonged to a thane, the forfeit to the man's master was to be ten shillings. If one Welchman killed another, the relations of the deceased were to meet and plunder the goods of the murderer and his relations, and burn their houses till the body was buried, about noon of the following day. The king was to have his third of the booty, and all the rest was to remain to them. Whoever was charged with firing a house, and could not clear himself by forty compur-

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* Fasciculus manipulorum. Q. Bundle of clothes; manipulus was a sacerdotal garment, or sudarium, worn on the priest's left arm. Du Cange.

† Fecit heinforam.

‡ De solutione hominis.

gators,

gators, was to forfeit twenty shillings to the king. Whoever was convicted of concealing one pint of honey in the custom, was to forfeit five pints for one, if his lands yielded as much. If the sheriff called them to the shiremot, six or seven of the best were to go with him, and whoever refused to go on summons, was to forfeit two shillings, or an ox to the king, "et qui de hundret remanet," was to pay as much; the like fine for disobeying the sheriff's precept to go with him into Wales, for if the sheriff did not go, no one else need *. Taylor, on Gavelkind, pp. 109, 110, 111. Gough's Camd. vol. ii. p. 447.

TWICKENHAM, COUNTY OF MIDDLESEX.

There was an ancient custom, at Twickenham, of dividing two great cakes in the church, upon Easter-day, among the young people; but it being looked upon as a superstitious relic, it was ordered by parliament †, (1645) that the parishioners should forbear that custom, and instead thereof buy loaves of bread for the poor of the parish with the money that should have bought the cakes. It is probable that the cakes were bought at the vicar's expence; for it appears that the sum of one pound per annum is still charged upon the vicarage for the purpose of buying penny loaves for poor children, on the Thursday before Easter. Within the memory of man, they were thrown from the church-steeple to be scrambled for, a custom which prevailed also some time ago at Paddington, and is not totally abolished. Lysons's Environs of London, vol. iv. p. 603.

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* Domesd. f. 170.

† The original order is, or was, kept in the parish chest.

TAUNTON, COUNTY OF SOMERSET.

In this manor there are two sorts of lands, bondland and overland. The bondland is that whereon there have been and commonly are ancient dwelling-tenements, and is held by a customary fine and rent certain, paying heriots, and doing other suits and services to the same belonging. The overland is that whereon, in ancient time, there were no dwellings, and is held by a fine and rent certain and fealty; but the tenants thereof pay no heriots, and do no other customs, suit, or service for the same. Collinson's Hist. and Antiq. of Somersetshire, vol. iii. p. 233.

PADDINGTON, COUNTY OF MIDDLESEX.

Some lands, said to have been given by two maiden gentlewomen, for the purpose of distributing bread, cheese, and beer, among the inhabitants, on the Sunday before Christmas-day, are now let at £21 per annum: the bread was formerly thrown from the church-steeple to be scrambled for, and part of it is still distributed in that way. Lysons's Environs of London, vol. iv. p. 341.

CONGRESBURY, COUNTY OF SOMERSET.

In the parishes of Congresbury and Puxton, are two large pieces of common land, called East and West Dolemoors*, which are divided into single acres, each bearing a peculiar and different mark cut in the turf, such as a horn, four oxen and a mare, two oxen and a mare, pole axe, cross, dung fork, oven, duck's nest, hand reel, and a hare's tail. On the Saturday before Old Mid-

* From the Saxon dal, which signifies a share or portion, and is frequently applied to lands of this description.

summer,

summer, several proprietors of estates, in the parishes of Congresbury, Puxton, and Week St. Lawrence, or their tenants, assemble on the commons. A number of apples are previously prepared, marked in the same manner with the before-mentioned acres, which are distributed by a young lad to each of the commoners, from a bag or hat. At the close of the distribution, each person repairs to his allotment, as his apple directs him, and takes possession for the ensuing year. An adjournment then takes place to the house of the Overseer of Dolemoors (an officer annually elected from the tenants), where four acres, reserved for the purpose of paying expences, are let by inch of candle, and the remainder of the day is spent in that sociability and hearty mirth, so congenial to the soul of a Somersetshire yeoman. Collinson's Hist. and Antiq. of Somersetshire, vol. iii. p. 586.

KENNINGTON, COUNTY OF SURREY.

Lands in this manor descend to the youngest son; and in default of sons, are divided equally amongst the daughters. Lysons's Environs of London, vol. i. p. 326.

RICHMOND, COUNTY OF SURREY.

Lands in this manor are held by the rod, or copy of court roll, and descend to the youngest son; or in default of sons, to the youngest daughter. The same customs prevail in the manors of Petersham and Ham.

Richard II. granted as a privilege to his tenants, within this manor, that his officers should make no demand upon them for corn or other provision. Lysons's Environs of London, vol. i. pp. 437, 8.

JERSEY,

JERSEY, THE ISLAND OF.

By the custom of this island, estates both real and personal, are equally divided among the sons and daughters. Falle's Account of Jersey, p. 85. Robinson on Gavelkind, p. 14.

WALES.

Bastards inherited equally with the legitimate sons; and that even in the principality itself, as appears by the pedigree of Roderick the Great, Prince of all Wales, set out in Taylor on Gavelkind, fo. 25. Daughters never inherited. Women were not entitled to dower. Robinson on Gavelkind, p. 18.

WALSOKEN, RAMSEY ABBOTS, OR POPENHOW, COUNTY OF NORFOLK.

About the year 1400, in the fifth year of Thomas, the Abbot, Richard son of John Almore, of Walsoken, carpenter, being a vilain of blood of this manor, paid the abbot a fine of two shillings per annum, for liberty to live out of it, though still to be his vilain. Blomefield's Hist. of Norfolk, vol. iv. p. 723.

TOTTENHAM, COUNTY OF MIDDLESEX.

Lands in the manors of Bruses, Pembrokes, Daubeneys, and Mockings, descend to the youngest son; and in default of male issue, the daughters are co-heirs. Lysons's Environs of London, vol. iv. p. 641.

CHEWTON MENDIP, COUNTY OF SOMERSET.

There are certain small rents paid by some tenants of this manor, called Sacrafield Rents, which probably originated from some religious institution. Collinson's Hist. of Somersetshire, vol. ii. p. 118.

SHREWSBURY, COUNTY OF SALOP.

A custome there was in use in this towne, that a woman taking (howsoever it were) a husband, if she were a widdow, she gave the king twenty shillings, if a mayd, ten shillings, in what manner soever it was she tooke a man. Camd. Brit. 595.

BARNES, COUNTY OF SURREY.

The Dean and Chapter of St. Paul's formerly paid a sparrow hawk, yearly, or in lieu thereof two shillings to the Archbishop of Canterbury, as lord of the manor of Wimbledon, to be exempted from serving the office of reeve or provost, within that manor. Pat. Rolls, 10 Hen. IV. p. 1. m. 19. Lysons's Environs of London, vol. i. p. 14.

PAMBER, COUNTY OF HANTS.

The court leet holden annually, for the manor of Pamber, near Basingstoke, in Hampshire, is opened in a small piece of ground, called Lady Mead, (probably a corruption of Law-day Mead), which belongs to the tithingman for the year. Thence an adjournment is made to a neighbouring public-house. The proceedings of the court are recorded on a piece of wood, called a Tally, about three feet long and an inch and a half square, furnished every year by the steward. These tallies do not seem to be well calculated to preserve the records inscribed upon them, as one

which

which I have seen for the year 1745, was worm-eaten, and part of the writing had become illegible. Some years ago, when their number had accumulated, many of them were burnt, being considered as useless lumber. In a law-suit at Winchester, one of these singular records was produced in evidence, which occasioned a counsellor on the opposite side of the question to denominate it a wooden cause. The lord of the manor is chosen annually; to whom belong stray cattle, &c. and who has a right to hunt and hawk as far as Windsor.

The custom of commencing the court in the open air, may not be peculiar to this manor, as similar ones are mentioned in Doctor Plott's Natural History of Oxfordshire, and in Hutchinson's Cumberland. Whether the wooden records may be altogether singular, I know not. The custom, however, appears to be a remnant of remote antiquity. The Tally-writer (teller) of the Exchequer, is still an office. Shakspeare makes Jack Cade say, in accusation of Lord Sands, (Hen. VI. part ii.) " whereas, before our forefathers " had no other books but the score and the tally, thou hast caused " printing to be used, and, contrary to the king, his crown and " dignity, thou hast built a paper-mill." Solon's laws, which were to continue in force for a hundred years, were written upon wooden tables, which might be turned round in the oblong cases which contained them. They were called cyrbes, as Aristotle tells us; and Cratinus, the comic poet, thus spoke of them:

" By the great names of Solon and of Draco,
" Whose cyrbes now but serve to boil our pulse."

Mavor's Plutarch, Life of Solon, p. 58.

The Scytale Laconica was a little round staff, on which the Lacedemonians

cedemonians used to write their secret letters. In the Apocrypha, 2 Esdras xiv. 24, 37, 44, we read of books made of box trees, written in the field, and Horace has " leges incidere ligno."

SECT. II.

Ancient Modes of Trial, and Punishment of Offenders.

SUFFLETE, NOW SOUTH-FLEET, COUNTY OF KENT.

Two women came into the town of Suffliete, in the county of Kent, who had stolen many cloths in the town of Croindone, and the men of the same town of Croindone, whose cloths were feloniously carried away, followed them to the town of Suffliete, and there they were taken and imprisoned, and had their judgment in the court of Suffliete to carry hot-iron ||‡||; one of them was acquitted, and the other condemned, whereupon she was drowned in Bikepole. All this happened in the time of Gilbert, lord bishop of Rochester, and in that judgment were present the coroners of our lord the King. Paul de Stanes was then Cacherell [‡] of the hundred of Acstane. And at that time Robert de Hecham, a monk, was keeper of the manor of Suffliete. And in judging the women there was Sir Henry de Cobham, and many other eminent men of the country*.

||‡|| This

* Duæ mulieres venerunt in villam de Suffliete in comitatu Kantiæ, quæ furatæ fuerunt multos pannos in villa de Croindone, et secuti sunt eas homines ejusdem villæ de Croindone, quorum pannos furtive asportaverunt usque in villam de Suffliete, et ibi captæ fuerunt et incarceratæ, et habuerunt judicium suum in curia de Suffliete, ad portandum calidum ferrum, quarum una fuit salva, et altera damnata, unde submersa fuit in Bikepole. Et hoc totum

[‡‡] This judgment to carry hot-iron, to try the guilt or innocency of the criminal, was according to the Ordalian law, not abolished here in England till King Henry the Third's time. Blount*.

[‡] Cacherellus hundredi. Is thought by the learned Spelman, to signify the steward of the hundred, from the French Cachereau, i. e. Chartularium. Blount.

OBSERVATIONS UPON THIS RECORD,

BY DR. HARRIS†.

In this remarkable account there are several things well worth observing:

1. That the women were tried, and one of them executed, where they were taken, and not in the county where the fact was committed; if Croindene be Croyden, in Surrey, as is very probable.

2. That this court of Southfleet, though but belonging to the manor of that name, had a power of trying and executing felons, which was not unusual in ancient times.

3. That the trial and judgment of these women was very solemn, and before a great many eminent and sober persons.

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totum contigit tempore Gilberti domini episcopi Roffensis, et in quolibet judicio fuerunt coronarii domini Regis. Et Paulus de Stanes fuit tunc Cacherellus de hundredo de Acstan. Et per illud tempus Robertus de Hecham monachus fuit custos manerii de Suffliete, et ad mulieres judicandas fuit dominus Henricus de Cobham, et alii plures discreti homines de patria. E Monumentis Roffensis Ecclesiæ sub anno 1200. Blount, 161.

* Rot. Pat. 3 Hen. III. M. 5. Blount's Law Dict. tit. Ordel.

† Hist. of Kent, p. 288.

4. That

4. That she who was found guilty was not hanged, but drowned; which was a way of execution (I believe) peculiar to that sex; and I take it, that she-thieves were usually drowned; which, perhaps, they judged to be a modester way of putting women to death.

5. Though the goods were taken upon them, as it appears by this account, yet they were both put to the ordeal trial of carrying a hot piece of iron in their hands, to a certain distance; and she that was burnt by it, was adjudged guilty, and drowned; and the other, who we must suppose was not burnt by the iron, was acquitted.

N. B. Gilbert de Glanville was bishop of Rochester from 1185 to 1214, which confirms the date of the extract, viz. 1200. P.

HALIFAX, COUNTY OF YORK.

The inhabitants, within the forest of Hardwick, claimed a custom for time immemorial, that if a felon be taken within their liberty, with goods stolen out, or within the liberty or precincts of the said forest, either hand-habend, back-berand, or confessand any commodity of the value of thirteen-pence halfpenny, he should, after three markets, or meeting-days, within the town of Halifax, next after such his apprehension, and being condemned, be taken to the gibbet, and there have his head cut off from his body.

But the felon was not to die, merely because some, or all of these circumstances were against him, without farther examination into the matter, for it was to be solemnly and deliberately examined by the frith-burghers, within the said liberty; which liberty included

the townships and hamlets of Halifax, Ovenden, Illingworth, Mixenden, Bradshaw, Skircoat, Warley, Sowerby, Rishworth, Luddenden, Midgley, Eringden, Heptonstall, Rottenstall, Stansfield, Cross-stone, Langfield, and perhaps Wadsworth, because this, as well as all the above, was the estate of the Earls of Warren, and one of the berewics belonging to the manor of Wakefield, to which manor, with its appendages, this power was originally given.

Out of the most wealthy and best reputed men for honesty and understanding in the above liberty, a certain number were chosen for the trial of such offenders; for when a felon was apprehended, he was forthwith brought to the lord's bailiff in Halifax, who, by virtue of the authority granted him from the lord of the manor of Wakefield, (under the particular seal belonging to that manor) kept a common gaol in the said town, had the custody of the axe, and was the executioner. On receipt of the prisoner, the said bailiff immediately issued out his summons to the constables of four several towns, within the above precincts, to require four frith-burghers within each town, to appear before him on a certain day, to examine into the truth of the charge laid against him; at which time of appearance, the accuser and the accused were brought before them face to face, and the thing stolen produced to view; and they acquitted or condemned, according to the evidence, without any oath being administered. If the party accused was acquitted, he was directly set at liberty, on paying his fees; if condemned, he was either immediately executed, if it was the principal market-day, or kept till then, if it was not, in order to strike the greater terror into the neighbourhood; and in the mean time set in the stocks, on the lesser meeting-days, with the stolen goods

on

on his back, if portable, if not, before his face. And so strict was this customary law, that whoever, within this liberty, had any goods stolen, and not only discovered the felon, but secured the goods, he must not, by any under-hand or private contract, receive the same back, without prosecuting the felon, but was bound to bring him, with what he had taken, to the chief bailiff at Halifax, and there, before he could have his goods again, prosecute the stealer, according to ancient custom; otherwise he both forfeited his goods to the lord, and was liable to be accused of theft-bote, for his private connivance and agreement with the felon. After every execution also, it seems that the coroners for the county, or some of them, were obliged to repair to the town of Halifax, and there summon a jury of twelve men before them, and sometimes the same persons who condemned the felon, and administer an oath to them, to give in a true and perfect verdict relating to the matter of fact, for which the said felon was executed, to the intent that a record might be made thereof in the Crown-office.

The proceedings at the trials of the last malefactors, viz. Abraham Wilkinson and Andrew Mitchel, who suffered at Halifax gibbet, on the 30th of April, 1650, are preserved in an account of Halifax, published by William Bentley, London, 1708, and in the Reverend Mr. Watson's History of Halifax, p. 214, &c. from which this account is taken.

The gibbet stood a little way out of the town, towards the west-end, in a place still distinguished by the name of the Gibbet-lane. Here to this day is to be seen a square platform of earth, considerably raised from the level of the ground, walled about, and ascended by a flight of stone steps; on this were placed two upright pieces

pieces of timber, five yards in height, joined at the top by a transverse beam; within these was a square block of wood, of the length of four feet and an half, which rose up and down between the said uprights, by means of grooves cut for that purpose; to the lower end of this sliding block, an iron axe was fastened, which is yet to be seen at the gaol in Halifax; its weight is seven pounds twelve ounces, its length full ten inches and an half, it is seven inches over at the top, and very near nine at the bottom, its middle is about seven inches and an half, and towards the top are two holes made to fasten it to the block above-mentioned. The axe thus fixed was drawn up to the top by means of a cord and pulley, and at the end of the cord was a pin, which, being fixed either to the side of the scaffold, or some other part below, kept it suspended, till either by pulling out the pin, or cutting the cord, it was suffered to fall, and the criminal's head was instantly separated from his body. Some authors say, that every man present took hold of the rope, or put forth his arm as near to it as he could, in token that he was willing to see true justice executed, and that the pin was pulled out in this manner; but if the offender was apprehended for stealing an ox, sheep, horse, &c. the end of the rope was fastened to the beast, which, being driven, pulled out the pin.

The bailiff, jurors, and the minister, chosen by the prisoner, were always on the scaffold with him, and the fourth psalm was played round the scaffold on the bagpipes; after which the minister prayed with him a while till he underwent the fatal stroke.

It appears by the register-books at Halifax, that from the year 1541, when entries of such transactions were first begun to be made,

made, to the year 1650, when this custom of beheading criminals at Halifax ceased, there were executed in all forty-nine persons *.

This was the ancient privilege of infang-theof ¶, and utfang-theof ‡§‡, often mentioned in ancient charters, and was continued to be exercised at Halifax later than at any other place in England.

¶ Infang-theof, was a privilege or liberty granted to lords of certain manors to judge any thief taken within their fee. Les Termes de la Ley.

‡§‡ Utfang-theof, was the privilege that thieves, or felons, belonging to a manor, but taken out of it, should be brought back to the lord's court and there judged. Ibid.

LIDFORD, COUNTY OF DEVON.

Lidford law has grown to a kind of a proverb, to hang men first, and indict them afterwards; so called from a town of that name in Devonshire, where a court is held, which was heretofore of great extent, the course whereof is very summary †.

The proverb alluded to above, is this:

" First hang and draw,
" Then hear the cause by Lidford Law ‡."

This was a most extraordinary custom, if it was ever used, which Mr. Ray seems to dispute, and calls it a libellous proverb; and yet I find, that

" The custome of some country is such, that if one hath committed burglary, or other felony, and he be pursued by huy and

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* Watson's History of Halifax, p. 214, et seq.

† Blount's Law Dict. tit. Lidford Law.

‡ Ray's Proverbs, 225.

crie

crie from towne to towne, and so taken flying, he must be beheaded in the presence of the inhabitants of foure townes, and so by the usage of that countrie he is accounted a felon. And this must be recorded in the coroner's roll, and, after, the coroner must present it before the justices, and they will adjudge him a felon: and so he must be first put to death, and after judged a felon *."

I make no doubt but this might be the custom at Lidford, and give rise to the proverb, and that Mr. Pulton alluded to this law, though he mentions neither town nor county where it was practised.

A writer in the European Magazine for March, 1789, gives the following illustration of the subject:

"As Mr. Grose, in his Local Proverbs, and Mr. Beckwith in his edition of Blount's Fragmenta Antiquitatis, have given an improper explanation of

"First hang and draw,
"Then hear the cause by Lidford Law,"

I beg leave, through the channel of your entertaining magazine, to set them right; which, possibly, may afford a few minutes amusement to some of your numerous readers.

Lidford, a place about seven miles from Oakhampton, in the road to Tavistock, was formerly of some note, though now an obscure village. It is famous for its castle, under which there is a most horrid, and, I may add, infernal dungeon. This dungeon was the prison for criminals proceeded against in the stannary courts

* Pulton de pace Regis et Regni, 243.

of

of Tavistock, Ashburton, Chagford, and Plympton; it being expressly ordained by the charter or grant made by Edward I. that the warden of the stannaries, in the county of Devon, should have full power to justify the tinners, &c.; and if any of the said tinners should in any thing offend, whereby they ought to be imprisoned, they should be arrested by the warden; and in the King's prison at Lidford, and not elsewhere, be kept and detained until they were delivered according to the law and custom of the realm. This charter was confirmed by parliament in the 50th Edward III. on the petition of the commonalty to prevent several abuses complained of by the petitioners, and amongst the rest, that there was not a delivery of the said gaol above once in ten years. Offenders being detained in this dismal hole, which is very small and totally dark, and frequently for trifling offences, has given rise to the proverb above-mentioned; clearly intimating that it is much better to be brought immediately to trial, and to suffer a more severe punishment than the crime deserves, if it be almost death itself, than to be confined in this terrible unwholesome prison.

In support of what I have said, I shall quote some verses from a poem which was written by Mr. Brown *, and inserted in Mr. Grose's Local Proverbs:

" I oft have heard of Lidford Law,
" How in the morn they hang and draw,
" And sit in judgment after;
" At first I wondered at it much,
" But since I find the reason's such,
" That it deserves no laughter.

* Author of Britannia's Pastorals. See his Works.

" They have a castle on a hill,
" I took it for an old windmill,
" The vanes blown off by weather
" To lie therein one night, 'tis guest
" 'Twere better to be ston'd and prest,
" Or hang'd, now choose you whether.

" Ten men less room within this cave,
" Than five mice in a lanthorn have;
" The keepers they are sly ones;
" If any could devise by art,
" To get it up into a cart,
" 'Twere fit to carry lions.

" When I beheld it, Lord, thought I,
" What justice and what clemency
" Hath Lidford! when I saw all:
" I know none gladly there would stay,
" But rather hang out of the way,
" Than tarry for a trial.

" One lies here for a seam of malt,
" Another for a peck of salt,
" Two sureties for a noble."

By this you will perceive, that the proverb is applicable to those unfortunate wretches who are thrown into prison for petty offences, and, by the confinement, suffer a much greater punishment than their crime deserves."

Lidford

Lidford Law, the Editor of the work adds, is mentioned in a pamphlet of the last century, entitled, "A brief Relation of the Death and Sufferings of Archbishop Laud." Oxford, 4to. in these terms; Lidford Law, by which they used to hang men first, and indict them afterwards.

CHIRK CASTLE, COUNTY OF DENBIGH.

In this county was a barbarous privilege, retained longer than in any other part of Britain, which was that of exempting from capital punishment even the most atrocious assassin by payment of a certain fine. This was practised by the lords marchers of these parts in the fifteenth century, and continued in Mawddy, in Merionethshire, till it was abolished in the 27th of Henry VIII.*

This custom was derived from the ancient Germans, who accepted a fine of cattle as a compensation for murder, which satisfied the relations, and was not detrimental to the public, which could not fail of being injured by the extension of private revenge †.

The Saxons continued this custom under the name of Were-geld, and accordingly set a price on every rank, from the king to the peasant ‡. The head of the king was valued at 30,000 thrymses, or £4500, half to be paid to his relations, and half to the kingdom for the loss it had sustained; that of a countryman was estimated at 266 thrymses, or £39. 18s. §

The were-geld of a Welchman was very low, for, unless he had property enough to be taxed for the king's use, his life was not

* Gwyder family, 107.
† Tacitus de mor. Germ. c. 2.
‡ Wilkins's Legis Sax. p. 71.
§ A thrymsa then was equal to 3s. See Selden's Tit. of Honour, p. 604.

reckoned of higher price than 70 thrymses, or 10 guineas. The money or fine was distributed, as in the times of the ancient Germans, among the relations of the deceased, and oftentimes a part went to the lord of the soil, as a compensation for his loss.

The Welch had, in like manner, their galanas and gwerth, of the same nature with the former; but their fine was usually paid in cattle, the wealth of the country.

But the gwerth was not only a compensation for murder or homicide, but for all species of injuries.

Welch, Saxons, and Normans, had each their pecuniary atonements for lesser injuries. A Welchman, for the loss of his finger, received one cow and twenty pence; of his nose, six oxen and a hundred and twenty pence; and for being pulled by the hair, a penny for every finger, and two-pence for the thumb, the instruments of the insult*. The Saxons had similar fines †; and the Normans, like persons of nice honour, provided a penalty of five sous for a lug by the nose, and ten pour un coup au derriere, or a kick on the breech ‡.

The Scotch had also similar compensations for homicides and injuries, which in their old laws passed under the name of Cro, Galnes, and Kelchyn §; and lastly, the Irish had their Eric, or Satisfaction for Blood ‖. In fact it prevailed over all parts of Europe, with variations conformable to the several complexions of the country.

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* Leg. Wall. p. 278.

† Wilkins's Leg. Sax. p. 44.

‡ MS. notes to Mr. Pennant's Copy of les Coustomes de Normandie.

§ Regiam Majestatem, p. 74.

‖ Davies's Hist. of Ireland, p. 109.

About

About the latter end of the fifteenth century, this privilege was allowed at Cherk Castle. Pennant's Tour in Wales, 1773, p. 273. 275.

ISLE OF HARTY, COUNTY OF KENT.

The manor of the mote, in this isle, affords, in the account of its descent, one of the last instances in which trial by battle was demanded and awarded, on a claim of right. This occurred in the reign of Elizabeth, in whose third year John Chevin, while a minor, sold this estate to Mr. Thomas Paramour; but, on his arrival at full age, again passed it away to John Kyne and Simon Lowe, who, having brought a writ of right to recover, trial by battle was demanded by Paramour, and it was determined that it should be fought before the judges of the court of Common Pleas, in Tothill-fields, Westminster. At the appointed time, the champions of the parties met in the field, properly accoutred, and, after much formal ceremony, and in the presence of several thousand people, proclamation was made for the appearance of the claimants, Kyne and Lowe, who not answering, a nonsuit was prayed, and allowed, with costs of suit on the part of Paramour. That battle was not joined, was owing to the interposition of the Queen; yet all the requisite forms were gone through, that the defendant's right might be ascertained *.

DESCRIPTION OF THE TRIAL BY COMBAT,

AS IN QUEEN ELIZABETH'S REIGN.

"The 18th of June, in Trinity tearme, there was a combate appointed to have been foughte for a certaine manour and demaine

* Brayley's Beauties of England and Wales, vol. viii. p. 717.

lands

lands belonging thereunto, in the Isle of Harty, adjoining to the Isle of Sheppey in Kent: Simon Low and John Kyme were plaintifes, and had brought a writ of right against T. Paramore, who offered to defend his right by battell; whereunto the plaintifes aforesaid accepted to answere his chalenge, offering likewise to defend their right to the same manour and lands, and to prove by battell that Paramore had no right, nor no good title, to have the same.

" Hereupon the said Tho. Paramore brought, before the judges of the common place at Westminster, one George Thorne, a bigge, broad, strong set fellowe: and the plaintifes brought Henry Nailor, master of defence and seruant to the Right Honourable the Earle of Leicester, a proper slender man, and not so tall as the other: Thorne cast down a gauntlet, which Nailor took up. Upon the Sonday before the battell should be tried on the next morrow, the matter was stayed, and the parties agreed, that Paramore, being in possession, should have the land, and was bound in £500 to consider the plaintifs, as upon hearing the matter the judges should award. The Q. Maiesty was the taker up of the matter, in this wise. It was thought good, that for Paramore's assurance, the order should be kept touching the combat, and that the plaintiffs, Low and Kyme, should make default of appearance, but that yet such as were sureties of Nailor, their champion's appearance, should bring him in, and likewise those that were sureties for Thorne, should bring in the same Thorne in discharge of their bond; and that the court should sit in Tothill-fields, where was prepared one plot of ground, one and twenty yards square, double-railed for the combate, without the West-square, a stage being set up for the judges, representing the court of the Common Pleas.

All

All the compasse without the lists was set with scaffolds, one above another, for people to stand and behold. There were behinde the square where the judges sate, two tents, the one for Nailor, the other for Thorne. Thorne was there in the morning timely. Nailor, about seuen of the clocke, came through London apparelled in a doublet and galey-gascoigne breeches, all of crimsin sattin, cut and raced, a hat of black velvet, with a red feather and band, before him drums and fifes playing: the gauntlet that was cast downe by George Thorne, was borne before the said Nailor upon a sword's point, and his baston, (a staffe of an ell long, made taper-wise, tipt with horne,) with his shield of hard leather, was borne after him by Askam, a yeoman of the Queene's gard: he came into the pallace at Westminster, and staying, not long, before the hall-doore, came backe into the King's-streete, and so along through the Sanctuary and Tuthill-streete into the field, where he stayed till past nine of the clocke, and then Sir Jerome Bowes brought him to his tent; Thorne being in the tent with Sir Henry Cheiney long before. About ten of the clocke, the court of Common Pleas removed, and came to the place prepared; where the Lord Chief Justice, with two other his associates, were set; then Low was called solemnely to come in, or else hee to lose his writ of right. Then, after a certaine time, the sureties of Henry Nailor were called to bring in the said Nailor, champion for Simon Low; and shortly thereupon Sir Jerome Bowes, leading Nailor by the hand, entreth with him the lists, bringing him downe that square by which hee entred, being on the left hand of the judges, and so about till he came to the next square, just against the judges; and there making curtesie, first with one leg, and then with the other, passed forth till he came to the middle of the place, and then made the

the like obeysance; and so passing till they came to the barre, there he made the like curtesie, and his shield was held up about over his head: Nailor put off his neather stockes, and so, bare-feete and bare-legged, save his stauilonians, to the ancles, and his doublet sleeves tyed up above the elbow, and bare-headed, came in as is aforesaid. Then were the sureties of George Thorne called to bring the same Thorne; and immediately Sir Henry Cheiney entring at the upper end, on the right hand of the judges, used the like order in comming about by his side as Nailor had before on that other side, and so comming to the barre with like obeysance, held up his shield. Proclamation was made in forme as followeth: 'The justices command, in the Queene's Maiesties name, that no person, of what estate, degree, or condition that he be, being present, to be so hardy to give any token or signe, by countenance, speech, or language, either to the prouer or to the defender, whereby the one of them may take advantage of the other; and no person remoove, but still keep his place: and that every person and persons keep their staves and their weapons to themselves; and suffer neither the said proover nor defender to take any of their weapons, or any other thing that may stand either to the said proover or defender any avails, upon paine of forfeiture of lands, tenements, goods, chattels, and imprisonment of their bodies, and making fine and ransome at the Queene's pleasure.'

"Then was the proover to be sworne in forme as followeth: 'This heare, you justices, that I have this day neither eate, drunke, nor have upon me either bone, stone, nor glasse, or any inchantment, sorcerie, or witchcraft, wherethrough the power of the word of God might be inleased or diminished, and the devil's power encreased:

creased: and that my appeale is true, so helpe me God and his saints, and by this booke.'"

After this solemne order was finished, the Lord Chiefe Justice, rehearsing the manner of bringing the writ of right by Simon Low, of the answere made thereunto by Paramore, of the proceeding therein, and how Paramour had chalenged to defend his right to the land by battell, by his champion George Thorne, and of the accepting the triall that was by Lowe, and his champion Henry Nailor, and then for default in appearance in Lowe, he adiudged the land to Paramore, and dismissed the champions, acquitting the sureties of their lands. He also willed Henry Nailor to render againe to George Thorne his gauntlet, whereunto the said Nailor answered, "that his lordship might command him any thing, but willingly he would not render the said gauntlet to Thorne, except he would win it:" and further, he chalenged the said Thorne to play with him halfe a score blowes, to shew some pastime to the Lord Chief Justice, and the other there assembled: but Thorne answered, "that hee came to fight, and would not play." Then the Lord Chief Justice, commending Nailor for his valiant courage, commanded them both quietly to depart the field, &c.*

This trial by champion in a writ of right, hath been anciently allowed by the common law, and the tenant in a writ of right hath election either to put himself upon the grand assize, or upon the trial by combat, by his champion, with the champion of the demandant, which was instituted upon this reason, that in respect the tenant had lost his evidences, or that the same were burnt

* Antiquarian Repertory, vol. i. p. 181.

or embezzled, or that his witnesses were dead, the law permitted him to try it by combat, between his champion and the champion of the demandant, hoping that God would give victory to him that right had, and of whose party the victory fell out for him, was judgment finally given, for seldom death ensued hereupon, (for their weapons were but batouns) victory only sufficed.

Now, concerning the oath of the champions, and the solemn manner and order of proceeding therein, and between what parties trial by battle should be joined, you may read in the stat. of Westm. 1. cap. 41, and at large in our books.

The ancient law was, that the victory should be proclaimed, that he that was vanquished should acknowledge his fault in the audience of the people, or pronounce the horrible word of Cravent, in the name of recreantise, &c. and presently judgment was to be given; and after this the recreant should amittere liberam legem, that is, he should become infamous, and should not be accounted in that respect liber et legalis homo, and therefore could not be of any jury, nor give testimony as a witness in any case, because he is become infamous and of no credit *.

OXTRAND, COUNTY OF NORFOLK.

Agnes de Ratelsdon, wife of Adam de Ratelsdon, in the 34th Hen. III. impleaded Richer de Reymes for a fourth part of a fee in this town (then wrote Overstrand †) and in North Repps; Richer had released it to Roger de Herleberge for eighty marks of silver; Roger was called to warrant it, and a duel or combat of trial was

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* 2 Inst. 247. Blackstone's Comm. lib. iii. cap. 22.

† Plita 34 Hen. III. Rot. 20, in dorso.

fought,

fought, on this account, between the said Roger and a free man of Simon, son of Hugh, in the behalf and right of Agnes, and after that they came to an agreement*.

PEIN FORT ET DURE, PUNISHMENT BY.

This punishment used to be inflicted upon those that, being arraigned of felony, refused to put themselves upon the ordinary trial of God and the country, and thereby were mute, or such in the interpretation of law. And the manner of doing it was this: he shall be sent back to the prison whence he came, and laid in some low dark house, where he shall lie naked on the earth, without any litter, rushes, or other clothing, and without any raiment about him, but only something to cover his privy members: and he shall lie upon his back, with his head covered and his feet, and one arm shall be drawn to one quarter of the house with a cord, and the other arm to another quarter; and in the same manner it is to be done with his legs, and then there is to be laid upon his body iron and stone, so much as he may bear, or more; and the next day following he is to have three morsels of barley bread, without drink, and the second day, drink three times, and as much at each time as he can drink of the water next to the prison door, except it be running water, without any bread, and this is to be his diet until he die. Stamf. Pl. Cor. lib. ii. cap. 60. Black. lib. iv. 325.

CUTTING OFF THE FOOT.

In former times, criminals were punished by cutting off the foot, which was inflicted here instead of death; as appears by the laws

* Blomefield's Hist. of Norfolk, folio edit. vol. iii. p. 331.

of William the Conqueror. "Interdicimus ne quis occidatur vel "suspendatur pro aliqua culpa, sed eruantur oculi, abscindantur "pedes, vel testiculi, vel manus." Leg. Will. I. cap. 7. Fleta, lib. i. c. 38. Bract. lib. iii. c. 32.

WHORES, PUNISHMENT OF.

It was a custom in England, "Meretrices et impudicas mulieres "subnervare," i. e. to cut the sinews of their legs and thighs, or ham-string. Jacob's Law Dict. tit. Subnervare.

ORDEAL, TRIAL BY FIRE AND WATER.

The several methods of trial and conviction of offenders, established by the laws of England, were formerly more numerous than at present, through the superstition of our Saxon ancestors; who, like other northern nations, were extremely addicted to divination: a character which Tacitus observes of the ancient Germans*. They therefore invented a considerable number of methods of purgation or trial, to preserve innocence from the danger of false witnesses, and in consequence of a notion that God would always interpose miraculously to vindicate the guiltless.

The most ancient† species of trial was that by ordeal; which was peculiarly distinguished by the appellation of Judicium Dei; (the judgment of God) and sometimes Vulgaris Purgatio, (the vulgar purgation) to distinguish it from the canonical purgation, which was by the oath of the party. This was of two sorts‡, either Fire-ordeal, or Water-ordeal; the former being confined to persons of higher rank, the latter to the common people.

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* De Mor. Germ. p. 10. † Leges Inæ. c. 77. ‡ Mirror, c. iii. sect. 23.

Glanville,

Glanville, who wrote in the time of King Henry II. says*, "he who is accused ought to purge himself by the judgment of God, to wit, by hot iron, or by water, according to the difference of his condition: by hot iron if he be a free man, and by water if a rustic." Both these might be performed by deputy; but the principal was to answer for the success of the trial; the deputy only venturing some corporal pain for hire, or perhaps for friendship †.

Fire-ordeal was performed either by taking up in the hand, unhurt, a piece of red hot iron, of one, two, or three pounds weight, or else by walking, barefoot and blindfold, over nine red hot plough-shares laid lengthwise at unequal distances: and if the party escaped being hurt, he was adjudged innocent; but if it happened otherwise, as without collusion it usually did, he was then condemned as guilty. However, by this latter method Queen Emma, the mother of Edward the Confessor, is mentioned to have cleared her character, when suspected of familiarity with Alwyn, bishop of Winchester ‡.

Speed, speaking of this event, says, that she used this speech to her leaders, as not knowing she was past all danger. "O Lord! "when shall I come to the place of my purgation?" but having her eyes uncovered, and seeing herself clearly escaped, fell upon her knees, and with tears gave thanks to her deliverer, whereby she recovered both the love and her former estate of the king, with

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* Tenetur se purgare is qui accusatur per Dei judicium scilicet per callidum ferrum, vel per aquam, pro diversitate conditionis hominum; per ferrum callidum si fuerit homo liber; per aquam si fuerit rusticus. Glanvil. lib. xiv. cap. 1.

† This is still expressed in that common form of speech "of going through fire and "water to serve another."

‡ Tho. Rudborne's Hist. Maj. Winton, lib. iv. c. 1.

the

the good esteeme and applause of the people: in memory whereof she gave nine manors, viz. Brandesbyri, Borchefelde, Howthtone, Fyfide, Mechelmeiche, Yuingeo, Wicombe, Woregrave, and Haylinge *, (according to the number of plough-shares) to the minster of Winchester, wherein she had that trial, and adorned the same with many rich ornaments; as likewise the king, repenting the wrong he did her, bestowed on the same place, the island, so then it was called, Portland in Dorsetshire, being about seven miles in compass; for so the chance in those days was set, that whosoever lost, the monks ever won †.

Bishop Alwyn also, who was so accused of familiarity with Queen Emma, gave to the same church nine manors, viz. Stoneham, the two Meones, Newton, Witeney, Heling, Melbrok, Polhampton, and Hodingtone ‡.

The former method of trial by fire-ordeal, was practised in England so late as the time of King John.

ORDEAL, TRIAL BY BREAD.

CORSNED BREAD (PANIS CONJURATUS) OR ORDEAL BREAD.

It was a kind of superstitious trial used among the Saxons to purge themselves of any accusation by taking a piece of barley bread and eating it, with solemn oaths and execrations that it might prove poison, or their last morsel, if what they asserted, or denied, were not punctually true. These pieces of bread were first exe-

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* Mon. Angl. tom. i. p. 980.

† Speed, in Vita Edw. Confess. p. 419.

‡ Mon. Angl. tom. i. p. 980. See a full account of Queen Emma's purgation, in Mon. Angl. tom. i. p. 34, *et seq.*

crated

crated by the priest, and then offered to the suspected guilty person, to be swallowed by way of purgation; for they believed a person, if guilty, could not swallow a morsel so accursed; or if he did, it would choak him. The form was thus: "We beseech thee, O Lord, that he who is guilty of this theft, when the exercised bread is offered to him, in order to discover the truth, that his jaws may be shut, his throat so narrow that he may not swallow, and that he may cast it out of his mouth and not eat it." Du Cange. The old form or exorcismus panis hordeacei vel casei ad probationem veri, is extant in Lindenbrogius, p. 107. And in the laws of King Canute, cap. 6. "Si quis altari ministrantium accusetur, "et amicis destitutus sit, cum Sacramentales non habeat, vadat ad "judicium quod Anglice dicitur Corsned, et fiat sicut Deus velit, "nisi super sanctum corpus domini permittatur et se purget." From which it is conjectured, that Corsned bread was originally the very sacramental bread consecrated and devoted by the priest, and received with solemn abjuration and devout expectance that it would prove mortal to those who dared to swallow it with a lie in their mouth; till at length the bishops and clergy were afraid to prostitute the communion bread to such rash and conceited uses, when, to indulge the people in their superstitious fancies and idle customs, they allowed them to practise the same judicial right in eating some other morsels of bread, blessed or cursed to the like uses. It is recorded of the perfidious Godwin Earl of Kent, in the time of King Edward the Confessor, that on his abjuring the murder of the king's brother, by this way of trial, as a just judgment of his solemn perjury, the bread stuck in his throat and choaked him. "Cum Godwinus comes in mensa Regis de nece sui fratris impetretur, ille post multa sacramenta, tandem per Bucellam deglutiendam

deglutiendam abjuravit, et bucella gustata continuo suffocatus interiit." Ingulph. This, with other barbarous ways of purgation, was, by degrees, abolished; though we have still some remembrance of this superstitious custom in our usual phrases of abjuration; as, "I will take the sacrament upon it;" "may this bread be my poison;" or "may this bit be my last," &c. Jacob's Law Dict. tit. Corsned Bread.

SANDWICH, COUNTY OF KENT.

In the upper story of the guildhall, or court-hall, at this place, were kept the cucking-stool and wooden-mortar, formerly used in this town for the punishment of scolds. Several entries in the records, quoted by Boys in his Sandwich, mentions this instrument of punishment: one of them, under the date of 1637, occurs in these words: "A woman carries the wooden mortar throughout the "town, hanging on the handle of an old broom, upon her shoulder, "one going before her tinkling a small bell, for abusing Mrs. "Mayoress," &c.

The execution of felons, condemned to death within this hundred, in the fourteenth and fifteenth centuries, and probably much earlier, was by drowning; and in the year 1315, complaint was made against the prior of Christ Church, for "that he had directed the course of "a certain stream, called the Gestlyng, so that felons could not be "executed for want of water*."

* Brayley's Beauties of England and Wales, vol. viii. pp. 1008. 9.

SECT.

SECT III.

Ancient Forms of Grants.

CHOLMER AND DANCING, COUNTY OF ESSEX.

A Charter of Edward the Confessor.

Iche Edward Konyng
Have yeoven of my forest the keping
Of the hundred of Chelmer and Dancing
To Randolph Peperking, and to his kindling;
With harte and hinde, doe and bokke,
Hare and foxe, catte and brocke,
Wild foule with his flocke,
Partrich, fesaunte hen, and fesaunte cock;
With green and wilde, stob and stokk,
To kepen and to yeomen by all her might,
Both by day and eke by night,
And hounds for to holde,
Good swift and bolde:
Four grehoundes, and six raches,
For hare and fox, and wilde cattes;
And therefore ich made him my booke.
Wittenes the bishop Wolston,
And booke ylered many on,
And Sweyne of Essex our brother,
And teken him many other,
And our steward Howelin,
That besought me for him*.

* Inter record. de term. sci. Hilarii, 17 Edw. II. penes Thes. et Camerar. Scaccarii, Camd. Brit. tit. Essex. Blount, 103. Weever's Fun. Monuments, p. 363.

A ma-

‖‡‖ A manifest forgery. A. A very old one, if a forgery. Camden seems to have thought otherwise of it. Camd. Brit. tit. Essex.

‡‖‡ Dancing. Now called Dengy.

HOPTON, COUNTY OF SALOP.

To the heyrs male of the Hopton, lawfully begotten.

To me and to myne ¶, to thee and to thine,
While the water runs, and the sun doth shine;
For lack of heyrs to the king againe,
I William, king, the third year of my reign,
Give to the Norman Hunter,
To me that art both line and deare,
The hoppe and hoptoune,
And all the bounds up and downe,
Under the earth to hell,
Above the earth to heaven,
From me and from mine,
To thee and to thine,
As good and as faire
As ever they myne were,
To witness that this is sooth,
I bite the white wax with my tooth,
Before Jugg, Marode, and Margery,
And my third son Henry,
For one bow and one broad arrow,
When I come to hunt upon Yarrow*.

"This grant, made by William the Conqueror to the ancestor of the ancient family of the Hoptons, I copied out of an old manuscript, and John Stow has it in his Chronicle; but in both it wanted

* MS. Rob. Glover, in com. Salop. Blount, 102.

the

the four first lines, which seem to create that estate tail, by which Richard Hopton, Esq. a gentleman of low fortune, but happly may be the right heir of the family, hath of late years, by virtue of this charter, made several claims, and commenced divers suits, both for this manor of Hopton-in-the-Hole, in the county of Salop, and for divers other the manors and lands of Ralph, late Lord Hopton; but hitherto, for aught I hear, without any success *."

William Rastall, a reverend and learned judge, who was made one of the justices of the King's Bench, in 1558, in his treatise intitled, "Les Termes de la Ley," under the word fait, or deed, says, the like to this was shewed me, by one of my friends, in a loose paper, but not very anciently written, and therefore he willed me to esteem of it as I thought good: It was as follows: "I William, king, give to thee Plowlen Royden, my hop and my hop lands, with all the bounds up and down, from heaven to earth, from earth to hell, for thee and thine to dwell, from me and mine, to thee and thine, for a bow and a broad arrow, when I come to hunt upon Yarrow. In witness that this is sooth, I bit this wax with my tooth, in the presence of Magge, Maud, and Margery, and my third son Henry †."

These were certainly both meant for the same grant, though so very different from each other; but which of them was a true copy of the original, or whether either of them were so, is a matter of great doubt. Both copies are ancient; Robert Glover, Somerset Herald, from whose manuscript Mr. Blount's copy was taken, was cotemporary with Judge Rastal, being made Somerset Herald in 1571, and was a man of infine industry and incredible pains, a man of an excellent wit and learning ‡.

* MS. Rob. Glover, in com. Salop, Blount, 103.

† Les Termes de la Ley, tit Fait. Weever's Fun. Monum. p. 364.

‡ Weever's Fun. Monum. p. 424. edit. 1767.

¶ To me and to myne. Quære, If it ought not to be read, "from me and from myne?"

To me and to myne, I suppose, quite right, as by the terms of the grant the king and his heirs continued their interest in it, failing the heirs of Hopeton, lawfully begotten, who by these terms were prevented from assigning it away. W.

SECT. IV.

Reliefs and Fines on Admission to Lands, &c.

NORTON AND CLUN, COUNTY OF SALOP.

William Fitz Allen gives two Catzuros ‡||‡ to the king, to have two fairs, one at Norton, to continue for four days, and the other at Clunne, to continue for three days, according to the tenor of the charter of the lord the king, which he had*.

‡||‡ I suppose this Catzuros is the same, which is elsewhere written Chacuros, and may signify coursers, tilting horses, or horses for the career, from the French coursier; but see in Grosmunt, below. Blount.

Catzuros and Chacuros are probably the same, but I rather think that it applies to a species of dog than a horse, probably the same with the stag-hound. The name may be derived from chace, or chack-uros, to hunt or bite, or catz-uros, to catch wild cattle, for urus is the species of a large ferocious white cattle, anciently native in Britain, a few of which are still preserved in the Marquis of Exeter's park, at . . . . . The horns and heads are often found in Scotland, when digging for peat. W.

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* Willielmus filius Alani dat duos bonos Catzuros pro habendis duobus feriis, una apud Norton, per quatuor dies duratura, et alia apud Clunne, per tres dies duratura, secundum tenorem chartæ domini Regis, quam inde habet. Rot. Fin. 6 Joh. M. 13. Blount, 68.

GROS-

GROSMUNT, &c. COUNTY OF MONMOUTH.

William de Braosa gave to the king eighty marks, three great horses ¶, five coursers §‡§, twenty-four hounds ‖§‖, and ten greyhounds, to have seisin of his castles of Grosmunt, Skenefrith, and Lantley, in the county of Monmouth*.

¶ Dextrarii, are horses for the great saddle, from the French Destrier, denoting as much. Blount. Destre, a large horse, a horse of service for the great saddle in war. Kelham's Norm. Fr. Dictionary.

§‡§ Chacuros, must either signify hounds or dogs for the chace, from the French chaseur, a huntsman; or coursers, horses for speed or career, from the French coursier; but the first seems most probable. The word in the record above, tit. Norton and Clun, is written Catzuros, and I suppose intended for the same thing. And it adds to the probability of this exposition, in that King John was a great lover of horses, hawks, and hounds, taking a great part of his fines in those animals of recreation, as appears by the fine rolls of his time. Blount.

‖§‖ Sensas. What sensas may signify, let the more learned determine. Blount. Probably hounds that scent, and distinguished from greyhounds, who, it is said, have not noses. A. The word is mis-read for Seusas, which means hounds. Spelm. Gloss. p. 114. P.

Sensas. Probably means the blood-hound, being more remarkable for its scent than any other species, and might be used along with the stag-hound in hunting the urus. W.

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* Willielmus de Braosa dedit Regi octingentas marcas, tres dextrarios, quinque chacuros, viginti quatuor sensas, et decem leporarios, pro habenda seisina Castrorum de Grosmunt, Skenefrith, et Llantely, in com. Monmouth. Rot. Fin. 7 Joh. M. 7. Blount, 134.

WALLINGFORD, COUNTY OF BERKS.

On the death of a thane, or king's knight, there were sent to the king for a relief, all his arms, and one horse with a saddle, and another without a saddle; and if he had any dogs, or hawks, they were to be presented to the king, that he might take them if he would *.

SAVERNAKE, COUNTY OF WILTS.

John Mautravers, keeper of the king's forests south of Trent, claims to have from every forester, as well within the forest of Savernake, as elsewhere in the county of Wilts, when he should die, his horse, saddle with bridle, horn and sword, and his bow and barbed arrows †.

LLANTRISSIN, COUNTY OF GLAMORGAN.

Ralph ap Howel ap Philip, bailiff ¶ of Llantrissin, in the county of Glamorgan, was amerced, because he had in his hand, before the justices in eyre, at Cardiff, a black and dirty rod, whereas he ought to have had a white and handsome rod of a certain length, as it became him ‡.

¶ Præpositus. See p. 469.

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* Tainus vel miles Regis dominicus moriens, pro relevamento dimittebat Regi omnia arma sua et equum unum cum sella et alium sine sella; quod si essent ei canes vel accipitres præsentabuntur Regi, ut, si vellet, accipiet. Domesday, tit. Berocscire. Blount, 109.

† Johannes Mautravers, custos forestarum Regis citra trentam, clamat habere de quolibet forestario tam infra forestam de Savernake quam alibi in com. Wiltes, cum obierit, equum, sellam, cum fræno, cornu, et gladium ejusdem, et arcum et sagittas barbatas. Inquis. temp. Edw. I. Blount, 133.

‡ Raaf ap Howel ap Philip, præpositus de Llantrissin, in com. Glamorgan, amerciatus fuit, pro eo quod habuit in manu sua, coram justiciariis hic, virgam nigram et inhonestam, ubi habere debuisset virgam albam et honestam de certa longitudine, prout decet. In Sessione Itin. de Kerdiff. 7 Hen. VI. Blount, 147.

APPENDIX.

An historical Account of the Coronation of King James II. and Queen Mary, as King and Queen of England,

ON THE 23D OF APRIL, 1685.

(See before, p. 72.)

KING CHARLES II. died on the 6th of February, 1684, and his brother James, then Duke of York, succeeding him, appointed a Committee of the Lords of his Privy Council, to consider of the manner of his Coronation, at which he assisted in person.

This Committee met for the first time, in the Council-chamber of Whitehall, on the 16th of February, 1684, the tenth day from the death of the King, when the proceedings at the Coronation of James I. and Charles II. were read.

At their next meeting, the 19th of February, an abstract of the claims, which were made at the Coronation of King Charles II. was delivered to them, and a Commission of Claims granted.

On the 23d of February, the Master of the Jewel-house gave a list of the regalia in his custody, and an account of what he provided at the last Coronation; and the King declaring he intended the Queen should be crowned with him, the proper officer produced a ceremonial of the Coronation of his Majesty's grandmother, Queen Anne.

His Majesty's pleasure was declared that there should be a dinner in Westminster-hall, upon which the Officers of the Board of Green Cloth prepared an account of the dinner that was given at the Coronation of King Charles II. with the expence.

Sir Christopher Wren, Surveyor-General of the Works, was also directed to prepare an estimate of the charge of the scaffolding, both in the Abbey and in Westminster-hall.

On the 28th of February, it was resolved, that none of the Peers or Peeresses trains should be carried upon the day of the Coronation.

At several subsequent meetings all the requisites were settled, and ordered to be got ready. It was also ordered, that no Peer or Peeress should set any jewels in their coronets, and that the procession should march four a-breast; that 200 medals of gold, and 800 of silver, should be made for the King; and 100 of gold, and 400 of silver, for the Queen.

A few

A few days before the Coronation, the following particulars were delivered to the bishop of Rochester, by the Master of the Jewels and the Commissioners of the Great Wardrobe:

For the King.

1. The colobium sindonis, a kind of surplice, without sleeves, of fine linen or sarsenet.

2. The super tunica, a close coat, of cloth of gold, reaching to the heels, lined with crimson taffata, and girt with a broad girdle, of cloth of gold, to be put over the colobium.

3. The armilla, in fashion of a stole, of cloth of gold, to be put about the King's neck, and fastened above and beneath the elbows with silk ribbons.

4. A pall, of cloth of gold, in fashion of a cope.

5. A pair of buskins, of cloth of gold.

6. A pair of sandals, of cloth of gold.

7. A shirt of fine linen, to be opened in the places for anointing.

8. Another shirt of red sarsenet to put over it.

9. A surtout of crimson satin, made with a collar for a band, both opened for anointing, and closed with ribbons.

10. A pair of under-trouses, and breeches to go over them, with stockings fastened to the trouses, all of crimson silk.

11. A pair of linen gloves.

12. A linen coif.

13. Three swords; the Curtana, or pointless sword, called also the Sword of Mercy; the Sword of Justice to the Spirituality, and the Sword of Justice to the Temporality.

14. Also a sword of state, with a scabbard richly embroidered.

15. 16. Two imperial crowns, set with jewels; one to crown the King, the other to be worn after his Coronation.

17. An orb of gold, with a cross.

18. A sceptre, with a cross, called St. Edward's Sceptre.

19. A sceptre, with a dove.

20. A staff of gold, with a cross at the top, and a pike at the foot, called St. Edward's Staff.

21. A ring, with a ruby.

22. A pair of gold spurs.

23 An ampul, or vessel of gold, to hold the anointing oil, in the shape of an eagle, and a spoon.

24. And two ingots of gold, one weighing a pound, and the other a mark, for the King's two offerings.

25. 26. The parliament robes, viz. a surcoat of crimson velvet; a large mantle of crimson velvet, with a hood, furred with ermine, and bordered with gold lace.

27. A cap of state, turned up with ermine.

Also the robes of state, of purple velvet, of the same fashion as the former; and two caps of purple velvet, turned up with ermine, for the two crowns.

Delivered

Delivered to the proper Officers for the Queen.

1. A surcoat or kirtle of purple velvet, the sleeves turned up and powdered with ermine.
2. A robe or mantle of purple velvet, with a long train, the cape and lining powdered with ermine, to be worn over the surcoat.
3. A circle or coronet of gold, to be worn before anointing.
4. A crown, with which she was to be crowned.
5. A smaller crown, to wear afterwards.
6. A sceptre of gold, with a cross.
7. An ivory rod, with a dove.
8. A ring.

The following Particulars were also provided for equipping the Champion:

A suit of armour, from the King's armoury, complete.
A pair of gauntlets.
A sword and hanger.
A case of pistols.
An oval target, with the champion's own arms painted thereon.
A lance, gilt all over, fringed above and below the handle, for his esquires.
One rich great horse-saddle, or field-saddle, with head-stall, reins, breast-plate, and crupper, with daggs and trappings, richly trimmed with gold and silver lace, fringed; and great and small tassels, with a pair of very large Spanish stirrups and stirrup-leathers, lined with velvet and gold and silver lace; two girths and a surcingle; a bitt, with silver and gilt bosses; a pair of holsters, lined with velvet, and laced with gold and silver, and a pair of holster-caps, laced and fringed; a plume of red, blue, and white feathers, the colours of the three nations, containing eighteen falls, with a hearne top; one plume of feathers for the head-stall and dock, and two trumpet-banners of his own arms.

The Order for the Habits of the Peeresses was as follows:

BARONESS.

The robe or mantle of crimson velvet, the cape furred with miniver-pure, that is, ermine unpowdered, not spotted with black, and powdered with two bars or rows of ermine; the mantle to be edged round with miniver-pure, two inches in breadth, and the train to be three feet on the ground.

VISCOUNTESS.

The same robe, except that the cape be powdered with two rows and an half of ermine; the edging the same; the train, a yard and quarter.

COUNTESS.

The same, only the cape powdered with three rows of ermine; the edging three inches broad; the train, a yard and half.

MARCHIONESS.

The same, only the cape powdered with three rows and a half of ermine; the edging four inches; the train, a yard and three quarters.

DUCHESS.

The same, only the cape powdered with four rows of ermine; the edging five inches; the train two yards.

The surcoats or kirtles to be all of crimson velvet, close bodied, and clasped before, edged with miniver-pure two inches broad, and scalloped down the sides from below the girdle, and sloped away into a train.

The sleeves of the surcoats to be crimson velvet, five inches deep, scalloped at bottom, edged with miniver-pure, and fringed with gold or silver.

The caps of the coronets crimson velvet, turned up with ermine, with a button and tassel of gold or silver on the top, suitable to the fringe of the sleeves.

The petticoats to be cloth of silver, or any other white stuff, either laced or embroidered, according to every one's fancy.

The mantles to hang back, fastened to each shoulder with cordons of silver or gold, suitable to the fringe, with tassels of the same, hanging one on each side down to the waist.

The surcoats or kirtles to open before, that the petticoat may appear.

On the day of the Coronation, three troops of horse guards, with their grenadiers, and two regiments of foot guards, with their grenadiers, repaired to their parades, the Piazza of Covent-Garden, the Haymarket, Lincoln's-Inn-Fields, and St. James's Park, between five and six in the morning, whence they marched to Westminster, and took post about nine; the first troop in the New Palace-yard, where they were drawn up three deep, with their front to the outside of the rail next the Thames, ranging from the great north door of Westminster-hall, across the Palace-yard, towards the Clock-house or Tower.

The grenadiers of this troop did duty on foot, and were posted in New Palace-yard, along the north side of the rail, ranging from the right wing of the third troop of horse guards, to the inside of the gate of the said Palace-yard in Westminster.

The second troop was drawn up in the Great Sanctuary, three deep, to the rail, and there posted, facing the west-end and north-west angle of the Abbey.

The grenadiers, doing duty on foot, were posted in a rank on the outside of the rail, opposite the north side of the Abbey, in the Great Sanctuary, and ranging from the left wing of the second regiment of foot guards, to the turning into King-street.

The third troop were drawn up three deep, and posted in the Palace-yard, on the north side of the rail, in opposition to the first regiment of foot, and the great north door of Westminster Hall, having on their right wing the first troop of grenadiers.

The grenadiers of this troop, on foot, were posted in a single rank on the north and west sides of the rail, between the turning into the Sanctuary and the gate entering into New Palace-yard,

yard, having on their right the second troop, and on their left the first troop of horse grenadiers.

The first regiment of foot were drawn up six deep, and posted on the south side of the rail, in Palace-yard, ranging from east to west, with their fronts northward, in opposition to the third troop of horse guards. The grenadiers were posted in a single rank on the south side of the rail, from the left wing of the regiment in Palace-yard, through the Gate-house into King-street, and so to the gate entering St. Margaret's Church-yard.

The second regiment of foot, having entered the Great Sanctuary, were posted from St. Margaret's gate westward, along the wall of the Church-yard, and on the south side of the rail, in a single rank, reaching the great west door of the Abbey, ranging likewise without the north rail to the same great door, in opposition. There were likewise musqueteers on each side within the Church, reaching to the choir door. The grenadiers were posted at the north door of St. Margaret's Church-yard in a single rank, having the grenadiers of the first regiment on their right.

These corps made no inconsiderable part of the show; for their clothes, colours, and accoutrements, were all new: the officers were very richly dressed, with feathers in their hats, and the men had several pieces of finery added to their uniform on the occasion.

The night before the Coronation, the King and Queen slept at the Palace at St. James's, and early in the morning the Lord Great Chamberlain repaired to his Majesty, with his shirt, for his anointing; and, with the assistance of the Gentlemen of the Bed-chamber (the Chamberlain of the Household being ill), put it on; together with the under trouses, breeches, and crimson silk stockings, the satin surcoat opened for the anointing, and other upper apparel.

His Majesty then passed through St. James's Park to Whitehall, attended by several noblemen and officers of his household, and going on board the royal barge at the Privy Stairs, he went privately by water to Westminster; and, about ten in the morning, landed at Parliament Stairs, leading up to Old Palace-yard; from thence he went directly to the Prince's lodgings, and was there vested with his surcoat of crimson velvet, and, after some time, with his royal robe, or mantle of crimson velvet, furred with ermine, called his parliament robes, with a cap of state, turned up with ermine.

The Queen, in the mean time, having been fully attired at St. James's, and appareled in her royal robes of purple velvet, turned up with ermine, with a circle of gold, adorned with jewels, came privately in a chair to Whitehall, and proceeded from thence to the Court of Wards, where she rested while the proceedings were set in order in the Hall, being attended by the Duchess of Norfolk, who was to bear her train, the four young Ladies Assistants, the two Ladies of the Bed-chamber, her Lord Chamberlain and Vice-Chamberlain, two Gentlemen Ushers, and two of her Women.

About eight o'clock in the morning the Peers repaired to Westminster, either by water or in chairs, no coach being permitted to pass, and, having assembled in the House of Lords, they put on their robes, and took their coronets in their hands.

About the same time the Archbishop and Bishops assembled in the House of Lords and chambers adjacent, and vested themselves in their rochets.

The Judges, and others of the long robe, the Gentlemen of the Privy Chamber, Esquires of the Body, Serjeants at Law, Masters in Chancery, Aldermen of London, Chaplains having

dignities, and the Six Clerks in Chancery, all in their proper habits, assembled about the same time in the Court of Requests.

About half an hour after ten, the Officers of Arms, by the Earl Marshal's order, marshalled them according to their respective classes, four in a rank, the youngest to the left, and conducted them out of the Court of Requests, down the great stone stairs, into Westminster Hall, where, falling off to the right and left, they were conducted to the entrance of the passages, between the tables and cupboards on each side of the Hall, and passing down behind the tables, staid there, till they were drawn out in the grand procession.

In the mean time, the Peers and Peeresses being called over, and marshalled four abreast, the youngest to the left, in the House of Lords and Painted Chamber, were drawn out in order into the Court of Requests; the Peers not passing through the Painted Chamber, but through the open gallery, on the west side of the House of Lords, whence they were also conducted down the great stone stairs, into the Hall, with the King.

As soon as the Baronesses came into the Hall, they were conducted down the middle of it to the lower end, where they divided to the right and left, two and two, and stood by the forms, at the side of the tables: the Barons, Bishops, and all other classes, proceeded in the same manner, leaving an open passage along the middle of the Hall; except the Lord Great Chamberlain, the Lord High Constable, and the Earl Marshal, who ascended the stone steps, and placed themselves by the side of the royal table.

When the King entered the Hall, it was half an hour past eleven, and at the same time, the Queen, attended by her Lord Chamberlain, and other officers and ladies, came out of the Court of Wards, by a private door, at the south-west corner of the Hall, and repairing to her chair of state, under a canopy, at the upper end of the Hall, stood before it. His Majesty then ascending the stone steps of the stage, attended by the Great Officers, and the two Archbishops, with Garter, and the Usher of the Black Rod, placed himself in his chair of state, under a canopy, at the upper end of the Hall, on the right hand of the Queen, who, when he was seated, seated herself.

The Dean and Prebendaries of Westminster (having, early in the morning, consecrated the oil for anointing,) brought the regalia, in solemn procession, into the Hall, (being habited in white surplices and rich copes, and preceded by the Gentlemen of the King's Chapel and Choir of Westminster,) about eleven o'clock, and waited with it at the lower end of the Hall till the King was seated. Then the Master of the Jewel-house presented the Lord High Constable, who stood on the outside of their Majesties' table, with the sword of state, and the Lord High Constable delivered it to the Lord Great Chamberlain, who, making his obeisance to his Majesty, laid it on the table before him.

The Master of the Jewel-house presented likewise the curtana and the two pointed swords severally, to the Lord High Constable, and he to the Lord Great Chamberlain, who drew them out of their scabbards, and laid them also on the table before the King.

In the same manner the great gilt spurs were presented, and laid upon the table.

Then the Dean and Prebendaries, with the Officers of Arms, proceeded from the lower end of the Hall, in the following order:

The Serjeant of the Vestry, with the gilt verge.
The Children of the Choir, two abreast.
The Children of the Royal Chapel, two abreast.

The

The Confessor and Sub-dean.
Pursuivants at Arms, two and two.
Heralds at Arms, two and two.
The two Provincial Kings of Arms.
The King's Regalia, borne by the Dean and Prebendaries, as follows:
St. Edward's Crown, on a cushion of cloth of gold—by the Dean.
The Orb with the Cross—by Doctor Busby.
The Sceptre with the Dove—by Doctor South.
The Sceptre with the Cross—by Doctor Stradling.
St. Edward's Staff—by Doctor Onely.
The Queen's Regalia, borne by the other Prebendaries.
Then the rest of the Prebendaries in order, the seniors first.

In proceeding from the lower end of the Hall to the stone steps, they made three obeisances; one at the lower end of the Hall, one in the middle, and the third at the foot of the steps: then they ascended the steps, and, being preceded by Garter, who staid above for them, they came to the table, and, making another obeisance, the Dean presented the Crown to the Lord High Constable, who delivered it to the Lord Great Chamberlain, and he laid it on the table before the King, as he had done the swords and spurs; the same was done with the other regalia.

The Queen's regalia were, with the same ceremonies, presented and laid on the table before the Queen, on the King's left hand.

The Choirs, Prebendaries, and Dean, then returned to the lower end of the Hall, where they waited till they were drawn out in the grand procession.

Then Garter's deputy, by the King's command, summoned the noblemen appointed by his Majesty to carry the regalia, and they were severally delivered to them.

The same was done by the Queen's regalia.

Lastly, the Bishops of Durham, and of Bath and Wells, were summoned to support the King, and the Bishops of London and Winchester to support the Queen.

The Barons of the Cinque Ports, in number thirty-two, stood with the canopies, under which their Majesties were to walk, at the upper end of the tables, on the west side of the Hall; then the procession commencing, sixteen of the Barons received the Queen at the foot of the great stone steps under her canopy, supported by six staves, three of the Barons supporting each of the corner staves, and two each of the middle staves; the other sixteen received the King in the same manner, under his canopy.

The Serjeants at Arms, sixteen in number, being divided into two classes, attended the King and Queen's regalia; four on each side of the Queen's, and four on each side of the King's.

The Gentlemen Pensioners, in number forty, wearing their hats, pursuant to the King's order, as a military band, being ranged in two files, on each side of the passage, near the upper end of the Hall, to give way for the procession; twenty of them guarded the Queen, ten on a side, and twenty the King.

The Yeomen of the Guard, being one hundred, having been employed in keeping the doors of the Prince's lodgings, the House of Lords, Painted Chamber, Court of Requests, and other

other places adjacent, were also posted in Westminster Hall, next below the Gentlemen Pensioners: the drums and trumpets attending at the north door of the Hall.

All things being thus disposed, the procession moved in the order mentioned below, about twelve o'clock.

PROCESSION.

Drums, four abreast, followed by the Drum Major.
Trumpets, four abreast, followed by the Serjeant Trumpeter.
The Six Clerks in Chancery, four and two, the youngest first.
Chaplains having dignities, four abreast.
Aldermen of London, four abreast, the youngest first.
Masters in Chancery, four abreast.
The King's Serjeants at Law, four abreast.
The King's Solicitor. The King's Attorney.
The King's two ancient Serjeants.
Esquires of the Body, four abreast.
Masters of Request, four abreast.
Gentlemen of the Privy Chamber, four abreast.
Barons of the Exchequer, and Justices of both Benches, in their order, four abreast.
The Lord Chief Baron. The Lord Chief Justice of the Common Pleas.
The Master of the Rolls. The Lord Chief Justice of the King's Bench.
The Serjeant Porter. The Serjeant of the Vestry.
The Children of the Chapel, four abreast.
The Choir of Westminster, four abreast.
The Gentlemen of the Chapel, four abreast.
Prebends of Westminster, four abreast.
The Master of the Jewel-house.
Knights, Privy Councillors, four abreast.
Two Pursuivants of Arms.
Baronesses, four abreast, the youngest first.
Barons, four abreast, the youngest first.
Bishops in their order, four abreast.
Two Pursuivants of Arms.
Viscountesses, four abreast, the youngest first.
Viscounts, four abreast, the youngest first.
Two Heralds of Arms.
Countesses, four abreast, the youngest first.
Earls, four abreast, the youngest first.
Two Heralds of Arms.
Marchionesses.
Marquisses.
Two Heralds of Arms.
Duchesses, four abreast, the youngest first.
Dukes.

The

The two Provincial Kings of Arms.

The Lord Privy Seal. — The Lord President of the Council.
The Lord Treasurer. — The Lord Archbishop of York.
The Lord Keeper. — The Lord Archbishop of Canterbury.

Two persons, representing the Dukes of Acquitaine and Normandy.

The Queen's Vice Chamberlain.

Two Gentlemen Ushers.

The Queen's Lord Chamberlain.

Serjeants at Arms. — The Queen's Ivory Rod. — Serjeants at Arms.
The Queen's Sceptre.
The Queen's Crown.

THE QUEEN,

Assisted on either side by a Bishop, under a canopy, borne by sixteen Barons of the Cinque Ports.

Gentlemen Pensioners. — Her Majesty's train, borne by a Duchess, assisted by four Earls daughters. — Gentlemen Pensioners.

Two Ladies of the Bedchamber.

Two Women.

St. Edward's Staff. — The Spurs. — St. Edward's Sceptre.
The Third Sword. — Curtana. — The Second Sword.
The Lord Mayor of London, carrying the City Mace. — Garter. Principal King of Arms. — Gentleman Usher of the Black Rod.

The Lord Great Chamberlain.

Serjeants at Arms. — The Earl Marshal of England. — The Sword of State. — The Lord High Constable. — Serjeants at Arms.
The Sceptre, with the Dove. — St. Edward's Crown. — The Orb, with the Cross.

THE KING,

Assisted by the Bishops of Durham and Bath, under a canopy, borne by sixteen Barons of the Cinque Ports.

His Majesty's train, borne by four Earls eldest sons, assisted by the Master of the Robes.

Captain of the Yeomen of the Guards. — The Captain of the Horse Guards, in waiting. — Captain of the Pensioners.

Gentlemen Pensioners. — A Gentleman of the Bedchamber. — Gentlemen Pensioners.

Two Grooms of the Bedchamber.

The Yeomen of the Guard, four abreast.

In about a quarter of an hour the procession arrived at the Abbey, where the drums, staying at the west door, the trumpets and kettle drums entered first, and, coming to the west door of the choir, turned up stairs on the left hand into their gallery.

After

After them the Six Clerks entered the choir, and ascended the steps of the theatre; then dividing to the right and left, went to their seats in the galleries, on either side the choir, level with the theatre, to the west end of the benches, and stood before their seats. The rest of the procession being conducted to their seats, stood before them till the King was seated.

But the choir of Westminster, with the prebendaries and the dean, when they entered the Abbey, fell off from the procession a little on the left hand of the middle aisle, and stayed till the King and Queen entered the Abbey; then they proceeded a little before their Majesties, and sung an anthem, composed by the celebrated Mr. Purcel, a gentleman of the Chapel Royal, and organist of St. Margaret's, Westminster.

When the anthem was ended, the children and choir turned to the left, to the back side of the choir, and went up into their gallery, by the great organ.

Then the prebendaries, entering the choir, ascended the theatre, and passed over to their station, on the south side of the altar, beyond the King's chair.

After which, the dean of Westminster, the great officers, and the two archbishops, and two persons representing the Dukes of Acquitaine and Normandy, ascended the theatre, and stood near the great south-east pillar of it.

Then the Queen, preceded by her Vice-Chamberlain, two Gentlemen Ushers, and her Lord Chamberlain, and by the lords who bore her regalia, having left her canopy, and the supporters, at the entrance into the choir, ascended the theatre, and passed on the north side of her throne, to her chair of state, and stood by the chair of state till the King came.

Then the King, in like manner, ascended the theatre, and passing by the south-side of his throne, to his chair, near the foot of the throne, made a humble adoration, and kneeling down at his fald-stool, just before his chair, used some private devotions, and the Queen did the same; then rising, he seated himself in his chair, and the Queen then did the same: the Lord Keeper, the Lord Great Chamberlain, the Lord High Constable, and Earl Marshal, with the two bishops who supported the King, the dean of Westminster, and the lords who carried the regalia and swords, with Garter and the Gentleman Usher, all stood about his Majesty, the bishops on either side, the lords who bore the swords on the right, and the Lord Great Chamberlain on the left.

The Queen's officers, supporters, and attendants, were placed in the same manner.

All parties being duly placed, the two Provincial Kings of Arms, with the heralds and pursuivants, repaired to their stations, at the four great corner pillars of the theatre, where there were seats railed in for that purpose.

The archbishop being placed near the King, his Majesty, after a short pause, stood up, and the archbishop, having his face to the east, said,

"Sirs,

"I here present to you King James, the rightful inheritor of the crown of this realm;
"wherefore all you that are come this day to do your homage, service, and bounden
"duty, are ye willing to do the same?"

This was repeated on each of the other sides of the theatre, and answered by loud acclamations of "God save King James." Then the trumpets sounded, and the drums beat, and an anthem was performed.

While

While the anthem was performing, the archbishop and bishops went to the altar, and revested themselves in copes; and the King, supported by two bishops, and preceded by the nobles who carried his regalia, put off his cap of state, and, kneeling at the altar, offered, as an oblation, a pall of cloth of gold, and an ingot of gold weighing twelve ounces troy.

When the King had returned to his chair, the Queen offered a pall in the same manner.

When she had returned to her chair, both their Majesties kneeled at the stools placed before their chairs, and the archbishop pronounced a prayer for the acceptance of the oblations.

The lords who carried the regalia then approached the altar, upon which the regalia were severally placed, and all again retired to their seats.

Soon after, their Majesties kneeling again, the archbishop gave notice, by the yeoman of the vestry, to the bishops of Oxford and St. Asaph, to read the Litany, which was done, a desk and cushions being placed on the east side of the theatre for that purpose.

The choirs sung the responses, and the dean of Westminster kneeled on the left of the King.

In the Litany was introduced two prayers for the King, suitable to the occasion. The desk and cushions being then carried away, the bishop of Ely went up into the pulpit, placed against the great north-east pillar of the theatre, and preached a sermon; the King and Queen sitting with their caps of state on.

When the sermon was ended, the King uncovered his head, and, going up to the altar, took the Coronation Oath, which was administered by the archbishop.

The old Coronation Oath was to this effect: The King swore, "That he would keep and maintain the rights and franchises of Holy Church, which had been formerly granted by the rightful Christian Kings of England: that he would keep all his lands, honours, and the right and free dignities of the Crown of England, in every respect, entire, without any sort of diminution; and that such rights as had been severed, wasted, or lost from the Crown, he would, to his power, cause to be restored to their ancient estate: that he would preserve the peace of Holy Church, and be agreeable to the clergy and people: that he would, in all his judgments, cause equal and right justice, with discretion and mercy, to be done: that he would grant and keep the laws and customs of the realm; and to his power, would cause to be kept and affirmed what the Parliament should enact and choose: that he would totally abolish the evil laws and customs, and firm and settled peace to the people of his kingdom, under his care, he would keep to his power—As God should him help*."

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* Ceo est le Serement que le Roy jurre a soun Coronement: que il gardera et meintenera lez droitez et lez franchisez de Seynt Esglise grauntez auncienment dez droitez Roys Christiens d'Engletere, et quil gardera toutez sez terrez honoures et dignitees droiturels et franks del Coron du Roialme d'Engletere en tout maner d'entierte sanz null maner damenusement, et lez droitez dispergez dilapidez ou perduz de la Corone a soun poiair reappeller en l'auncien estate, et quil gardera le peas de Seynt Esglise et al clergie et al people de bon accorde, et quil face faire en toutez sez jugementez owel et droit justice oue discrecion et misericorde, et quil grauntera a tenure lez leyes et custumez de roialme, et a soun poiair lez face garder et affirmer que les gentez du people avont faitez et esliez, et les malveys leyz et custumes de tout oustera, et ferme peas et establie al people de soun Roialme en ceo garde esgardera a soun poiair: come Dieu luy aide. From an old folio Abridgment of the Statutes, printed by Lettou and Machlinia, in the reign of Edw. IV. tit. *Sacramentum Regis*, fol. m. ij. Blackstone's Comment. lib. i. cap. 6.

The King then returned to the stool by his chair, and kneeled, the Queen kneeling at the same time, and the anthem, "Veni Creator Spiritus," was sung preparatory to the anointing.

Then, some collects and proper prefaces being pronounced, the King, in the mean time, went to the altar, supported as before, and attended by the Lord Great Chamberlain, who disrobed him of his mantle, and surcoat of crimson velvet, which were carried into the King's traverse, in St. Edward's Chapel; and King Edward's chair, with a foot-stool before it, being placed in the middle of the sacrarium, before the altar, and covered with cloth of gold, the King seated himself in it; and four Knights of the Garter supported a pall or pallet over him: the several places of the habit that were made to open, were then opened by the archbishop, who untied the ribbons; and the ampull, with the oil and spoon, were brought by the dean of Westminster, who, having poured the oil into the spoon, the archbishop anointed the King, in the form of a cross, on the palms of the hands, the breast, the shoulders, and between them, the bend of the arms, and the crown of the head, saying, "Be these hands, this breast, &c. anointed with holy oil."

A prayer was then said, the King kneeling, after which he rose and returned to his chair, when the dean of Westminster dried the places anointed, except the head and hands, with cotton wool, and again tied the ribbons that closed his garments: a shallow coif of linen was then put on the King's head, and linen gloves were put into his hands, because of the anointing, and, in the mean time, a short anthem was sung.

The King then standing before his chair, the dean of Westminster brought severally from the altar the colobium sindonis, the super-tunica, surcoat and girdle, the buskins, and sandals, and put them on the King; he also touched his heels with the spurs, but did not put them on, because they would have been troublesome.

A sword was then delivered to his Majesty, who, giving it to the Lord Great Chamberlain, he girt him with it.

Proper officers afterwards put on his Majesty the armilla, and the mantle or open pall, and put the orb in his hand.

The King thus invested, the archbishop, standing before the altar, took St. Edward's Crown into his hand, and laying it before him, on the altar, pronounced a prayer, the King kneeling at his footstool. The King sate down again in St. Edward's chair, and the archbishop, coming from the altar, holding the crown in both his hands, placed it on the King's head: it was then exactly three o'clock.

Upon this, the trumpets sounded a Point of War, the drums without beat a Charge, and the people shouted, "God save the King." The guns in the Park and Tower also fired, by a signal, and the ships in the River fired their guns at the same time.

When the acclamations ceased, the archbishop pronounced the customary prayers, and another anthem was performed. While this was doing, the King returned the orb to the dean, who again laid it upon the altar.

His Majesty then went to the altar, where his sword being ungirt, he offered it, in the scabbard, as an oblation; but the Earl of Oxford redeemed it, by appointment, for a hundred shillings; and, having received it, drew it out, and so bore it naked before the King during the rest of the solemnity.

When the anthem was ended, all the peers put on their coronets.

The

The King being then again seated in his chair, the archbishop, drawing off the linen glove from his Majesty's right hand, put the ring, with a ruby, on the fourth finger, and a rich glove being presented to the King by Lord Howard, he drew it on, over the ring, and immediately received the sceptre with the cross, in the same hand, from the archbishop.

Then he received also the sceptre with the dove, into his left hand. Being now anointed, invested, and crowned, and having received all his royal ornaments, he went again towards the altar, and, kneeling upon the steps, put off his crown, and, delivering the sceptres to the proper officers, he made his second oblation of an ingot of gold weighing eight ounces troy, which was laid on the altar.

Then the King, still kneeling, received again both the sceptres into his hands, and the archbishop gave him a solemn benediction, as he did also, afterwards, to the people.

When this was done, the King arose, and again put on his crown; then sitting down in St. Edward's chair, he kissed the archbishops and bishops who had assisted at the Coronation, as they kneeled before him, one after the other.

The choir then sung Te Deum, and the King, in the mean time, went up to the theatre, and seated himself in a chair of state, below the throne. When the Te Deum was ended, he ascended the throne, and, being seated in it, the archbishop, standing before him, pronounced an exhortation. After which, all the peers did homage to his Majesty; the first of each class kneeling before the King, and pronouncing, for himself and the rest of the class, these words:

> "I, *N.* Duke [Earl, Viscount, or Baron] of *N.* do become your liege-man, of life
> "and limb, and of earthly worship; and faith and truth I will bear unto you, to
> "live and die, against all manner of folks.
>
> "So help me God."

During the homage, medals were thrown among the people, from the south, west, and north sides of the theatre; and another anthem was performed, which concluded the King's part of the Coronation.

The Queen was then anointed, crowned, invested, and enthroned, with nearly the sam ceremonies; and the whole ceremony concluded with the benediction, "The peace of God, which passeth all understanding," &c.

The Coronation being thus performed, the King, with the swords borne before him, his crown on his head, and both sceptres in his hands, passed through the door on the south side of the high altar, into St. Edward's chapel, where the regalia were delivered to the dean of Westminster.

The Queen also went crowned, and holding her ivory sceptre, through the door, on the north side of the high altar, into St. Edward's Chapel.

The King then gave the two sceptres, and his crown, to the archbishop, who laid them on the altar; and the Queen did the same.

Their Majesties then withdrew to their traverses, where the King was disrobed of the robes called St. Edward's, and was arrayed in his royal robes of purple velvet.

The King and Queen then coming to St. Edward's altar, the archbishop put two other imperial crowns on their heads, with caps of purple velvet, which they wore the rest of the day: into the King's right hand he also put the sceptre with the cross, and into his left hand the orb or globe with the cross; and into the Queen's right hand, her sceptre with the cross, and into her left hand, her ivory rod with the dove.

While this was doing, the officers of arms called in order such as were to return to Westminster-hall to dine, for the prebendaries and the choirs did not return.

Then the King and Queen, with the nobility, according to their several degrees, proceeded down the body of the church, through the great west door, and so returned to Westminster-hall the same way they came; the peers and peeresses wearing their coronets.

While the office of the Coronation was performing in the church, the tables were covered in the Hall, and the company was disposed at the tables, as they arrived, which was about five o'clock.

Dinner being placed upon the table, the King rose, and, having given the sceptre and orb to proper officers, he washed his hands, water being poured upon them by the Earl of Huntingdon, his cup-bearer.

The Queen did the same. The bishop of London said grace, and all sate down to dinner.

Before the second course was brought in, Sir Charles Dymoke, Knight, the King's Champion, entered the Hall, completely armed, in one of his Majesty's best suits of white armour, mounted on a fine white horse, richly caparisoned, in the following manner:

Two trumpets.
The Serjeant Trumpeter, with his mace.
Two Serjeants at Arms, with their maces.
The Champion's two Esquires, one on the right hand, with his lance carried upright, the other on the left, with his target.
York Herald at Arms,
with a paper, containing the words of the challenge.

The Earl Marshal, in his robes and coronet, on horseback.

The Champion, on horseback, with a gauntlet in his right hand, and a helmet on his head, with a great plume of feathers, white, red, and blue.

The Lord High Constable, in his robes and coronet, on horseback.

Four Pages.

The passage to their Majesties table being cleared, the Knight Marshal proclaimed the Champion's Challenge, at the lower end of the Hall, in the following words:

"If any person, of what degree soever, high or low, shall deny or gainsay our Sovereign
"Lord King James the Second, King of England, Scotland, France, and Ireland,
"Defender of the Faith, brother and next heir to our Sovereign Lord Charles the
"Second, the last King deceased, to be the right heir to the imperial crown of this
"realm

" realm of England, or that he ought not to enjoy the same; here is his champion,
" who saith, that he lieth, and is a false traitor, being ready, in person, to combate
" with him; and in this quarrel will adventure his life against him, on what day soever
" he shall be appointed."

Then the champion threw down his gauntlet, which, having lain some time, York Herald took it up, and re-delivered it. Then they advanced, in the same order, in the middle of the Hall, where the same proclamation and challenge was repeated, and a third time, at the foot of the steps, where the champion made a low obeisance to the King; upon which the Earl of Huntingdon, bringing to the King a gilt bowl of wine, with the cover, his Majesty drank to the champion, and sent him the bowl by the earl, which the champion, having put on his gauntlet, received, and, retiring a little, drank, and made his reverence to his Majesty; then, being accompanied as before, he went out of the Hall, taking the bowl with him, as his fee.

Immediately after this, the officers of arms, descending from their gallery, Garter, with the two Provincial Kings of Arms, with their coronets on their heads, followed by the Heralds and Pursuivants, came and stood at the lower end of the Hall, and, making their obeisance to his Majesty, proceeded to the middle of the Hall, where they made a second obeisance, and, being come to the foot of the steps, made a third; they then ascended the steps, and, at the top of them, Garter cried " Largess," thrice, and, having received his Majesty's Largess, proclaimed the King's stile; first in Latin, then in French, then in English. After which, making their obeisance, they descended, and went backward to the middle of the Hall, keeping their faces to the King, and there repeated the cry " Largess," and the proclamation; which they again repeated in the same languages at the end of the Hall, where they sate down to dinner.

The second course was then served in, and the Mayor of Oxford, being brought up by Lord Huntingdon, presented to the King, on his knee, a bowl of wine in a gilt cup, covered. Then the Lord Mayor of London, attended by twelve principal citizens, came from the cupboard, and presented, on his knee, a bowl of wine to the King, in a gold cup, which he received back, as his fee; and, with his attendants, repaired to dinner at the lower end of the Hall.

Their Majesties, having dined, arose from table and washed; grace was then said by the bishop of Durham, and their Majesties received again their regalia, and, with the crowns on their heads, and sceptres and orb in their hands, they withdrew, about seven o'clock, into the Court of Wards, where the crowns, orb, and sceptres were delivered to the dean of Westminster and Master of the Jewel-house; and their Majesties departed as they came.

The nobility and others soon after departed from the Hall, and the day concluded with a fine fire-work, and other demonstrations of joy*.

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* Published in the Gent. Mag. vol. xxxi. p. 346, from Sandford's account, printed by the King's command. The procession is from a printed form, appointed to be published by Norfolk and Marshall, &c. 14th of April, 1685. Penes F. F. Foljambe, Arm.

An historical Account of the Coronation of their present Majesties King George III. and Queen Charlotte, as King and Queen of Great Britain, on Tuesday, the 22d Day of September, 1761, from the Account published by Authority *: to which is prefixed, an Account of the Preparations previous thereto, and for the Reception of the Queen; and of the Procession and Ceremonies at the Royal Marriage.

PUBLIC notice having been given in the London Gazette, that the ceremony of the Coronation was to be celebrated on Tuesday, the 22d of September, 1761, and a proclamation for that purpose being published in the London Gazette, the curiosity of the public was excited, perhaps, to a higher degree than ever had been known on the like occasion. His Majesty, about the same time, having declared his royal intention of demanding in marriage the Princess Charlotte of Mecklenbourg-Strelitz, and the treaty of marriage being concluded, and the ratifications exchanged, on the 15th of August, the impatience of the people, for the arrival of their future Queen, cannot be expressed. The royal yachts were ordered to sail, so soon as the beginning of August, to be in readiness to take her Serene Highness on board, and Lord Anson, Vice-Admiral of Great Britain, and Lieutenant of the Admiralty, was appointed to convoy her Highness, with a squadron of men of war, to the English shore. Great preparations were made at Greenwich for her reception, if she should arrive in the River, and the houses, pleasure-boats, barges, and other small craft, were every where engaged, all along the River, wherever there was the least hopes of seeing her Majesty as she passed, several weeks before her expected arrival.

While these preparations were making for her Majesty's reception, others were preparing for the celebration of the Coronation, and for the accommodation of the people who were to be spectators.

Westminster-Hall and Westminster-Abbey were filled with galleries of a new construction, and a platform was erected from the upper end of Westminster-Hall, where the procession was to commence, and continued through New Palace-yard, Parliament-street, and Bridge-street, into King-street, and so through the west door of the Abbey to the choir, where his Majesty was crowned; and in view of this platform the houses on each side were lined with scaffolding, the seats on which were let at exorbitant prices. The front seats in the galleries of the Abbey were let at ten guineas each, and those in commodious houses, along the procession, at no less prices. The prices in the ordinary houses were from five guineas to one guinea,

* Extracted from the Gent. Mag. vol. xxxi. p. 414.

and

and even in the Coronation Theatres *, as they were called, the prices were beyond all precedent.

The attention of the Earl Marshal (who had the direction of the ceremony) to prevent accidents; and of the Board of Works (to whose inspection all the erections on this occasion were made subject) merited great applause. The Marshal's first care was to prevent accidents by fire, and, as it was apprehended that the joy of the people, upon the arrival of their Queen, would naturally be expressed by bon-fires and illuminations, an order was issued, on the 4th of September, that no bon-fires should be made, nor any fire-works played off, in any part of Westminster, from Whitehall to Millbank, and from thence to Buckingham-gate, round the south-west part of the Artillery Ground, till seven days after the Coronation: and, by another order, all fires were forbidden to be lighted on the day of the Coronation, in, under, or near any part of the scaffolding, on any pretence whatever; and, in case there should be a necessity for people to go under the scaffolding with lights, that they should be obliged to make use of lanthorns.

By these wise precautions, all terrors from fire, which might have affected many persons, were removed. And to prevent accidents by the stoppages of coaches, &c. on the day of the Coronation, notice was given that a way was made for them through Parliament-street, across the New and Old Palace-yards, and they were ordered, as soon as discharged, to proceed on directly to Millbank, and from thence to Hyde-Park-Corner, without making any stop; and it was further commanded, that none but the coaches of Peers, Peeresses, and others, who attended the solemnity, should pass that way after seven o'clock that morning, nor any whatever after nine; and in the evening the coaches were to return the same way, but no coaches were permitted to pass back, by any of those ways, till after their Majesties return to St. James's.

Information having also been given to the Lords of his Majesty's Honorable Privy Council, that the hackney coachmen and chairmen had entered into a combination not to work their coaches and chairs on that day, without exorbitant rates, their lordships caused an order to be published, requiring all hackney coachmen and chairmen to be out with their coaches and chairs by four in the morning, and faithfully to perform their duty, without making any exorbitant demands, upon pain of being proceeded against with the utmost severity.

The military officers were also appointed their proper stations, and the soldiers on duty were ranged in such a manner, that no obstruction whatever attended the ceremony; the nearest Hospitals were cleared too, as much as possible, for the reception and speedy relief of the unfortunate, in case that any accident had happened, and parties of light horse were ordered to patrole the streets, that they might be at hand to assist the civil magistrates, in case of any tumults, riots, or other disorders. Such were the wise regulations that those worthy personages, to whom the conduct of this most magnificent ceremony was entrusted, caused to be published from time to time; and the measures they pursued were attended with the desired effect; for no accident of any kind did happen on that day, which human wisdom could have prevented.

Things being thus in readiness for the Coronation, the impatience of the people for the arrival of the Queen, increased in proportion as the time drew nearer, when the Coronation ceremony was to be performed. His Majesty too, expressed his impatience, and fresh instruc-

* These were a sort of large booths, that contained from 12 to 1500 seats.

tions,

tions, it was said, were dispatched to the Vice-Admiral to sail at all events, and to land his charge at any of the ports of Great Britain, where it could be done with safety, that the ceremony of the nuptials might precede that of the Coronation.

The wind continued contrary, and the presages of the people were various, according as they were more or less anxious for the welfare of her Highness, and desirous of her speedy arrival. News at length was brought, that on the 17th of August, her Highness, accompanied by the reigning duke, her brother, set out for Mirow. The 18th she arrived at Perleberg, where she was complimented, in the name of his Prussian Majesty, by the Count de Goter, who wished her a happy voyage. On the 19th, she continued her journey by Lentzen for Gohrde, where her Most Serene Highness dined twice in public, and walked in the afternoon in the park. On the 22d, at seven o'clock in the evening, she arrived at Stade, under a general discharge of the cannon of the place, and amidst the acclamations of a vast number of people, both citizens and foreigners. The burgesses of Stade were assembled under arms, and lined the streets through which her Most Serene Highness passed. At nine o'clock the whole town was illuminated, and several triumphal arches were erected in the principal streets, on which were placed many small lamps, and inscriptions analagous to the occasion. The same night, these marks of public joy were reiterated. Next morning she set out for Cuxhaven, and on the 25th, about ten in the morning, embarked on board the yacht, accompanied by the Duchesses of Ancaster and Hamilton, the Prince her brother, the Earl of Harcourt, and Lord Anson. She was saluted by the whole squadron destined to convoy her to England; they were ranged on each side of the yacht. The moment she entered the cabin, she saluted the officers of the different ships, who had crowded the decks, in order to have the pleasure of seeing her, who were all charmed with her affable and polite behaviour.

On the 28th she put to sea, but as no dispatches were received from her from that time till the 6th of September, when she landed at Harwich, the court was in some concern, lest the tediousness of her voyage might affect her health. Her Highness had been twice in sight of the British coast, and as often driven off by contrary winds; one day in hopes of landing on English ground, and the next in danger of being driven to the coasts of Norway. Her arrival, therefore, was a desirable event; but as it was night when she came to Harwich, her Highness slept on board, and continued there till three in the afternoon the next day, during which time her route had been settled, and instructions received as to the manner of her proceeding to St. James's.

At her landing, she was received by the Mayor and Aldermen of Harwich, in their usual formalities. About five o'clock she came to Colchester, and stopped at the house of Mr. Enew, where she was received and waited upon by Mrs. Enew and Mrs. Rebow; but Captain Best attended her with coffee, and Lieutenant John Seaber, with tea. Being thus refreshed, she proceeded to Witham, where she arrived at a quarter past seven, and stopped at Lord Abercorn's, and his lordship provided as elegant an entertainment for her as the time would admit. During supper, the door of the room was ordered to stand open, that every body might have the pleasure of seeing her Highness, and on each side of her chair stood the Lords Harcourt and Anson. She slept that night at his lordship's house; and, a little after twelve o'clock the next day, her Highness came to Romford, where the King's coach and servants met her, and, after stopping to refresh, she entered the King's coach. The attendants of her Highness were

in

in three other coaches. In the first were some ladies of Mecklenbourg, and in the last was her Highness, who sat forward, and the Duchesses of Ancaster and Hamilton, backward. They proceeded at a tolerable pace, attended by an incredible number of spectators, both on horse and foot, to Stratford-le-Bow and Mile-End, where they turned up Dog-row, and prosecuted their journey to Hackney turnpike, then by Shoreditch church and up Old-street to the City-road, across Islington, along the New-road, into Hyde Park, down Constitution-hill, into St. James's Park, and then to the garden-gate of the palace, where she was handed out of the coach by the Duke of York, and met in the garden by his Majesty, who, in a very affectionate manner, raised her up, and saluted her, as she was going to pay her obeisance, and then led her into the palace, where she dined with his Majesty[a], the Princess Dowager, and the Princess Augusta[b]. After dinner, her Highness was pleased to show herself, with his Majesty, in the gallery, and other apartments fronting the Park.

About eight o'clock in the evening, the procession to the chapel began in the following order:

The Procession of the Bride.

Drums and Trumpets.
The Serjeant Trumpeter.
The Princess's Servants.
A Page.
A Quarter Waiter.
A Gentleman Usher, between the two senior Heralds.
Vice-Chamberlain.
Maids of Honor.
Ladies of the Bedchamber, not Peeresses.
Peeresses.
Unmarried daughters of Peers.

The King's Vice-Chamberlain. — The King's Lord Chamberlain.

His Royal Highness Prince William. — THE BRIDE, In her nuptial habit, supported by — His Royal Highness the Duke of York.

Her train borne by ten unmarried daughters of Dukes and Earls, viz. by

Lady Sarah Lenox.	Lady Caroline Russel.
Lady Ann Hamilton.	Lady Elizabeth Ker.
Lady Harriet Bentinck.	Lady Caroline Montague.
Lady Elizabeth Keppel.	Lady Louisa Greville.
Lady Elizabeth Harcourt.	Lady S. Strangwayes.

Her Serene Highness having been in this manner conducted to the chapel, the Lord Chamberlain, and Vice-Chamberlain, with the two heralds, returned to wait upon his Majesty.

(a) And with the whole royal family, except the two youngest.

(b) Afterwards married to the Hereditary Prince of Brunswick.

The King's Procession.

Drums and Trumpets, as before.
The Knight Marshal.
Pursuivants and Heralds at Arms.
Knights of the Bath, not Peers, wearing their collars.
Privy Councillors, not Peers.
Comptroller of the Household. Treasurer of the Household.
Barons.
Bishops.
Viscounts.
Earls.
The Lord Steward of the Household, being an Earl.
Marquisses.
Dukes.
Norroy and Clarencieux, Kings of Arms.

A Serjeant at Arms.	Lord Privy Seal.	A Serjeant at Arms.
A Serjeant at Arms.	Lord President.	A Serjeant at Arms.

Lord Chancellor.
Lord Archbishop of Canterbury.

A Gentleman Usher. { Garter, Principal King of Arms, with his White Rod, or Sceptre. } A Gentleman Usher.

The Earl Marshal.
His Royal Highness the Duke of Cumberland.
His Royal Highness Prince Frederick.
His Royal Highness Prince Henry.

The Vice-Chamberlain. { The Sword of State, borne by the Duke of Bedford, Knight of the Garter, in his collar. } The Lord Chamberlain.

THE KING,
Wearing his collar.

Captain of the Yeomen of the Guard. { Captain of the Life Guard. } Captain of the Band of Pensioners.

The Gentlemen of the Bedchamber, in waiting.
The Master of the Robes.
Two Grooms of the Bedchamber.
Gentlemen Pensioners.

The marriage ceremony was performed by the Lord Archbishop of Canterbury. The Duke of Cumberland gave her hand to his Majesty, and, immediately on the joining their hands, the Park and Tower guns were fired.

Their

Their Majesties, after the ceremony, sate on one side of the altar, on two state chairs, under a canopy. Her Royal Highness the Princess Dowager of Wales sat facing them, on a chair of state, on the other side; all the rest of the Royal Family on stools, and all the Peers, Peeresses, Bishops, and Foreign Ministers, on benches.

The Return.

Drums and Trumpets.
Serjeant Trumpeter.
The Queen's Servants.
A Page.
A Quarter Waiter.
A Herald. A Gentleman Usher. A Herald.
Pursuivants and Heralds at Arms.
Knights of the Bath, not Peers.
Privy Councillors, not Peers.
Unmarried daughters of Peers.
Peeresses.
Peers, as before.
Norroy and Clarencieux, Kings of Arms.
Lord Privy Seal.
Lord President.
Lord Chancellor.
Lord Archbishop of Canterbury.
A Gentleman Usher. Garter. A Gentleman Usher.
The Earl Marshal.
His Royal Highness the Duke of Cumberland.
His Royal Highness Prince Frederick.
His Royal Highness Prince Henry.
Vice-Chamberlain. The Sword of State. The Lord Chamberlain.

THE KING.

The three Captains of the Guard.
The Gentlemen of the Bedchamber, in waiting.
The Master of the Rolls.
Two Grooms of the Bedchamber.

Prince William. { THE QUEEN, Conducted by her Lord Chamberlain, and Vice-Chamberlain, and her train borne, as before. } The Duke of York.

The Ladies of Her Majesty's Bedchamber, in waiting.
Maids of Honour.
Gentlemen Pensioners.

Procession to the Coronation of their present Majesties.

The King's Herb-woman, with her six Maids, strewing the way with herbs.
The Dean's Beadle of Westminster, with his staff.
High Constable of Westminster, with his staff, in a scarlet cloak.
A Fife.
Four Drums.
The Drum-Major.
Eight Trumpets.
A Kettle Drum.
Eight Trumpets.
The Serjeant Trumpeter.
The Six Clerks in Chancery.
Closet-Keeper of the Chapel Royal.
King's Chaplains, having dignities.
Sheriffs of London.
Aldermen of London.
Masters in Chancery.
The King's Serjeant at Law.
Solicitor-General[a]. Attorney-General[b].
The King's Ancient Serjeant.
Gentlemen of the Privy Chamber.
Barons of the Exchequer and Justices of both Benches, two and two.
Chief Baron of the Exchequer. Chief Justice of the Common Pleas[c].
Master of the Rolls[d]. Chief Justice of the King's Bench[e].
Children of the Choir of Westminster, in their surplices.
Serjeant of the Vestry, in a scarlet gown. Serjeant Porter, in a scarlet gown.
Children of the Chapel Royal, in surplices, with scarlet mantles over them.
Choir of Westminster, in surplices.
Organ Blower. Groom of the Vestry.
Gentlemen of the Chapel Royal, in scarlet mantles.
The Sub-Dean of the Chapel Royal, in a scarlet gown.
Prebendaries of Westminster, in surplices and rich copes.
The Dean of Westminster[f], in a surplice and rich cope.
The Master of the Jewel-house[g], with one of his officers going by him, both in scarlet.
Two Pursuivants of Scotland.
Bath, King of Arms, in his habit of the order, and crown in his hand.
Knights of the Bath, not Peers, in the full habit of the order, two and two, carrying their caps and feathers in their hands.

(a) Hon. Charles Yorke, afterwards Lord Morden.
(b) Charles Pratt, Esq. the late Lord Camden.
(c) (d) Being Privy Councillors, walked as such.
(e) Lord Mansfield, went as a Peer.
(f) Right Rev. Dr. Pearce.
(g) Sir Richard Littleton.

Blue

Blue Mantle, Pursuivant. Rouge Dragon, Pursuivant.

Privy Councillors, not Peers.

His Majesty's Vice-Chamberlain[a].

Comptroller of the Household[b]. Treasurer of the Household[c].

Rouge Croix, Pursuivant. Portcullis, Pursuivant.

Baronesses, in their robes of estate; their coronets in their hands.

Barons, in their robes of estate; their coronets in their hands.

Norfolk, Herald extraordinary.

Bishops, in their rochets; their caps in their hands.

Blanche-Coursier, Herald. Brunswick, Herald.

Viscountesses, in their robes of estate; their coronets in their hands.

Viscounts, in their robes of estate; their coronets in their hands.

Lancaster, Herald. Somerset, Herald.

Countesses, in their robes of estate; their coronets on their heads.

Earls, in their robes of estate; their coronets in their hands.

Windsor, Herald. Richmond, Herald.

Marchionesses, in their robes of estate; their coronets in their hands.

Marquisses, in their robes of estate; their coronets in their hands.

York, Herald. Chester, Herald.

Duchesses, in their robes of estate; their coronets in their hands.

Dukes, in their robes of estate; their coronets in their hands.

The Lord Chamberlain of the Household[d].

Ulster. Clarencieux. Norroy, King of Arms.

The Lord Privy Seal[e], in his robes of estate; his coronet in his hand.

The Lord Chancellor[f], in his robes of estate, and coronet in his hand, bearing the purse.

Lord Archbishop of Canterbury[g], with his rochet; his cap in his hand.

Two Gentlemen of the Privy Chamber, in proper mantles; their hats in their hands, representing the Dukes of

Acquitaine[h]. Normandy[i].

The Queen's Vice-Chamberlain[k].

Two Gentlemen Ushers.

The Ivory Rod, with the Dove, borne by the Earl of Northampton, in his robes of estate. The Queen's Lord Chamberlain[l], in his robes, with his coronet and staff in his hand. The Sceptre, with the Cross, borne by the Duke of Rutland, in his robes of estate.

Two Serjeants at Arms. The Queen's crown, borne by the Duke of Bolton, in his robes of estate. Two Serjeants at Arms.

(a) Honorable William Finch, Esq.
(b) Earl Powis, went as a Peer.
(c) Earl of Thomond.
(d) Duke of Devonshire.
(e) Earl Temple.
(f) Lord Henley, afterwards Earl of Northington.
(g) Dr. Thomas Secker.
(h) Sir William Breton.
(i) Sir Thomas Robinson, Baronet, now Lord Grantham.
(k) Lord Viscount Cantalupe.
(l) Duke of Manchester.

Gentlemen

Gentlemen Pensioners. | Bishop of Norwich. | THE QUEEN, In her royal robes (on her head a circlet of gold adorned with jewels) going under a canopy of cloth of gold, borne by sixteen Barons of the Cinque Ports; her train supported by her Royal Highness Princess Augusta, in her robes of estate, assisted by six Earl's daughters, viz. by | Bishop of Lincoln. | Gentlemen Pensioners.

Lady Mary Grey. — Lady Selina Hastings.
Lady Elizabeth Montague. — Lady Heneage Finch.
Lady Jane Stewart. — Lady Mary Douglas.

Princess's coronet, borne by the Marquis of Caernarvon.

Duchess of Ancaster, Mistress of the Robes.

Two women of her Majesty's Bedchamber.

The King's Regalia.

St. Edward's Staff, borne by the Duke of Kingston, in his robes. — The Golden Spurs, borne by the Earl of Sussex, in his robes. — The Sceptre, with the Cross, borne by the Duke of Marlborough, in his robes.

The Third Sword, borne by the Earl of Sutherland, in his robes. — Curtana, borne by the Earl of Lincoln, in his robes. — The Second Sword, borne by the Earl of Suffolk, in his robes.

Usher of the White Rod, with his rod.

The Lord Mayor of London[a], in his gown, collar, and jewel, bearing the city mace. — Lyon, King of Arms of Scotland[b], carrying his crown in his hand. — Garter, Principal King of Arms[c], carrying his crown in his hand. — Gentleman Usher of the Black Rod[d], with his rod.

The Lord Great Chamberlain of England, in his robes of estate, and coronet and white staff in his hand.

His Royal Highness the Duke of Cumberland, in his robes of estate, and coronet in his hand; his train borne by .....

His Royal Highness the Duke of York, in his robes of estate, and coronet in his hand; his train borne by Colonel Brudenell.

Earl Marshal[e], in his robes, with his coronet and Earl Marshal's staff. — The Sword of State, borne by the Earl of Huntingdon, in his robes. — Lord High Constable of England[f], in his robes, with his coronet and staff. — High Constable of Scotland[g], in his robes, with his coronet and staff.

(a) Sir Matthew Blackiston.
(b) John Campbell Hooke, Esq.
(c) Stephen Martin Leake, Esq.
(d) Sir Septimus Robinson.
(e) Earl of Effingham.
(f) Duke of Bedford.
(g) Earl of Errol.

A gentleman,

A gentleman, carrying the staff of the Lord High Steward. — Serjeants at Arms. — The Sceptre, with the Dove, borne by the Duke of Richmond, in his robes. — St. Edward's Crown, borne by the Lord High Steward [a], in his robes. — The Orb, borne by the Duke of Somerset, in his robes. — Serjeants at Arms. — A gentleman, carrying the coronet of the Lord High Steward.

The Paten, by the Bishop of Rochester. — The Bible, carried by the Bishop of Carlisle. — The Chalice, by the Bishop of Chester.

Gentlemen Pensioners. — Bishop of Lincoln. — Bishop of Durham. — Gentlemen Pensioners.

THE KING,
In his royal robes (on his head a cap of estate, adorned with jewels) going under a canopy of cloth of gold, borne by sixteen Barons of the Cinque Ports; his train supported by six Lords, eldest sons of Peers.

Viscount Mandeville. — Marquis of Hartington.
Lord Howard. — Lord Grey.
Lord Beauchamp. — Lord Newnham.

At the end of the train the Master of the Robes, the Honorable James Brudenell.

Standard Bearer of the Band of Gentlemen Pensioners. — Captain of the Yeomen of the Guard, in his robes. — Captain of the Horse, in waiting, in his robes. — Captain of the Gentlemen Pensioners, in his robes. — Lieutenant of the Band of Gentlemen Pensioners.

A Gentleman of the King's Bedchamber.
Two Grooms of the Bedchamber.

Ensign of the Yeomen of the Guard. — Lieutenant of the Yeomen of the Guard.
Exempts. — Yeomen of the Guard. — Exempts.
The Clerk of the Cheque to the Yeomen of the Guard.

Note. All the Peers in the procession were in their robes of estate, and being Knights of the Garter, Thistle, or Bath, wore the collars of their respective orders.

About half an hour after one, their Majesties entered the Abbey, and went to their seats on the east side of the throne. The Archbishop of Canterbury made the recognition, and then their Majesties made their first oblation, and took their seats on the south side of the altar. Then the Litany began; during which the regalia were severally presented at the altar, and the great officers retired to their seats.

The Litany being ended, and part of the Communion Service read by the archbishop, Dr. Drummond [b], bishop of Salisbury, preached the sermon, from the following words, viz. "Blessed be the Lord thy God, which delighted in thee; to set thee on the throne of Israel; "because the Lord loved Israel for ever, therefore made he thee King, to do Judgment and "Justice," 1 Kings, x. ix.

(a) Earl Talbot. (b) Afterwards Lord Archbishop of York.

The

The sermon being ended, his Majesty made the usual declaration, and took and subscribed the Coronation oath.

At the Revolution, in 1688, the old Coronation oath was laid aside, on account of its "having been framed in doubtful words and expressions, with relation to ancient laws and "constitutions at that time unknown:" and the following was, by Act of Parliament [a], substituted instead of it.

The Archbishop or bishop shall say,

"Will you solemnly promise and swear to govern the people of this kingdom of England, and "the dominions thereto belonging, according to the statutes in parliament agreed on, and the "laws and customs of the same?"

The King and Queen shall say, "I solemnly promise so to do."

Archbishop or bishop.—"Will you, to your power, cause law and justice in mercy, to be "executed in all your judgments?"

King and Queen.—"I will."

Archbishop or bishop.—"Will you, to the utmost of your power, maintain the laws of God, "the true profession of the gospel, and the Protestant reformed religion established by law? "And will you preserve unto the bishops and clergy of this realm, and to the churches com- "mitted to their charge, all such rights and privileges as by law do or shall appertain unto them, "or any of them?"

King and Queen.—"All this I promise to do."

After this the King and Queen, laying his and her hand upon the holy gospels, shall say,

King and Queen.—"The things which I have here before promised, I will perform and "keep—So help me God." Then the King and Queen shall kiss the book.

After "Veni Creator," his Majesty removed to St. Edward's chair, and the unction was performed by the archbishop; four Knights of the Garter holding a pall over his Majesty during the anointing, viz. the Duke of Devonshire, the Earl of Northumberland, the Earl of Hertford, and Earl Waldegrave. The spurs were then presented, and his Majesty girt with the sword, which was afterwards offered and redeemed.

His Majesty was then invested with the armilla, the purple robe, or imperial pall, and orb, and afterwards receiving the ring, returned the orb to the altar.

The Marquis of Rockingham, deputy to the Duke of Norfolk, as lord of the manor of Worksop, presented a right-hand glove to his Majesty, who, putting it on, received from the archbishop the sceptre, with the cross, and afterwards the sceptre, with the dove, into his left hand; and the marquis did afterwards support his Majesty's right hand, as occasion required.

The archbishop then set the crown upon his Majesty's head, about half an hour after three o'clock, amidst the acclamations of an infinite number of spectators; upon which the Peers put on their coronets, the Dukes of Normandy and Acquitaine their hats; the Bishops, Knights of the Bath, and Judges, their caps, and the Kings of Arms their crowns.

Then the archbishop presented the Bible, and pronounced the benediction; and his Majesty kissed the bishops kneeling before him.

While "Te Deum" was singing, his Majesty was enthroned; whereupon the bishops performed their homage, and then the temporal lords; first his Royal Highness the Duke of York,

(a) Stat. 1 Gul. & Mar. cap. 6.

and

and his Royal Highness the Duke of Cumberland, each for himself. Then the Duke of Devonshire, Lord Chamberlain, pronounced the words of homage for all the dukes; the Marquis of Rockingham, for the marquisses; Earl Talbot, Lord High Steward, for the earls; Viscount Say and Sele, for the viscounts; and Lord Henley, Lord Chancellor, for the barons; every peer, likewise, taking off his coronet, touched the King's crown, and kissed his left cheek.

During the homage, his Majesty delivered the sceptre, with the cross, to the Marquis of Rockingham (officiating as Lord of the Manor of Worksop) to hold.

In the mean time, medals of his Majesty and the Queen were thrown about by the Treasurer of the Household [a].

The Coronation of his Majesty being finished, the Queen removed from her seat on the south side of the area to a chair placed before the altar, and was anointed, (four ladies holding a pall over her Majesty) and afterwards invested with the ring, and crowned by the archbishop; upon which the peeresses put on their coronets. The archbishop then delivered the sceptre into her right hand, and the ivory rod into her left.

Their Majesties then made their second oblation, and received the Communion; and the final prayers being read, they retired into St. Andrew's Chapel, where they were invested with their royal robes and crowns of state.

After the ceremony, which lasted six hours, a procession was made back to Westminster-hall, in the same order as before, except that the regalia, prebends, and choirs did not return, and that the Marquis of Rockingham attended his Majesty to support his right arm.

On the Queen's entrance into the Hall, three thousand wax lights were all lighted in less than five minutes. Their Majesties soon after retired into the Court of Wards, till dinner was ready, and then, sitting in their chairs of state, the first course was brought up with the usual ceremony, his Royal Highness the Duke of York, and his Royal Highness the Duke of Cumberland, sitting at the end of the table, on his Majesty's right hand, and her Royal Highness the Princess Augusta, at the other end of the table, on the Queen's left hand.

Before the second course the Champion was brought up, between the High Constable and the Earl Marshal, followed by four Pages, and preceded by the Herald, who pronounced the Challenge, the Champion's two Esquires, with his lance and target, two Serjeants at Arms, and the trumpets; the Knight Marshal going before to clear the passage.

Immediately after the return of the Champion, Garter King of Arms, attended by the rest of the Heralds, proclaimed his Majesty's stile in Latin, French, and English, three several times, first upon the top of the steps, near the table; next in the middle of the Hall; and lastly at the bottom of the Hall.

The second course was then served up in the same order as the first. The several services, which had been allowed by the Court of Claims, were performed; and his Majesty was pleased, after dinner, to confer the honor of knighthood upon John Bridge, Esq. Standard Bearer, and Owen Jones, Esq. Senior Gentleman of the Band of Gentlemen Pensioners, and Charles Townley, Esq. Clarencieux King of Arms.

(a) Those of the Queen had on one side a half length of her Majesty, and in the exergue these words: "CHARLOTTA D. G. M. B. FR. ET HIBER. REGINA." On the other side her Majesty at full length, with a Seraph placing a crown on her head; the exergue "QVÆSITVM MERITIS," *i. e.* obtained by merit.

All the way of the procession was lined with crowded scaffolds, and the Abbey also was as full and gay as possible. The royal dinner was most magnificent, and the number of spectators, richly dressed, almost incredible. Lord Ligonier, as commanding officer of the guard on duty, had a small tent fixed on the left side of the platform, in Old Palace-yard, where he paid his salute to their Majesties as they passed in procession; 2800 of the foot guards were on duty all the time; Sir John Mordaunt's light horse patrolled the streets all the day and night to prevent disorders, and Sir Robert Rich's dragoons were placed at Charing-Cross, St. James's-square, and in the Park at the end of George-street, for the same purpose: the new royal standard was hoisted at the Tower; all the ships in the River displayed their flags, &c.; all the streets were illuminated in the evening, and there was an entire stagnation of all sorts of business.

A little before the procession began, proceeded that of her Royal Highness the Princess Dowager of Wales, from the House of Lords, across Old Palace-yard, on a platform erected for that purpose, to the south cross of Westminster Abbey. She was led by the hand by his Royal Highness Prince William Henry [a], dressed in white and silver; her train, which was of silk, was but short, and therefore was not borne by any person, and her hair flowed down her shoulders in hanging curls. She had no cap, but only a circlet of diamonds.

The rest of the Princes and Princesses, her Highness's children, followed in order.

His Royal Highness Prince Henry Frederick [b], also in white and silver, holding his sister the Princess Louisa Anne [c], dressed in a slip, with hanging sleeves. Then

His Royal Highness Prince Frederick William [d], likewise in white and silver, handing his youngest sister, the Princess Caroline Matilda [e], dressed also in a slip, with hanging sleeves.

Both the young Princesses had their hair combed upwards, which was contrived to lie flat at the back of their heads, in an elegant taste.

The other persons who made up the remainder of this procession, were those who had not a right to walk with their Majesties.

The procession was closed by the three Mahometan Ambassadors, then at the court, in the proper dresses of their country; having their turbans of fine muslin on their heads, and long gowns of flowered and laced silk; their sabres were crimson, and in each of them were inclosed a dagger and poniard.

The great diamond in his Majesty's crown fell out in returning to Westminster Hall, but was immediately found and restored.

(a) The late Duke of Gloucester.
(b) The late Duke of Cumberland.
(c) Since deceased.
(d) Since deceased.
(e) The late Queen of Denmark.

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